Anal. appendix

HISTORY

OF THE

TOWN AND PARISH

Samuel Midgley OF

HALIFAX,

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF

THE TOWN, THE NATURE OF THE SOIL,

&c. &c. &c.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE GENTRY AND OTHER EMINENT PERSONS BORN IN THE SAID TOWN, AND THE LIBERTIES THEREOF.

ALSO,

ITS ANTIENT CUSTOMS,

AND

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

ALSO,

THE UNPARELLED TRAGEDIES COMMITTED BY

Sir John Eland of Eland,

AND

His Grand Antagonists;

WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE LIVES AND DEATHS OF

WILKIN LOCKWOOD,

AND

ADAM BEAUMONT, ESQUIRES.

ALSO,

A CATALOGUE OF THE SEVERAL VICARS OF HALIFAX CHURCH,

WITH THE TIME OF THEIR INSTITUTION AND DEATH.

HALIFAX:

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THE HISTORY OF HALIFAX.

THE pariſh, or vicarage of Halifax, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, and wapentake of Morley, conſiſts of twenty-ſix townſhips, or hamlets, viz. Barkiſland, Brighouſe, Eland, Eringden, Fixby, Greetland, Halifax, Heptonſtall, Hipperholme, Langfield, Linley, Midgley, Northouram, Norland, Ovenden, Raſtrick, Riſhworth, Stainland, Stansfield, Shelf, Skircoat, Sowerby, Soyland, Southouram, Warley, and Wadſworth. This pariſh has often been compared to Rutlandſhire for ſize, but perhaps is the larger place, if Mr. Wright, in his Deſcription of that Country, has reckoned by ſtatute miles, when, at page 1. he ſays, "its dimenſions are not above ſome twelve miles over in any place;" for the length of this pariſh, from the upper end of Bradley-wood to the top of Widdop, in

the direction of ſouth-eaſt and north-weſt, will be nearly twenty ſtatute miles; from Bailey Brigg to Stiperden Bank Bottom, in the direction of eaſt and weſt, about ſeventeen miles; from the bounds of the pariſh, a little beyond the ſign of the Queen's-head, in the Bradford-road, to the top of Blackſtone Edge, in the direction of north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, about fourteen miles. The breadth of it, from the top of Ogden to Cawcliff-yate, near Fixby, or from north to ſouth, about ten or eleven miles; from Fly-laith to Coldacres, in the ſame direction, nearly the ſame diſtance; from Stairs-foot to the upper end of Dean-head chapelry, ſtill in the ſame direction, about eleven or twelve miles.

It is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt of Halifax town by the chapelry of Hartſhead, by Birſtall pariſh on the eaſt, by Bradford on the north, Whalley on the north-weſt, Rochdale on the weſt and ſouth-weſt, and by Huddersfield on the ſouth. The townſhips which ſurround it are Hartſhead cum Clifton on the ſouth-eaſt, Wike on the eaſt, Wibſey, Clayton, and Thornton on the north, Howard on the north-weſt, Todmorden and Huddersfield on the weſt, Saddleworth and Scamonden on the ſouth-weſt, New Lindley and Golcar on the ſouth, and Bradley on the ſouth-eaſt.

It is not our deſign to write a natural hiſtory of this pariſh; we ſhall therefore content ourſelves with giving the reader the following conciſe account of the country.

Several parts of this pariſh afford coals, which are particularly uſeful here for the carrying on of that extenſive trade for which this neighbourhood is grown ſo famous. Without theſe (as the country yields but little wood) the manufactures would languiſh, if not be totally deſtroyed. What deficiency

ciency there is in this reſpect, is amply ſupplied from the neighbouring pariſhes. In ſome townſhips there is plenty of turf earth, which, when prepared for fuel, by drying in the ſun, is reckoned a wholeſome firing.

The air of this pariſh is very good. The winds which chiefly blow here come from the weſt and ſouth-weſt, and are often attended with rain; for ſweeping in thoſe directions over a large tract of the ſea, and bringing with them much vapor, they meet with little to obſtruct them in their courſe, till they come to the high chain of hills called Blackſtone-edge, (the ſouth-weſt boundary of this pariſh), which not being able to ſurmount, the greateſt part in that caſe falls in Lancaſhire; at other times it is forced over, when the electrical fire with which the clouds are charged, being ſtrongly attracted by theſe mountains, heavy ſhowers of courſe ſucceed. In theſe high lands are more thunder and lightning than in low flat countries, which was remarked by the ancients as a general fact, though they knew not the philoſophy of it.

In the regiſter of Hartſhead Chapel, adjoining to this pariſh is the following entry: "Sept. 11, 1673, was the great flood that broke down ſo many bridges." But the moſt remarkable thing of this kind, which falls within the compaſs of our deſign, is what is called Ripponden flood, which happened May 18, 1722, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, an account of which may be ſeen in the Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions by Reid and Gray, Vol. VII. page 45. drawn up by the late Mr. Thoreſby, of Leeds, who attributes the cauſe of that ſurpriſing inundation to the daſhing of two great watry clouds upon the hills. Whether he was rightly informed of the number of

houſes, mills, and bridges deſtroyed, as alſo of the lives loſt on this melancholy occaſion, is not eaſy now to determine; it is certain, however, that the chapel at Ripponden was ſo damaged by the flood, that the inhabitants were obliged, a few years after, to erect a new one. A coffin alſo was forced out of a grave there, and lodged in a tree a conſiderable diſtance from the chapel yard. Thoſe who ſaw the inundation, ſay that the water roſe ſeven yards perpendicular, and that the river Caldar was drove back more than a quarter of a mile above Sowerby-bridge. It ſeems that there had been dry weather for a fortnight before this accident, and that no thunder preceded the ſhower, ſo that the above conjecture, of the daſhing together of two clouds, is not improbable; but no certain account can be given of it, for want of ſufficient obſervations having been made when the fact happened. There was a great flood alſo the ſame day, at the village of Slaighthwaite, which may be accounted for, becauſe the greateſt weight of the rain fell ſouthward of Ripponden, on the hills, towards Booth Dean; for this reaſon, likewiſe, the ſtream which runs by Soyland-mills, and which, coming from the weſt, falls into Ripponden Brook, was not much ſwelled.

The winds from the ſouth-weſt have ſometimes blown ſo ſtrong, that the pieces of cloth on the tenters in ſeveral parts of Halifax pariſh, have been charged with a conſiderable number of ſaline particles brought from the ſea, but this is rare.

On Sunday, June 5, 1628, the ſouth-eaſt pinacle, and corner of the ſteeple of Halifax church, were ſtruck off by lightning, the ſtones of which broke down much of the timber, ſlate, and battlement of the church, and ſouth porch thereof.

The

The uncommon contagious diſorders which have happened here, are chiefly theſe. Firſt, the ſweating ſickneſs, called by foreigners, the Engliſh ſweat, becauſe it was reported to be peculiar to England and its natives. Secondly, there was an epidemic diſtemper, which went by the name of the Jolly Rant, about December 1675, which was a ſevere cold and violent cough, and it not only affected Halifax, but York, Hull, Weſtmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland. Thirdly, it appears from the Regiſter at Halifax, that there died in the townſhip of Ovenden of the peſtilence, and were buried near their own dwellings, in July, 1631, ſix perſon; in Auguſt thirty-five; in September eleven; in October four; in November two; and in December two. And in the ſame year, 1631, one hundred and ſeven perſons died of the plague in the neighbourhood of Heptonſtall, ſeveral of whom were buried at home, but all entered in the Regiſter there.

We have mentioned the above diſorders in this place, as we knew not where to claſs them better; not however with any deſign to ſhow that the air here is in any reſpect unwholeſome, for a few inſtances of this ſort would not prove it.—If arguments of this kind have any weight, the following inſtances (among others) of longevity* may be thrown into the oppoſite ſcale. In Halifax Regiſter is this entry, Roger Brook, of Halifax, ſepult. 11th day of October, 1568, of the age of ſix ſcore and thirteen years.—One John Roberts, of Hipperholme, alſo died November 10, 1721, in the 114th year of his age.—There was one Littleton, in Riſhworth, in 1700, aged 100.—Nathan Wood, near Baitings, in Soyland, was buried December 25, 1704, aged 108.—Dec. 3, 1708, died Peter Ambler

* Old Age.

Ambler, of Shelf, aged about 108.—In the year 1757, there were ſeven ſons and daughters of one John Firth, of Sowerby, then living and well, the eldeſt of which was eighty-ſeven years old, and the youngeſt ſixty-nine.

There is but little level ground in all this pariſh, ſo that the rain which falls here ſoon runs off, and of conſequence the country in general is clean and dry, a circumſtance which contributes both to the health and eaſe of the inhabitants, for there are no ſtanding pools to emit their noxious vapors, and the roads are travelled with tolerable ſatisfaction, notwithſtanding the unevenneſs of them. We believe we may venture to ſay, that theſe in a few years, will be made as good as the nature of the ground will admit, whatever John Taylor, in his book called News from Hell, Hull, and Halifax, printed in 1639, page 28, has ſaid to the contrary, when he tells us, that having left Halifax, he "road over ſuch "ways as where paſt compariſon, or amending, for "when he went down the lofty mountain called "Blackſtone-edge, he thought himſelf in the land "of Break-neck, it was ſo ſteep and tedious."

The road from Halifax to Rochdale muſt, at that time, have been dreadful enough; and it is amazing to think under what diſadvantages the trade of this country muſt formerly have been carried on, before the roads were repaired, and widened, by the different Acts of Parliament which have lately been obtained; for they were not only narrow and rugged, but laid out ſeemingly without any regard to the eaſe of cattle, or the expedition of tranſacting buſineſs, for they ſometimes went up the very ſteepeſt part of hills, when the road would have been ſhorter, if it had miſſed them. This frequently was done to ſerve private purpoſes; but ſince

trade

trade has increaſed ſo prodigiouſly, and ſo great a number of carriages are uſed, motives of this kind are leſs regarded, and as great improvements are now making in different parts of this pariſh, as almoſt any other country can ſhew.

The ſoil of this pariſh is, in general, naturally barren, as appears from ſuch parts of it as have not yet been improved, and alſo from ſuch as have, requiring continual ſupplies of tillage; and yet there is neither lime, marl, or any other product of the earth found here, for the bettering of it. The firſt of theſe has for ſome time been brought at a great diſtance by land carriage on horſeback, and of late by water, ſince the river Caldar was made navigable. Yet notwithſtanding this advantage, there is ſcarcely a ſingle inſtance in the whole pariſh of a man's living entirely by farming; the land therefore is divided into ſmall parcels, every one, who can, taking juſt as much as will yield a ſufficient quantity of milk and butter for the ſupport of his family; on this account it proves difficult for many of the poor to get theſe things, which is the only conſiderable diſadvantage they labour under, and which is by much over-ballanced by a conſtant ſupply of work, good wages, and plenty of moſt other neceſſaries of life, ſo that we know not any country where, upon the whole, they live better.

Oats are the grain generally ſown here, chiefly of the black kind, becauſe they are thought not to take ſo much from the ſtrength of land, as ſome others, and not to be ſo ſubject to ſhake off in high winds, which are here very frequent.——Of late, however, other ſorts have been uſed, according to the nature, ſituation, and condition of the ground. The forward oats have one advantage here, that they are ſooner ripe, for in unfavorable ſeaſons, the

corn

corn in ſome parts is obliged to be cut green. Of late years, wheat has been grown here in tolerable perfection.

Oats are the general bread corn of this neighbourhood, as they were of the whole kingdom at the time of the Conqueſt, and the cakes made here are excellent in their kind. The better ſort of families uſe alſo wheaten bread.

Here is plenty of good ſtone, both for every purpoſe of building and making fences. The moſt antient way of erecting houſes in theſe parts was with wood and mortar, as appears from ſeveral inſtances, but the timber trees being moſtly cut down, and little or no care taken to plant, recourſe was had to ſtone, which is very durable, and, if properly worked, makes an handſome appearance; but where much pains are taken with it, it is attended with great expence; a circumſtance which, amongſt other reaſons, has of late years brought up the cuſtom of making bricks, eſpecially about Halifax, which is likely to continue.

In the moſſes within this pariſh, are frequently found parts of trees of different ſizes, which ſhews that this country was once very woody.

The river which runs through this pariſh, is named the Caldar, which conſiſts of many ſmall heads, one of which is at a place in Lancaſhire, called Saunderclough, and which after ſome time receives a rill coming from Flowerſcar-foot, alſo ſoon after another from Woodfall-paſture, a third at Gorpley (or Gorp-hill) Naes, coming from Howroyd-ſpaw, and a fourth at Gaukſholm, coming from Dean-head; theſe, when united, meet with another ſtream at Jump-clough, a little below Todmorden, which alſo is compoſed of the following rivulets, viz. one riſing at Dean in Clivegar, another

another at Coal-clough, another at Stiperden-clough, another at Hartley-clough, and another at Speed-clough. After this, it receives above twenty ſtreams before it quits this pariſh, the moſt conſiderable of which are, firſt, the water of Hebden, on the north-ſide, dividing the townſhips of Heptonſtall and Wadſworth. This ſtream is compoſed of ſeveral heads, which are at Greenwood-lee, Shackleton-clough, &c. It takes its name from the village of Heptonſtall, near which it runs, and falls into the Caldar, at a place called Black-pit. 2dly, A brook on the ſouth-ſide within Sowerby, which is compoſed of two heads, one from Blackſtone-edge, the other from Withens, and which falls into the Caldar at Mitham-Royd-bridge. 3dly, A brook from Luddenden, on the north-ſide, dividing Midgley and Warley, riſing from two heads, one at Caſtle-car, the other above Saltonſtall. 4thly, The next conſiderable ſtream which it receives is the Ryborne, as it is wrote in antient deeds, though the village which it gives name to is now corruptly called Ripponden. This brook runs on the ſouth-ſide of Caldar, and is compoſed of ſeveral heads, one of which is on Blackſtone-edge, another above Booth-dean, in Riſhworth, and which receives a conſiderable rivulet at Ox-grains-bridge, in the ſame townſhip, ſo called from Oſc, a very antient word for water, and Grains, becauſe it has two ſtreams which unite here, and therefore is, as it were, grained; a term which is repeated at ſome diſtance below, where the current from Blackſtone-edge joins the above, and has the name of Brook-grains. This brook falls into the Caldar at Sowerby-bridge. The 5th conſiderable water which joins the Caldar is on the north ſide of it, and is the brook which runs by Halifax. The chief head

of this ſtream is in Ovenden. It diſcharges into the Caldar at Brookſmouth. The 6th runs into it on the ſouth-ſide, a little above Eland; it riſes at a place called Dean-head, in Huddersfield pariſh, and in its courſe divides the townſhips of Stainland and Barkiſland, &c. Its name in antient deeds is Blackbourn, (i. e. the Black-brook), a circumſtance which few, if any, of the inhabitants are ſenſible of. The 7th is on the north-ſide of it, riſing in Northouram, and dividing that townſhip from Southouram. It diſcharges itſelf at a place called Brook-foot. This water comes off coals, and, from the colour of it, has the name of the Red-beck. The laſt is Clifton-beck, which runs from the townſhip of Shelf, dividing Halifax pariſh from the chapelry of Hartſhead, and falls into the Caldar a little below Brighouſe.

Having thus far deſcribed the riſe and progreſs of this river, we ſhall next endeavour to account for its name. The ſpring it originates from is called Cal, or Çol, and riſeth on a common, called Croſs-heath-dean, nigh Holmes-chapel, in Lancaſhire, where taking its deſcent on the north ſide of Todmurton, at a place called Jump-clough, it meets with a ſmall river called Dar, where, as they join their waters together, ſo likewiſe they do their names, the river aſſuming at that place the name of Caldar, or Calder.

The courſe of this river, after it leaves Halifax pariſh, is by Wakefield, towards Caſtleford, a little above which it falls into the Are, and loſes its name. This confluence of the two rivers gave occaſion for the following inſcription, which is ſaid to have been formerly on a houſe in Caſtleford:

Caſtleford laſſes muſt needs be fair,
Who waſh themſelves both in Caldar and Are.

Or

Or as others have it

Caſtleford laſſes had need be fair,
Becauſe they waſh both in Caldar and Are.

In the 10th and 11th of King William III. an Act of Parliament was paſſed, to make navigable the rivers Are and Caldar, from Weeland upon the Are, to the towns of Leeds and Wakefield, which having proved a benefit to the trade and commerce of the country, a ſecond Act was obtained in the year 1758, for extending the navigation of the ſaid river, from a place called Fall Ing, near Wakefield, to Brookſmouth, in the townſhips of Skircoat and Southouram, where the ſmall river which runs by Halifax, falls into the Caldar, and from thence up the ſaid river to Salter-Hebble-bridge, near the town of Halifax, and for carrying on the ſaid navigation from Brookſmouth aforeſaid, up the ſaid river Caldar to Sowerby-bridge, in this pariſh, or within five hundred yards of the ſaid bridge. The intereſt allowed by this Act to be paid to the lenders of money being only 5l. per cent. and ſome other inconveniences being diſcovered, this Act was repealed by another paſſed in the year 1769, which allowed 10l. per cent. to be divided if the profits would allow.

Having ſaid ſo much of the Caldar, and its branches, we proceed now to give a ſhort account of the leſſer ſprings. The medicinal ones are pretty numerous, but few of them, however, as far as we have informed ourſelves, are remarkable enough to be deſcribed. We ſhall therefore only take notice, that in the Townſhip of Soyland is a very good chalybeat, equal to either of the ſweet ſpaws at Harrowgate; it is called Swift-croſs ſpaw.—— This water was found, by experiment, to be 18 grains in a pint lighter at the ſpring, than at Swift-

place, a few hundred yards below. At a place called the Cragg, in Eringden, is a ſpaw, which contains a ſmall volatile ſulphur and light ſteel.—Its fixed parts are inſignificant, therefore fitteſt for a bath for out-breakings of the ſkin.——In the townſhip of Shelf is a petrifying water.

The pariſh abounds with common ſprings, as moſt hilly countries do: Theſe it has been cuſtomary, time immemorial, to turn over the meadow and paſture grounds, which keeps may of them green all winter, and enriches them almoſt beyond deſcription. This is performed by making ſmall drains in different directions, and letting the water run out of theſe drains by little openings here and there, as occaſion requires; thus, by degrees, a large ſpace of ground will be benefited; for it is not ſuffered to run many days in the ſame direction, for fear of its ſtarving the land, or making it ruſhy. This cuſtom is not ſo proper for cold wet land, but any other it is a ſufficient manure for, and perhaps, upon the whole, is equal to any other method.

The fiſh which the river and brooks in Halifax pariſh affords, are eels, trouts, graylings, gudgeons, chubs, and a few ſalmons, with others of ſmall account.

Druidical Remains in the Pariſh of Halifax.

BARKISLAND.

IN this townſhip is a ring of ſtones, now called the Wolf-fold; which, from the name, we at firſt imagined to be the ruins of either a decoy for taking wild beaſts, or a place to keep them in; but on a more particular view, was rather of opinion

on that it had belonged to the Druids. The ſtones of which this circle conſiſts are not erect, but lie in a confuſed heap, like the ruins of a building, and perhaps the largeſt have been taken away. It is but a few yards in diameter. It gives the name of Ringſtone-edge to the adjacent moor; this ſhews it both to have been of conſiderable account, and of no ſmall antiquity, otherwiſe it would hardly have given name to ſo large a tract of land; but if we admit of this, it may be as old as the Druidical times. In other places, ſuch appearances have been deemed to be of this ſort.

Not far from Ringſtone-edge is a parcel of rocks, on a common, called Whole-Stone-moor, corrupted (as we take it) either from Holy-Stone-moor, or Holed-Stone-moor.

NORLAND.

At the edge of Norland-moor, amongſt a large ridge of rocks, is a very ponderous ſtone, which projects over the ſide of the hill, and has a very uncommon appearance. It is called the Lad-ſtone, but for what reaſon, no inhabitant of the place can tell. If the name is Britiſh, it may come from Lladd, to kill, or ſlay, denoting either that ſome murder was committed here, or perſons were put to death by a regular courſe of juſtice. The Druids had undoubtedly this power, and they exerciſed it amongſt rocks. It ſerves to ſtrengthen ſome of the above opinions, that the ſouthern point of this common (from whence is a very extended proſpect) is at this day called Gally-pole-hill, and in a deed of 1568, Le Gallows-hill, becauſe probably ſuch as were found guilty were executed there. The name alſo of the diſtrict lying below theſe rocks, is Butterworth, which might be ſo called

called from the bods, or bodes, the common appellatives of the abodes of people in the Druidical times. It is indeed very poſſible, that ſome bloody murder might have been committed in this neighbourhood in later times than the above, for which the offender was afterwards hung up, or gibbeted, on what got afterwards the name of Gallows-hill, which lies within view of a great public road; but there is no tradition of this, and we think that circumſtances give it in favour of the other opinions. A Ladſtone in Sowerby is mentioned in a copy of a court-roll at Field-houſe in Sowerby, dated 6 Henry VIII. near the borders of Ayringden, but we imagine it is deſtroyed.

RISHWORTH.

Here is a group of ſtones laid ſeemingly one above another to the height of ſeveral yards, and called the Rocking-ſtone. Tradition ſays, that it once would rock, but that quality is loſt. The form of it is not very unlike the Wring-cheeſe, in Cornwall, deſcribed by Borlaſe, page 165, and perhaps might ſerve for the ſame purpoſes as that, but what thoſe purpoſes were, we ſhall not take upon us to determine. Near this rocking ſtone is a well, or ſpring, called Booth-dean-ſpaw, which is frequented by the country people, though it is remarkable for no one good quality, being a mere coal water, and nothing elſe; but from its vicinity to this rocking ſtone, and from the conſiderable diſtance it is from any inhabited part of the country, we conclude that it was conſecrated by the Druids, and being once held ſacred, the remembrance thereof is not yet quite obliterated.

The neighbourhood of this rocking ſtone, notwithſtanding it is now a wild, uncultivated waſte, we

we take to have been inhabited in the times preceding Chriſtianity. There are many other curious rocks and ſtones on the adjoining common, which are worth the inſpection of the curious antiquarian.

STANSFIELD.

This part of the pariſh affords more rocks than any other, which from their ſhape, ſize, ſituation, and other circumſtances, afford grounds for ſuppoſition that the Druids had here a large ſettlement. There is a ſtone or pillar, called the Bride, whoſe perpendicular height is about five yards; its diameter in the thickeſt part about three, and the pedeſtal about half a yard; near this ſtood another large ſtone, called the Groom, which is now thrown down by the country people; and at ſmall diſtances ſeveral others, of different magnitudes, and a vaſt variety of rocks and ſtones ſo ſcattered about the common, that at firſt view the whole looked ſomething like a temple of the ſerpentine kind.

SOWERBY

Has in it a rude ſtone pillar, called the Standing Stone, near ſix feet high, which may have been an Idol of the Heathen inhabitants of this land, ſuch as was forbidden Leviticus xxvi. 1.—"Ye ſhall make you no idols, nor graven image, neither rear you up a ſtanding image (in the orignal, a pillar) neither ſhall ye ſet up any image of ſtone in your land, to bow down unto it." Or it might mark out the burial place of ſome great perſon; as when Rachel died, "Jacob ſet up a pillar on her grave," Gen. xxxv. 20; or, laſtly, it might be erected to perpetuate ſome remarkable event, the very tradition of which is now loſt.

WAR-

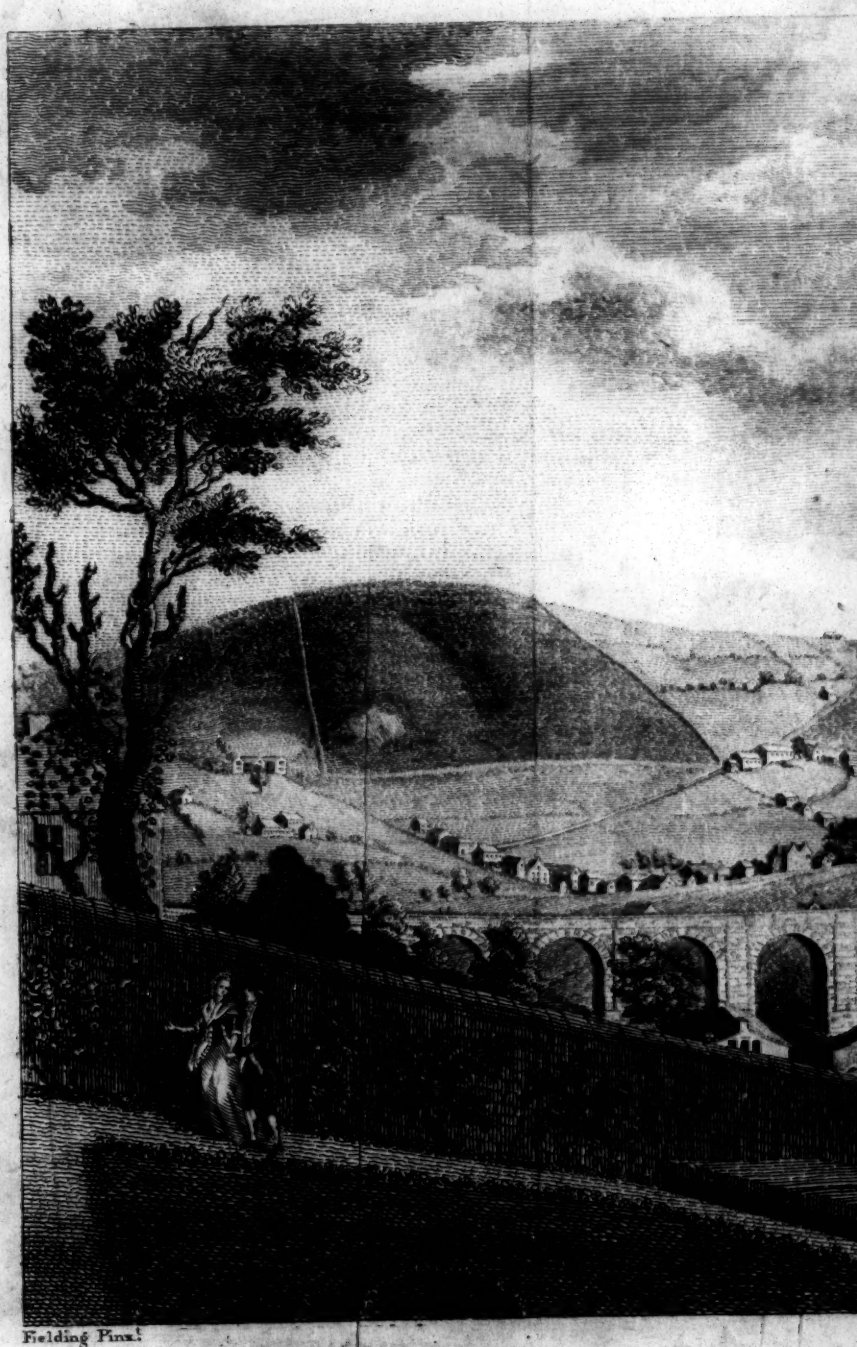
WARLEY.

On a common called Saltonſtall-moor, is what the country people call the Rocking-ſtone. The height of this on the weſt ſide, (which is the higheſt) is, as we remember, about three yards and an half. It is a large piece of a rock, one end of which reſts on ſeveral ſtones, between two of which is a pebble of a different grit, ſeemingly put there for a ſupport, and ſo placed that it could not poſſibly be taken out without breaking, or removing the rocks, ſo that in all probability they have been laid together by art. It ought to be obſerved, that the ſtone in queſtion, from the form and poſition of it, could never be a rocking-ſtone, though it is always diſtinguiſhed by that name. The true rocking-ſtone appeared to us to lie at a ſmall diſtance from it, thrown off its center. The other part of this ſtone is laid upon a kind of pedeſtal, broad at the bottom, but narrow in the middle; and round this pedeſtal is a paſſage, which, from every appearance, ſeems to have been formed by art, but for what purpoſe is not known

It may not be improper here to obſerve, that in the townſhip of Soyland, in this pariſh, is another, but ſmaller, remain of the ſame ſort, perhaps, with that in Saltonſtall. It goes by the name of the Awſe (i. e. Elfe, or Fairy,) hole, for it was a commonly received opinion amongſt our Saxon anceſtors, that all caves, and remarkable hollows in the earth, were inhabited by fairies, an inferior ſort of deities, which the Druids are alſo ſaid to have believed in, and even to have worſhipped.

On Saltonſtall moor there is a heap of ſtones, which, at a diſtance, (for we had not an opportu-

nity



Fielding Pinx.

A North-West View of



W. Burgeſs del. et ſculp. Halifax.

w of HALIFAX in Yorkſhire.



W. Burgeſs del. et ſculp. Halifax.

rkſhire.

nity of viewing them near,) looked like a carnedde, riſing to a conſiderable height, and which might poſſibly be the ſepulchre of ſome conſiderable perſon, for human bodies have been actually found under ſuch heaps.

Soon after we had left the moor, on the right ſide of the road leading to the village of Luddenden, we ſaw what is generally called Robin Hood's Penny-ſtone, for the country people here attribute every thing of the marvellous kind to Robin Hood, as in Cornwall they do to king Arthur. Thus, for inſtance, he is ſaid to have uſed this ſtone to pitch with at a mark for amuſement; and to have thrown the ſtanding ſtone in Sowerby off an adjoining hill with a ſpade as he was digging; but we confeſs, that ſome of the common people will ſmile when they relate theſe ſtories; they are not quite ſo credulous now as their great grandfathers were. This laſt mentioned remain is a ſtone of ſeveral tons weight, laid upon a maſſy piece of rock, with a large pebble of a different grit between them, which is wedged ſo faſt, that it is very plain it was put there by human art, or ſtrength. We could not learn whether this would ever rock or not, (meeting with but one perſon to converſe with,) but if it did, probably it was poiſed on this pebble, and might ſome time or other have been thrown off its center.

There are other preſumptive proofs that the Druids inhabited this pariſh, ſuch as a conſiderable part of the townſhip of Wadſworth being ſtill called Crimliſhworth, from Cromlech, a ſepulchral monument of that people, now deſtroyed. This alſo was a woody part of the country, as appears from the name of Wadſworth, or Woodſworth. It it ſaid to have been an eſſential amongſt the Druids

to worſhip in groves of oaks, and ſuch this country was once famous for, though at preſent few remain. Large tracts, which now are waſte, are proved by tradition, and by their names, to have been covered over with trees, ſo that there was no want of the ſacred miſletoe. But the fineſt druidical remain in theſe parts, and what inconteſtably proves that theſe people were actually ſettled hereabouts, is what is called the Rocking ſtone, and is ſo ſituated as to be a boundary mark, dividing the two townſhips of Golcar and Slaighthwait in the pariſh of Huddersfield, adjoining to the pariſh of Halifax, on Wholeſtone Moor; which laſt circumſtance ſeems to confirm the conjecture above made, that the Druids once worſhipped in Barkiſland. This ſtone, as meaſured by the late Thomas Percival, of Royton, in Lancaſhire, Eſq; is ten feet and an half long, containing nearly ſix cubits, druidical meaſure; nine feet, four or five inches broad, containing nearly five cubits; and five feet three inches thick, anſwering to three cubits, or thereabouts. Its weight, ſuppoſing ſeventy pounds to a ſquare foot, is eighteen tons, and one hundred and ninety pounds. It reſts on ſo ſmall a center, that at one particular point a man may cauſe it to rock, though ſome years ago it was damaged a little, in this reſpect, by ſome maſons, who endeavored, but in vain, to throw it off its center, in order to diſcover the principle on which ſo large a weight was made to move.

Theſe kind of ſtones, Borlaſe, in his Antiquities of Cornwall, page 170, ſays, are in that part of the world called Logan-ſtones, the meaning of which he confeſſes that he did not underſtand, adding, that Logan, in the Guidhelian Britiſh, ſignifies a pit, or hollow of the hand, and that in ſuch hollows this

this moving ſtone is often found; but whether Logan be thence derived, or it is a corruption of the Britiſh Llygadtyn, which ſignifies bewitching, (the ſingular property of this ſtone ſeeming the effect of witchcraft,) he does not take upon him to enquire.

As to the motion of theſe ſtones ſeeming to be the effect of witchcraft, the thought indeed is natural enough, for the Druids moſt certainly practiſed charms, incantations, &c. and if this rocking quality was not underſtood by the common people, they would naturally attribute it to a power which was more than human.

Whether theſe curious remains are natural, or artificial, is ſomething doubtful. Borlaſe thinks there were of both ſorts, and deems it not improbable (page 172.) that the Druids, ſo well verſed in all the arts of magic, (the ſole buſineſs of which is to deceive,) obſerving this uncommon property in the natural Logan ſtones, ſoon learned to make uſe of it as an occaſional miracle, and where they had no natural ones, made artificial ones, and conſecrated them.

A Britiſh Celt of braſs was found, a few years ago, in a bed of clay, in the townſhip of Skircoat. It is full ſix inches long, and weighs about fourteen ounces.

An account of the Roman coins found in the Pariſh of Halifax.

IN Auguſt 1769, were found, in Eland-hall wood, in a cavity of a rock, under a ſtone, by ſome workmen, a quantity of copper Roman coins, of the ſmall ſize, of which the following was in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Watſon, rector

of Stockport, deceaſed; the reſt we did not ſee, nor do we know whoſe hands they are in: (1.) Head with radiated crown, looking to the right, inſcription, GALLIENVS AVG. Rev. ÆETERNITAS AVG, about a figure ſtanding with his right hand elevated, and holding a globe in his left. (2.) Another of the ſame emperor; face of the coin ſame as above, Rev. IOVI CONS. AVG. Jupiter ſtanding, holding in his right a thunder-bolt, and ſupporting a ſpear with his left. (3.) An head to the right, radiated crown, inſcription, ... C VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Rev. a rude figure, ſtanding in a threatning poſture, inſcription, INVICTVS. (4.) Head to the right, radiated crown, inſcription as laſt, beginning with IMP. Rev. a female figure, inſcription SALVS AVG. (5.) Another, which anſwers to the laſt in both the inſcriptions; the heads are from different dies, and the figures on the reverſes are turned different ways, and the latter has a ſmall altar before her, behind which riſes a ſerpent, and the figure holds a patera, without handle, in her right hand. (6.)... IMP. C. TETRICUS P F. AVG. Rev. a ſoldier, with his right hand on a ſhield, and a ſpear in his left, inſcription, VIRTVS... the reſt quite out, except the bottom of an A, from whence we conclude it to have been AVG. (7.) IMP. C. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. Rev. a female figure, looking to the left, holding in her right hand an olive branch, in her left a ſpear, inſcription, PAX AVG. (8.) Same as the laſt. (9.) Another ſtill the ſame. (10.) .... ETRICVS P F. AVG....Rev. not legible.—(11.)...TRICVS P. F. AV...Rev. a female figure looking to the right, round which had been wrote PAX AVG. (12.)...SV TETRICVS ....Rev.

....Rev. a ſoldier with a ſpear, inſcription obliterated except the letters VENT, which we take to have been the concluſion of the words PRIN. IVVENT. All theſe, of the two Tetricus's, have the head looking to the right, and the radiated crown. N. B. There was four exceeding ſmall bits of copper, found with the above coins, which we take to have been cut out of the money of Tetricus, or ſome other about that time, but for what purpoſe we cannot well ſay. (13.) Head to the right, radiated crown, IMP. C. CLADIVS AVG. Rev. AEQVITAS AVG. a female figure, holding in her right hand a balance, and in her left a cornucopia.

Towards the place where the above coins were found, the antient road, called the Green-way, which comes from the ſtation, at Slack, ſeems to point, but we could not trace it thither, nor do we know of any thing which looks like Roman in the neighbourhood of Ealand. We often hear of coins being found at conſiderable diſtances from ſtations.

Near the foot of a large rock, at a place called Beeſtones, in the townſhip of Stainland, about two miles from Slack, about ſixty years ago, a conſiderable number of Roman coins were diſcovered; but the greateſt part of them falling into the hands of an Exciſeman, he carried them into the north, whence he never returned, and it cannot even now be known what emperors they belonged to.—— This probably was the place which Camden has mentioned, as there is no tradition of coins having been found in any other part of this townſhip.— The late Mr. Richardſon, of North-Bierly, in Yorkſhire, in a letter to the late Mr. Hearne, printed at the end of the ſecond edition of Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. ſays, "he was ſhown ſome coins

of

"a later date, (meaning than Diocleſian, Allectus, and Carauſius, who had juſt before been mentioned,) "not long ago found fallen from a preci-"pice in Stainland, but much defaced by time."—This letter has no date, therefore we cannot ſay whether this diſcovery is different from thoſe already mentioned or not, but the circumſtances of their having fallen from a precipice, anſwers well to the ſituation of Beeſtones.

In the above letter are mentioned ſeveral Roman coins diſcovered at Sowerby, within the pariſh of Halifax, a little above the town, nigh the highway, and ſome of them were given to him, viz. one of Nerva, one of Veſpaſian, one of Trajan, and one of Hadrian, all of ſilver, and well preſerved, but nothing material in their reverſes.

Theſe coins are now in the collection of his ſon, Richard Richardſon, of North Bierley, Eſq; but we have no particular deſcription of them. The late Mr. Richard Cooke, of Halifax, ſhewed us a ſmall ſilver coin, in good preſervation, which his father had told him was found at Sowerby. Round the head, crowned with laurel, was IMP. CAESAR. TRAIAN. HADRIANVS. AVG. Rev. a female figure ſitting by an altar, from which riſes a ſerpent, inſcr. P. M. T. R. P. COS. III. Under the figure SAL. AVG.

We apprehend that it is a miſtake to ſay that theſe coins were found a little above the town of Sowerby, for there is no tradition of any ſuch thing; on the contrary, it is very commonly ſaid, that a number of theſe were diſcovered a little below the town, in a place ever ſince called the Silver-field. It muſt here be remarked, that at the head of the village of Sowerby, in a field at the right hand going out of the town, is the ſtill viſible ſite of a ſmall fort,

fort, or caſtle, but at what time it was built, or when it was deſtroyed, all hiſtory is ſilent.

If it was Roman, the finding of theſe coins ſo near it is eaſily accounted for, but nothing elſe contributes to eſtabliſh this opinion, unleſs that at a ſmall diſtance from it, on one ſide, is a road, which, time immemorial, has had the name of Finkel-ſtreet, a name common enough at Roman ſtations; and part of the way between Sowerby, and the bridge over the Caldar, is called the Street; but as there has been for a long time a row of houſes here, it may have received its denomination from that. It is certain that neither of theſe roads can be traced for any length of way; and, upon the whole, there is nothing conſiderable enough to induce us to think that the Romans were ſettled at this place.

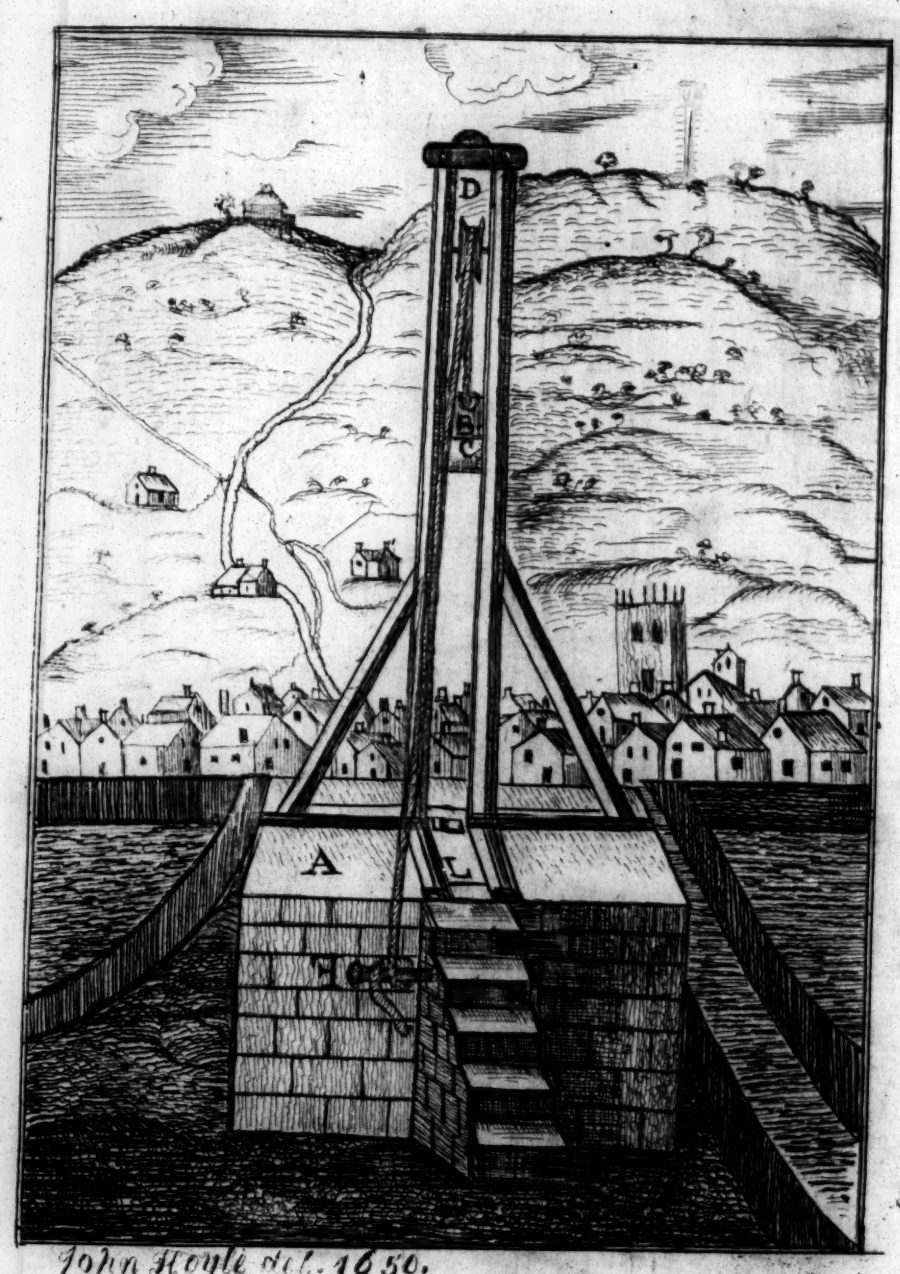
A third obſervation, in the above letter, is, that there were, not long ſince, divers large copper medals found at Hoveldge, in the townſhip of Hipperholme, in a thick glaſs veſſel. Thoſe Mr. Richardſon got were of Diocleſian, Allectus, and Carauſius; he adds, "doubtleſs there were divers others, though they were diſperſed before he had intelligence of them." Of this diſcovery we can give no further account, than what we ſaw at North Bierley, four of theſe coins, (for they do not appear to have been medals,) which were as under: Diocleſian; Rev. A Jupiter almoſt naked, in his right hand a Victory ſtanding on a globe; in his left a ſpear, an eagle at his feet. Motto, IOVI TVTATORI AVGG. Another Diocleſian. Rev. The above figure ſitting. Motto. IOVI AVGG. Allectus. Ill preſerved, and bad impreſſions. Rev. Figure of Joy, or Mirth; uncertain what ſhe holds. Motto. LAETITIA AVG. Carauſius. Rev. Female

male figure in a ſtola, ſtanding, holding in her right hand an olive branch, in her left a ſpear. Motto. PAX AVG.

The above gentleman has alſo three ſmall ſilver coins, found a few years ago in the townſhip of Warley, at pulling down an old barn belonging to Mr. Dearden, of Hollins, viz. Veſpatian. Obverſe. IMP. TITVS. CAES. VESPATIAN. AVG. P. M. Rev. An Ædilis Curulis, as we take it to be. Motto. TR. P. IX IMP XV COS VIII P. P. To be read from right to left. The bottom of the letters touch the rim of the coin. Hadrian. Obv. HADRIANVS AVG COS. III P. P. Rev. A female figure with extended hands, ſtanding at an altar. Motto. PIETAS AVG. Another Hadrian. Obv. HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Rev. A female figure, with a ſpear in her right hand, and in her left a patera. Motto. CLEMENTIA AVG. P. P. III. COS.

A few years ſince, a middle ſized red copper coin, or medal, was found in the townſhip of Skircoat, near King-croſs. It has a naked head looking to the right, round which is CAESAR AVGVSTVS TRIBVNIC. POTEST. Rev. C. PLOTIVS RVFVS IIIVIR A. A. A. F. F. in the center S. C. which ſhews that it was ſtruck by order of the ſenate. This Plotius was one of the three mint-maſters in the reign of Auguſtus, the ſecond Roman emperor, and he has, as uſual, put his own head upon the coin, which is the oldeſt we have known to be found in the pariſh of Haliſax.

Near High Greenwood, in the townſhip of Stansfield, were found two ſmall ſilver coins behind a poor man's houſe, called Jonathan Sutcliffe; they lay in a very ſteep piece of ground called the Potatoe-brink. The firſt has the head to the right, crowned



John Hoyle del. 1650.

crowned with laurel. Inſcr. IMP. CAES. NERVA TRAIAN AVG GERM Rev. P. M. TR. P. the reſt worn out. In the center, a Victory advancing, holding in her right hand a laurel crown, and in her left a palm branch. The title of Germanicus, together with that of Cæſar, were conferred upon him by Coccius Nerva, ſoon after that emperor adopted him for his ſon, and declared him his ſucceſſor; ſo that this coin might be ſtruck ſoon after his acceſſion to the empire, which was about the year of Chriſt 88. By the inſcription it ſeems prior to his victory over the Dacians. The other coin has a naked head to the right. Inſcription HADRIANVS AVG. COS III P. P. Rev. A female figure ſtanding with arms extended before an altar without fire. Inſcr. PIETAS AVG. According to the faſti conſulares, Hadrian was COS III in the year of Chriſt 119, but the monies of this emperor have COS III on them for ſeveral years together, which ſhews that the election was not always made annually, and that it was cuſtomary to expreſs on coins how many times an emperor had been honoured with that title, though it might then be enjoyed by others; for Hadrian was third time conſul many years before his death, and yet we find it continued on his coins through the greateſt part of his reign.

This is all we know at preſent relating to the Roman affairs in or near the pariſh of Halifax.

Saxon and Daniſh affairs in the Pariſh of Halifax.

THAT the Saxons were ſettled in this neighbourhood is very plain, becauſe the greateſt part of the names of places are derived from the language of that people, as will appear in the courſe of the following work. We ſhall only under this general head take notice of a few of the moſt noted places where we ſuppoſe them to have been.

On the point of Lee-hill, near Slack, abovementioned, is a circular remain of an antient encampment, about eighty yards each way, meaſuring to the outſide of the agger. It commands a fair view of Caſtle-hill, near Almondbury, as well as of the adjoining country.

A bank, or trench, beginning a little way from this, runs up Linley-moor, to a place called the Watch-hill, which is a ſmall round hill, ſeemingly thrown up for obſervation. There is a tradition of a battle having been fought here, which is the more probable, as there is ſomething like the appearance of a tumuli ſcattered here and there upon the common.

At what time this event may be ſuppoſed to have happened, we will not take upon us to ſay. Mr. Whitaker, page 92, has fixed the demolition of the town here to the invaſion of Cadwallaun and Penda in 633; but the army of thoſe two kings could not encamp within the remain above mentioned; either therefore this place was not deſtroyed at that period of time, or theſe intrenchments are of later date.

On

On Greenhalgh, an hill above Hoohoile, in Eringden, is a circular remain, whoſe diameter is only about ſixteen yards; it has been walled round, and ſeems to have been a fort; accordingly the place where it ſtands is called Tower-hill. There are the appearances of two breaſtworks, the firſt of which is about twenty-five yards from it towards the ſouth, eaſt, and north ſides thereof, of a circular form, the middle of it facing the eaſt. The other is at a greater diſtance, running along the ſouth verge of the hill which is very ſteep.

It is remarkable that no breaſtworks appear to the weſt, where the ground is level, but no danger might be apprehended from that quarter. It was moſt likely raiſed on ſome particular occaſion, perhaps to oppoſe ſome irruption from the ſide of Sowerby, wherein, on an oppoſite hill, was another fort at a place near Hollinhey, called Conygarth, the ſite of which is ſtill to be ſeen, but ſo ſituated as plainly to be intended for a ſhort uſe.

Theſe we judge, from their names and appearances, to have been Saxon.

Near Ripponden in the townſhip of Barkiſland, is a remarkable high hill, called the Conygarth, from the Anglo-Saxon: We ſuppoſe ſome crowned head had encamped here with his forces in the Saxon times. We have indeed no tradition, or annals to ſhew this, but many facts of this ſort are buried in oblivion, and others only to be diſcovered from a number of concurring circumſtances.—— This hill is well ſituated for a thing of this ſort, both on account of its being ſufficiently ſpacious, having a good command of the country, and being on ſeveral parts of it very difficult of acceſs. The above etymology is confirmed by an old copy of an extents of rents and ſervices of the freemen of the

ſoke of Wakefield, made in 1314, wherein Ripponden, as it is now pronounced, is wrote Riburghe, which ſignifies the king's borough, or ſtation.

In Stansfield townſhip is a large conical hill, called Caſtle-hill, which is ſituated in a valley, about a mile from Todmorden. On the ſide of this hill, towards the ſouth, there has been a very large ſhoot of earth, which deſtroys the regularity of it; part of this earth was, in 1768, cut through, to make a turnpike road. This breach ſhews that the whole hill was natural, as a large rock appears very near the ſummit of it. There is an houſe at the foot of this mount, called the Caſtle, which we take for granted has its name from the hill. There is no doubt, from the name, but this has been uſed as a fortreſs; and, in all probability, the inhabitants of Yorkſhire have occaſionally made uſe of it, to ſtop the incurſions of the Lancaſtrians; nothing could be better ſituated for that purpoſe, as it is within a mile of the borders, and ſtands in a paſs between two very high ranges of hills, but no tradition of this kind remains; and as nothing antique has ever been found near it, it is impoſſible to give any regular account of it. We have mentioned it here, not knowing where to claſs it better. The valley below it, has the name of the Caſtle-naſe-bottom.

At Raſtrick, in this pariſh, was lately a mount called Caſtle-hill, which Dr. Johnſon, who ſurveyed this neighbourhood in 1669, ſays was trenched about, and hollow in the middle, as if many ſtones had been got out of it. The circumference of it he meaſured to an hundred and eighty-eight yards within the trench, and on the top an hundred and ſeventeen, which ſhews the form of it. It has lately been deſtroyed, for the ſake of the ſtone which it contained,

contained, and it appeared upon examination that the top of it, for a few yards perpendicular, was caſt-up earth, the reſt a natural hill, the whole being left hollow at the top, ſeemingly with deſign. Such a ſituation as this was very neceſſary in troubleſome times, either for the neighbourhood to retire to upon alarms, or for way-faring men to make their nightly habitation; for being hollow at the top, it formed a kind of breaſtwork to protect the men in caſe of an aſſault; there was alſo a conſiderable aſcent to it on every ſide, and there was no riſing ground about it, from whence it could be annoyed. Several of the northern nations uſe raſt for reſt, in particular the Swedes and Germans. Raſte alſo has the ſame meaning in the Belgic, or Low Dutch.

Theſe kinds of works, we know, are generally attributed to the Danes, who, being few in number, in compariſon of the Saxons, uſed this kind of fortification, to the end that, when alarms were given, the might repair thither, and remain in ſafety, till they could aſſemble themſelves in greater ſtrength. Now, if this was a Daniſh ſettlement, probably its name may be Daniſh too. It is certain, that all circular forts, raiſed by this people, were called by the Iriſh, Raths, as they were alſo by the antient Corniſh men, and perhaps other inhabitants of this Iſland, from the word Radt, which, in the Celtic, ſignified a wheel, and by adding to this the Daniſh word Ryg, the ridge of an hill, ſuch as this mount ſtood upon, we have Rath's-Ryg, which would eaſily be ſoftened into Raſtrick.

There is a more conſiderable mount of this kind at Mirfield, a few miles from hence, which had a very large ditch cut round the foot of it, and was manifeſtly a place of defence. They have ſometimes

ſometimes been taken for ſepulchral remains, but nothing of this ſort appeared, when the mount at Raſtrick was deſtroyed, nor indeed was any thing curious found. We have ſeen copies of two deeds dated 2 Hen. IV. wherein are mentioned lands abutting on the Caſtle-hill, in Raſtrick, and no doubt but the name was much older than that.

It appears plain from many circumſtances, that the Danes ſpread themſelves all over this neighborhood.

It appears to us, from a paſſage in the Saxon Chronicle, that the Danes under Cnute, (or Kanute,) their king, made a grand march by the borders of this pariſh. At page 147, we read that this Cnute went againſt Uhtred, the earl of Northumberland, through Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Huntingtonſhire, Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and towards York; and the ſaid Uhtred being ſlain, he returned to the ſouth by the weſtern coaſt, a different way from what he had gone before. But what way ſo likely as this, which the Romans had made between Mancheſter and York? It might be then in good repair, and if the king choſe to march by the weſtern coaſt, was the next, and beſt way. This was in the year 1017.

There is a circumſtance which confirms the opinion that this Daniſh king did actually march along this road, for ſeveral places on the line of it do ſtill retain his name, ſuch as Knot-lane, in Saddleworth, and, by the ſide of this, Knot-hill, which is a remarkable round copped hill, from the top of which this king is ſaid to have harangued his army. (See Plot's Staffordſhire, page 418.) Alſo Knot-mill, near the Caſtle-field, by Mancheſter, where

poſſibly

poſſibly the Danes might halt for ſome time; and laſtly, Knotsford, called by Camden Canuti vadum.

The road which branches off from this great military way, at Slack above-mentioned, and which has the name of the Danes-road, might have been uſed by part of this army, and have thence acquired its name; for having no enemy to fear in theſe parts, it might be more convenient for the army to take two different routs from thence to Mancheſter; if they did, that diviſion which fell in with the road between Ilkley and Mancheſter, might poſſibly march to the place of rendezvous, along the ſtreet called the Danes-gate, if indeed that name did not come from the Deans of Mancheſter, as the head clergy there were formerly called.

Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Pariſh of Halifax.

CHARLES I.

FROM various authorities it appears, that Halifax was made uſe of as a garriſon for the parliament againſt king Charles I. Clarendon, vol. ii. part i. of his Hiſtory, printed at Oxford, 1720, page 141. ſpeaking of the ſtrength which the parliament had in the north, in the year 1642, ſays, "Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, three very populous and rich towns, (which depending wholly upon clothiers, too much maligned the gentry,) where wholely at their diſpoſition." And a little after, at page 144, repreſents the Lord Fairfax as quitting Selby, Cawood, and Tadcaſter, and retiring to Pomfret and Halifax.

Drake

Drake, in his Eboracum, page 161, obſerves, that on this retreat which was after the battle at Tadcaſter, "Sheffield, Wakefield, Leeds, Halifax, and Bradford, and ſeveral other towns and garriſons againſt the king, were in ſix weeks ſpace, by the valour and conduct of the Lord General, reduced to his Majeſty's ſubjection; but by the various chance of war, loſt, and won again, ſometimes by one party, and ſometimes by another." In ſome of theſe encounters, it may be preſumed that the ground on the top of Halifax bank, adjoining to the road leading from thence to Wakefield, got the name of the bloody field, which it keeps to this day.

There muſt have been an action near this town, if what Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. iii. page 421. ſays, be true, that William, earl of Newcaſtle, obtained victories at Piercebrigg, Secroft, Tankerſley, Tadcaſter, Sheffield, Rotherham, Yarum, Beverley, Cawode, Selby, Halifax, Leeds, and Bradford, all in Yorkſhire.

Vicars, in his Parliamentary Chronicle, page 240, ſays, that in December, 1642, when Bradford was attacked by part of the earl of Newcaſtle's army, ſuccour came in ſpeedily from Halifax, and other parts, and that they had borrowed a commander of Halifax; and in the next page, that "there came to their aid from Halifax, ſome firemen and clubmen."

When Leeds was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax, many of his men are ſaid to have been unexperienced, freſhwater ſoldiers, taken up about Bradford and Halifax, on the Saturday before the action, page 262.

And again, when the attack on Wakefield was reſolved on by lord Fairfax, an order was given for

for a party of a thouſand foot, three companies of dragoons, and eight troops of horſe, to march from the garriſons of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Howley, page 337. Laſtly, we find from a letter in the poſſeſſion of colonel Goring, who was taken priſoner at Wakefield, that his father, lord Goring, had adviſed him to get, with his forces, between Bradford and Halifax, to ſeparate the friends of the parliament in all their deſigns, page 338.

In Ruſhworth's Hiſtorical Collections, part iii. vol. ii. page 270. There is an entry in the Regiſter at Halifax in theſe words: "Jan. 4, 1643, two ſoldiers were hanged on a gallows made near the gibbet, which were taken by Sir Francis Makworth's company, from Heptonſtall forces. They had deſerted from the Halifax army, to Heptonſtall, for which they were hanged the ſame night they were taken. It ſeems by this record, that no ſmall number of men were in arms in this neighbourhood, otherwiſe it had not been called the Halifax army.

Heptonſtall alſo appears to have been a garriſon for the king, as Halifax was for the parliament; this, conſidering their ſituations, would naturally bring on ſuch ſtruggles that one muſt fall at laſt a ſacrifice to the other. And accordingly, this appears to have been the caſe; for we was informed in the neighbourhood of Heptonſtall, that the roundheads and cavaliers had fought thereabouts, and that great part of the town of Heptonſtall was burnt. This, as the place is amazingly ſtrong by nature, and no doubt was made ſtill ſtronger by art, would require a conſiderable force, ſo that we conclude it was no ſlight affair, and it is ſomething ſtrange that no written memorials are to be found concerning it.

Thoſe intrenchments, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen at Camp-end, above Warley, we take to have been made during this unfortunate diſpute; as alſo thoſe two ſmall redoubts on each ſide of the old road over Blackſtone-edge, juſt at the ſummit of the hill, which are formed with great military ſkill, as we were informed by a gentleman of the army whom we ſhewed them to.

Theſe were thrown up in theſe troubleſome times, as appears from the following extract, taken from the 16th page of a pamphlet intitled, an hiſtorical relation of eight years ſervices for king and parliament, done in and about Mancheſter and thoſe parts, by lieutenant colonel John Roſworm. London, printed in the year 1649. "About July 4, (1642), the earl of Newcaſtle, with no ſmall force, made an angry approach towards Lancaſhire, our men (at Mancheſter) were ſent out to oppoſe his paſſage: the iſſue was, our men were ſoundly beaten at Wiſket-Hall, in Yorkſhire, and purſued into Lancaſhire by the enemy, who quickly alſo poſſeſſed himſelf of Halifax. When I had received this ſad intelligence, I informed myſelf of the nature of the paſſes, by which the enemy moſt eaſily could come in upon us; and finding them capable of a ſudden fortification, by the conſent of the deputy lieutenants, I quickly helped nature with art, ſtrengthning Blackſtone-edge, and Blackegate, and manning them with ſoldiers, to prevent the earl's dangerous approach, by which means being diverted, like an angry ſtorm with a guſt, he went to the ſiege of Hull."

But we think it cannot be ſuppoſed that theſe alone could be ſufficient to check the progreſs of the earl's victorious army, had his intentions been to have penetrated into Lancaſhire.

In

In the Parliamentary Hiſtory of England, vol. ii. page 57, is this remarkable paſſage. Colonel Birch wrote thus to the parliament, from Newcaſtle, September 9th, 1651. "I think the Scots king" (meaning king Charles II). "came this day with lieutenant general Leſley, and lieutenant general Middleton, who were taken on Blackſtone-edge, in the moors between Rochdale and Halifax, and we believe that he eſcaped towards Yorkſhire in ſome diſguiſe." This was immediately after the battle at Worceſter. See Whitlock's Memorials, page 485.

Of the Trade in the Pariſh of Halifax.

BEFORE the art of making cloth was introduced into England, the trade of the nation conſiſted in the exportation of wool; foreigners coming from ſeveral parts, eſpecially Flanders, to buy it. This defect being wiſely conſidered by king Edward III. in a parliament held at Nottingham, in the tenth year of his reign, an edict was iſſued, inviting cloth-workers to come hither from foreign parts, aſſigning them proper places to reſide in, whereof York was one, and granting them very conſiderable priveleges.

The exportation of wool was alſo forbidden, but the practice ſtill continuing, a tax of fifty ſhillings a pack was impoſed upon it; notwithſtanding which, ſo much was annually ſent abroad, that the cuſtoms amounted annually to the amazing ſum of two hundred and fifty thouſand pounds. By degrees, however, the deſired improvement took place, and this moſt uſeful art came into general practice a-

mongſt us, ſo that it could not be confined to the places firſt ſet apart for the conductors of it, but extended itſelf to ſuch ſituations as ſeemed moſt favorable by nature for the exerciſe of it. Amongſt theſe, the pariſh of Halifax would not be the leaſt inviting, having almoſt every advantage which in this caſe can be wiſhed for.

Whether this art was brought hither from York, or ſome other part is not very clear.

The late Mr. Francis Drake, of York, author of the Eboracum, in a letter to us, ſays, there is a tradition, that one of his anceſtors, of the name of Drake, firſt brought the woollen manufactory to theſe parts, out of Devonſhire, where it was ſettled by workmen brought from Flanders, but mentions no date.

Wright, in his Hiſtory of Halifax, page 7, affirms that the woollen trade was brought to Halifax in the time of one Mr. Waterhouſe, from Rippon, for the ſake of coals and water, but gives no authority for his aſſertion. This Mr. Waterhouſe, we find, was born in 1443, and died in 1540.

We are of opinion, that nothing conſiderable was done here in this way till towards the end of the reign of Henry VI. at the ſooneſt, for the number of inhabitants was too ſmall for that purpoſe, but it is wrong to ſay that trade was firſt introduced here at that time, for we have a copy of a court roll, dated at the court of the Prior of Lewes, held at Halifax, on the Thurſday next after the feaſt of St. Thomas, 2 Henry V. 1414, wherein Richard de Sunderland, and Joan his wife, ſurrender into the hands of the Lord, an incloſure in Halifax, called the Tentur-croſt. Alſo two fulling mills were erected in Raſtrick, about 17 Edward VI.

The

The author of the Complete Syſtem of Geography, printed in 1747, tell us, that the erecting of the woollen manufacture in theſe parts, was in the reign of Henry VII. but we thing this writer has made very little enquiry into the ſubject. Camden, in his Britannia, vol. ii. page 852, has fixed it to the end of the reign of king Henry VIII. or beginning of Edward VI. but he depended entirely on information, and there is proof enough that his intelligence was not exact. Amongſt the reſt, one Richard King, who lived in this pariſh, in the time of king Henry VIII. in a covenant of marriage, wrote himſel occupier, meaning a buyer and ſeller of cloth. See this word, Luke xix. 13.

In the reign of Philip and Mary, attempts were made, by ſuch as had large capitals, to engroſs the ſtock of wool, which cauſed an act to paſs reciting, "that the pariſh of Halifax, &c. being planted in "the great waſte and moores, where the fertility "of ground is not apt to bring forth any corne, "nor good graſſe, but in rare places, and by "exceeding and great induſtry of the inhabitants; "and the ſame inhabitants altogether doe live by "cloth making; and the great part of them "neither getteth corne, nor is able to keepe a "horſe to carry wools, nor yet to buy much wool "at once, but hath ever uſed onely to repaire to "the towne of Halifax, &c. and there to buy upon the wool driver, ſome a ſtone, ſome two, and "ſome three and foure, according to their ability, "and to carry the ſame to their houſes, ſome three, "foure, five, and ſix miles off, upon their heads, "and backes, and ſo to make and convert the "ſame either into yarne or cloth, and to ſell the "ſame, and ſo to buy more wool of the wool "driver, by means of which induſtry, the baren

"ground

" grounds in thoſe parts be now much inhabited, " and above five hundred houſeholds there newly " increaſed within theſe forty yeares paſt, which " now are like to be undone, and driven to beg- " gery, by reaſon of the late eſtatute (5 Edward " VI. chap. 7.) that taketh away the wool driver, " ſo that they cannot now have their wool by ſuch " ſmall portions as they were wont to have, and " that alſo they are not able to keepe any horſes " whereupon to ride, or fet their wools further " from them in other places, unleſs ſome remedy " may be provided."

" It was therefore enacted, that it ſhould be " lawfull to any perſon or perſons inhabiting with- " in the pariſh of Halifax, to buy any wool or " wools, at ſuch time as the clothiers may buy " the ſame otherwiſe than by engroſſing, and " foreſtalling, ſo that the perſons ſo buying the " ſame, doe carry, or cauſe to be carried, the ſaid " wools ſo bought by them, to the towne of " Halifax, and there to ſell the ſame to ſuch poor " folkes of that and other pariſhes adjoining, as " ſhall worke the ſame in cloth of yarne (to their " knowledge) and not to the rich and wealthy " clothier, nor to any other to ſell again. Offen- " dors againſt this act to forfeit double the value " of the wool ſo ſold. Juſtices of Peace to hear " and determine the offences."

About the beginning of the preſent century, the Lord of the Manor hath, towards the upper end of the town, erected a large and ſpacious Hall, where the weavers, and buyers of cloth do weekly meet, (namely) every Saturday morning.

Which, according to a determined rule, as to time, it was thus ordered, that betwixt the twenty-fifth of March, and the twenty-ninth of September, they

they are preciſely to begin their market at ſix o'clock. And from the twenty-ninth of September, to the twenty-fifth of March, they are not to meet till eight o'clock, at both which times notice is given to all perſons concerned, by the ringing of a bell, publickly erected for that purpoſe, in a middle place, betwixt the Shambles and the Hall; and ſo punctual is the rule to be obſerved, that a penalty of 39 ſhillings and eleven-pence is to be levied upon any one that ſhall but aſk the price of a piece of cloth before the Bell rings, and when the penalty is levied, it is by common conſent diſtributed amongſt the poor of that town, where the party lives that is found guilty.

And at this Hall-market, ſuch great quantities of undreſt cloth is weekly ſold, that the Lord's Collector, (who hath reſerved to himſelf a penny ſterling, for every piece ſo ſold as a quit rent) doth one week with another, receive the ſum of thirty ſhillings in thoſe pennies, and ſometimes it will advance to forty ſhillings, when trade is open and free.

Beſides this hall, where undreſt cloth is ſold, there is every Saturday morning, at the times above prefixed, great quantities of coloured cloth, ſold in the Butcher's Shambles, orderly placed on their ſtalls and ſold before any other markets do begin.

Likewiſe on the Saturday market, Merchants from Leeds, or their Factors, do buy great quantities of white dreſt Kerſeys, which they tranſport to Hamburgh and Holland: and their way of buying this ſort of cloth is from a ſingle pattern of the cloth ſhewed, to contract for conſiderable quantities of the ſame, to be delivered at a day certain, in the following

following week; or what other time and place they agree upon.

And this way of bargaining is not only obſerved by Leeds men, and other foreign Merchants, but many of our own wealthy traffickers buy great quantities, which they ſend up to London, and other parts of the nation, by which employment great eſtates have been, and are ſtill gotten, by thoſe who follow this way of trading.

Furthermore, For the more effectual promoting of the cloth trade, there are in this town three market-days, chiefly for corn and wool; that is to ſay, Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays; where tradeſmen may be plentifully furniſhed, both to manage their callings, and to make proviſion for their families; at which times very great returns are made, which may ſufficiently diſcover the vaſtneſs of the cloth trade, which hath here been managed, and is ſtill carried on, through the bleſſing of God, upon mens honeſt endeavours.

The ſhalloon trade was introduced here about the beginning of the preſent century, and what are called figured ſtuffs, or draw-boys, within the compaſs of a few years.——There was formerly a great quantity of bone-lace made here, but it was lately in ſo low a ſtate, that few were put apprentices to the buſineſs; it has, however, begun all of a ſudden to revive again, and is at preſent no inconſiderable branch of buſineſs. A good deal of work has alſo of late been done here, in what is commonly called ſtocking weaving, but, more properly, frame-work knitting, which was firſt brought into Haliſax by Mr. Thomas Bowcock, of Skipton, in 1724, at which time a fine was paid for every apprentice in this buſineſs, to the company

pany at Nottingham, who were a body corporate. Mr. Bowcock's firſt apprentice was one MILES TILLOTSON, of Kighley, (of the Archbiſhop's family,) who was bound at the court held at Nottingham, and paid his fine.

King Edward the VIth granted a charter to this town, to exempt it from payment of toll:—The letters patents bear date at Weſtminſter, February 8, 1549, and becauſe they are not known to many, ſhall have a place given them here.

"Edward the VIth, by the Grace of God "King of England, France, and Ireland, defender "of the faith, &c. and upon earth ſupreme head "of the church of England and Ireland.—To all "and ſingular Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Conſta-"bles, Greaves, Officers, and other our Liege "Subjects, as well within Liberties as without, to "whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come greeting. "Whereas according to a cuſtom in our Kingdom "of England, hitherto obtained and approved of, "the tenants of the ancient demeſne of the Crown "of England, have time immemorial been free, "and ought to be, from paying of Toll through-"out the whole realm of England; we command "you, and every of you, that ye ſuffer the tenants "of the lordſhip or manor of Wakefield, and the "towns (amongſt which is reckoned that of Hali-"fax) belonging to the ſaid lordſhip or manor, "which was part of the ancient demeſne of the "crown of England, as fully appears by our chan-"cery files upon record, to be free from paying "toll for their goods, merchandizes, and other "things, as they ought to be, and as they and all "other men of the lordſhip or manor and towns "aforeſaid, have always hitherto been accuſtomed "to be free from toll, time immemorial. Wit-

"neſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 8th day of Fe-
"bruary, in the 2d year of our reign."

After this there was another charter granted to the ſame effect by King James the 1ſt. bearing date at Weſtminſter, the 2d day of December 1608.—And after this, another to the ſame purpoſe; by King Charles the 1ſt, dated at Weſtminſter December 1. 1627.

We ſhall now give ſome account of ſuch tradeſmens tokens as have been coined within this pariſh, and come to our knowledge.

Firſt.—RICHARD. DOLLIFFE. In the center a ſwan. Rev. round the edge, IN. HALLIFAX. 1666. In the center, HIS HALFE PENNY. The Dolliffes were owners of the Swan inn, in Halifax, and if they had any arms this might belong to them.

Second,—EDWARD. NOVBLE. AT. YE. In the center, a Cock. Rev. IN. HALLIFAX. 1668. In the center, HIS HALFE PENY.

Third,—GABRIELE. LEAROYD. In the center, THEIR HALFE PENY. Rev. HOLLIFAX. GL. 68. In the center, a full blown roſe. Theſe three were in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Watſon, late rector of Stockport.

Fourth,—On one ſide, IOHN. DEANE. 1667. In the center, IN. HALLIFAX. On the other ſide, GABRIELL. LEAROYD. In the center, THEIR HALF PENY. This belongs to Mr. Benjamin Bartlet, of London, late of Bradford, in Yorkſhire, F. S. A.

Fifth,—IOHN. EXLEY. In the center, a crown over a croſs patée. Rev. IN HALLIFAX. 1667. In the center, HIS HALFE PENNY.

Sixth,—IOHN. PARKER. 1667. In the center,

ter, on a ſhield, the Drapers arms. Theſe two alſo belong to Mr. Barlet.

Seventh,—TIMOTHY OLEAROID. In the center, A PENNY. Rev. OF. HALLIFAX. 1670. In the center, a Dolphin.

Eighth,—HVGH. RAMSDEN IN. In the center, a full blown roſe, ſeeded. Rev. STAINLAND. 1670. In the center, HIS PENNY.—Theſe two laſt from copies in the hands of John Wilſon, Eſq; of Broomhead, in Yorkſhire.

Ninth,—IOHN RHODES. In the center, a lion rampant. Rev. IN. HALLIFAX. In the center, $\overset{\text{R}}{\text{I.S.}}$ This, by its ſize, muſt have gone for a farthing. The lion rampart was probably part of a coat of arms, for Guillim, in his Heraldry, page 364. edit. 1724. ſays, "that Rodes of New Halifax, as he calls it, bore Argent on a croſs engrailed between four lions rampant, gules five beſants."

Tenth,—IOHN. CLAYTON. In the center, a ſwan. Rev. OF RIBONDIN. 1668. In the center, HIS HALF PENY. N. B. This John Clayton, was buried at Ripponden April 15, 1688, as appears by the regiſter.

Eleventh,—ABRAHAM SLATER. In the center, a fleur de lis. Rev. OF EALAND. . . . In the center, HIS HALF PENY. Theſe three laſt were in the poſſeſſion of the late Rev. Mr. Watſon aforeſaid.

Snelling, in his View of the copper coin and coinage of England, page 27, in the liſt of places where he has found theſe tradeſmens tokens to have been made, mentions Lightcliff, near Halifax, and at page 28, Stainland, in Yorkſhire, both in this pariſh. At page 30, is the following coin engrav-

ed, ROBERT. WATMOVGH. 1667. In the center, HIS HALFE PENNY.

On the ſubject of theſe we ſhall only obſerve, that private perſons, eſpecially thoſe in trade, found themſelves under a neceſſity of aſſuming this power of coinage, owing to the want of copper money coined by authority; they firſt made their appearances about 1648, and kept gradually increaſing till 1672, when they were cried down by proclamation.

Nothing more remains worthy the readers conſiderations, but to cloſe this account with a ſhort deſcription of the benefit which accrues to the town by the ſmall river, which ſkirts it at the Eaſt-end.

This River hath its current from two ſmall rivulets, which unite at a place called Lee-Brigg, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and runs in a ſemi-circle ſtream from that place to the River Calder, which may contain in length not above four miles.

During which ſpace there is erected, for the uſe and ſervice of the town, in the carrying on of their trade, twenty-four Mills, all of them conſtantly carried about by the ſtrength of this ſtream.

Namely,—Eleven Mills for the grinding all ſorts of corn, which diſcovers to us the multitude of the inhabitants.

Eight Fulling Mills, to prepare raw cloth for the dreſſers.

Two Wood Mills, for grinding all ſorts of wood, that is uſed by Dyers, whoſe trade is to dye both wool and cloth, and a great trade this is, by which many have gotten, and do ſtill get very conſiderable eſtates.

One

One paper mill, chiefly employed in making ſuch paper, as is proper and uſeful to clothworkers.

One ſheer-grinder's forge, managed by an accompliſhed workman, for making and grinding of ſheers for the uſe of the cloth-dreſſers.

One mill for the frizing of cloth, which is ſo well performed, that few come nigh it for fineneſs and firmneſs of work.

Beſides ſeveral other mills which has been built within theſe few years.

Of the Foreſts, Chaces, and Parks, within the Pariſh of Halifax.

IN a MS. intitled Notes and Obſervations, gathered from ſundry records touching the eſtate of the manor of Sowerby, &c. are the following words:

"It appeareth, by ſundry records, that Sowerby was a manor, foreſt, or free chace, ſevered from the manor of Wakefield, and parcel of the poſſeſſions of the earls of Warren, and had a caſtle therein, and contained many great waſtes, woods, mountains, and hills ſtored with wild and ſavage beaſts, as ſtags, bucks, does, wild boars, and other beaſts of venerie."

The reaſon, we preſume, why this had the name both of foreſt and free chace, was, becauſe it had beaſts common to both; the hart, hind, hare, boar, and wolf, being eſteemed beaſts of venery; the buck, doe, fox, martern, and roe, beaſts of chace. Strictly ſpeaking, the foreſt was confined to what are now called Sowerby, Eringden, and perhaps Warley;

Warley; for in the reign of Edward I. John, earl of Warren and Surry, was ſummoned to anſwer by what warrant he appropriated to himſelf as a foreſt all the diviſions of Halifax, Skircoat, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Midgeley, Wadeſworth, Heptonſtall, Saltonſtall, Rottenſtall, Stansfeld, and Langfield; to which the Earl replied, that he claimed no foreſt in the aforeſaid lands, but ſaid that he, and all his anceſtors had free chace in the ſame, from time immemorial, as well in fees as demeſne lands, in Halifax, Heptonſtall, Raſtrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircote, Saltonſtall, Northland, Riſhworth, Hipperholm, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Wadſworth, Routonſtall, Stansfeld, Northouram, and Shipden, and other places there mentioned, unleſs ſome interruption had happened in time of war, or when he, or ſome of his anceſtors, were in wardſhip to the kings of England.

He alſo claimed to have free warren, as well in his fees as in demeſne lands, which he had in antient tenure (inter alia) in Soland, Halifax. Heptonſtall, Raſtrick, Langfeld, Midgley, Skircoat, Saltonſtall, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Wadſworth, Routonſtall, Stansfeld, Norland, Hipperholm, Northouram, Shipden, and Riſhworth; and that he, and all his anceſtors, had uſed free warren in the ſaid lands, from time immemorial; and that King Henry III. granted to him, by his charter, (which he produced,) dated 27th January, in the 37th year of his reign, free warren in all his demeſne lands which he then had, or ſhould require. The diſtinction here obſerved between a foreſt and free chace, is this, that all foreſt laws depended wholly on the will and pleaſure of kings, and it is not fit for any ſubject to make ſuch laws, and create ſuch officers as kings did uſually in their foreſts; and

and therefore where foreſts have devolved into the hands of ſubjects, as Sir Henry Spelman obſerves, they paſs moſt commonly under the more humble title of chaces, though ſometimes the name of foreſt is ſtill retained, but without the juriſdiction:— And yet, as Lord Coke hath obſerved, if the king doth grant a foreſt to a ſubject, and alſo, on requeſt made in chancery, that he and his heirs ſhall have juſtice of the foreſt, then the ſubject hath a foreſt in law. This we take to have been the caſe with regard to the foreſt of Sowerby.

The crown, temt. Edw. I. laid no claim to Sowerby, Eringden, and Warley, knowing the earls of Warren had a legal right to a foreſt there, the ſame, no doubt, being on record; but by the earl's own confeſſion, this power extended no father, only that he had a right by charter to have, and hunt his game in the neighbouring townſhips, as above related.

In the above M S. it is alſo ſaid, that "there were proper foreſters, or keepers, for the preſervation of their game, and wild beaſts within that manor, foreſt, or free chace, appointed by the lords thereof. And there are many preſentments in the rolls belonging to the manor of Wakefield, for hunting, killing of deer, beating and wounding the foreſters and keepers, and other miſdemeanors committed againſt the game, and officers in that foreſts, in the reign of King Edward II."

In a M S. intitled, Notes and Remembrances collected out of the manor of Wakefield touching Soyland and Warley Mills, it is likewiſe ſaid, that "it is manifeſt, by ancient record, that Sowerby was a foreſt, or free chaſe, and ſtored with veniſon, and that there were foreſters elected, and that the earls Warren went often thither for pleaſure in hunting,

hunting, and there were many amerciaments for killing of deer." From the ſame M S, it alſo appears, that 16 Edw. I. Geppe de Dene was elected foreſter in Sowerbyſhire, and found ſureties for his fidelity, Henry Prepoſitus, (the Greave) of Hipperholme, W. of the ſame, Thomas de Shelfe, and Richard of the ſame.

The ſame year divers men were taken, and impriſoned for beating and wounding Ralph, one of the foreſters in Sowerbyſhire, and were fined ten ſhillings and ſix-pence, and found ſureties, body for body, if the ſaid foreſter died before the arrival of the earl.

Several men in Sowerbyſhire were preſent when the above foreſter was wounded, but they pretended not to know who wounded him, therefore they were all attached. In the ſame roll, two men were amerced, becauſe they refuſed to be foreſters in Sowerbyſhire.

Alſo Alan, ſon of Richard Talvas, was taken and impriſoned for taking from William del Hirſt ſix ſheaves of oats, againſt his will, alledging that the ſaid William owed him the ſame, for preſerving his corn in the night from the beaſts of the woods.

35 Edw. I. Roger, vicar of Rochdale, was amerced in twenty-ſhillings, for hunting and killing deer in Sowerbyſhire, of which he paid one half, and laid in ſureties for the other.

4 Edw. IV. the king granted to John Pilkington, Eſq; of his body the office of his chief foreſter of his chace of Sowerby.

In a diſpute, 6 Elix. between the crown and Edward Savile, Eſq; a deed was produced, without date, under the ſeal of arms of William, earl Warren, owner of the lordſhip of Wakefield, whereby

by it appeared, that John Thornhill did grant that the ſaid earl, and his heirs for ever, ſhould keep all his wild beaſts, deer, and fowls, in the ground of the ſaid John Thornhill, in Sowerbyſhire, by the proper foreſter of the ſaid earl; and the ſaid earl, in conſideration of the ſaid liberty, did grant, by the ſame deed, that it ſhould be lawful to the ſaid John Thornhill, and his heirs, amongſt other things, to have and take yearly, within his fee in Sowerbyſhire, five ſtags of greaſe, and five hinds in winter.

Theſe are ſufficient proofs of a foreſt here; but it is worth obſerving, that it has ſometimes been called the foreſt of Sowerbyſhire, and ſometimes the foreſt of Hardwic. The firſt we take to allude to the towns within the compaſs of it, and the ſecond to mean the chief place of reſidence within it.

The liberties of the foreſt of Sowerbyſhire, had their beginning on the weſt, from the bounds dividing the counties of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire; on the eaſt, Salter-hebble brook, as the ſame runneth from Illingworth to the river Caldar; on the north it bordered on the vicarage of Bradford; and on the ſouth, on the rivers of Ryburn and Caldar; and contained, within its circuit, the following towns and hamlets; Halifax, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Bradſhaw, Skircoat, Warley, Sowerby, Ruſhworth, Luddenden, Midgley, Eringden, Heptonſtall, Rottenſtall, Stansfield, Croſsſtone, Langfield, and Wadſworth.

There is a different diviſion of the towns within and out of the foreſt of Hardwic from this, relating to the dues paid to the vicars of Halifax.

Every communicant within the liberty of Hardwic pays yearly three-pence, and all without the liberty, (except in the towns of Northouram,

Shelf, Hipperholm, and Southouram,) twopence-halfpenny.

Thoſe within the liberty are ſaid to be Halifax, Skircoat, Warley, Midgley, Sowerby, Ovenden, Stainland, Barkiſland, Norland, Soyland, and Riſhworth. Thoſe out of Hardwic, Northouram, Shelf, Hipperholm, Southouram, Eland, Brighouſe, Raſtrick, Fixby, Greetland, Old Linley, Stansfield, Langfield, Eringden, Heptonſtall, and Wadſworth.

This cuſtom is ſaid to be a badge of the foreſt ground, and which the inhabitants were contented to pay to the church in ſuch towns where they could uſe no tillage, by reaſon of the deer, and ſavage beaſts; but this account does not ſeem right, for there would then have been no exception of towns which lay out of the foreſt. In fact, houſes are not titheable by ſtatute, but by cuſtom, and we know not at preſent what more than cuſtom has made this difference.

That Barkiſland and Norland were not within the limits of the foreſt, is plain, from a M S. in our poſſeſſion, called Domiſday Booke, being an extent of the rents and ſervices of the free men of the Soke of Wakefield, made in 1314, wherein the eſcape of beaſts at Ryburne, into the foreſt, is valued at five ſhillings yearly; the ſame at Northeland, two ſhillings and ſix-pence.

Midgley alſo ſeems not to have been part of the foreſt, for in this MS. the eſcape of beaſts belonging to Midgley and Luddingden is valued at ten ſhillings yearly.

The true bounds of the foreſt we take to have been as above deſcribed, viz. Sowerby, Eringden, and perhaps Warley.

What was called Sowerbyſhire was more extenſive,

ſive, having its denomination from the manor, and comprehended the townſhips and vills of Sowerby, Soyland, Eringden, Riſhworth, Skircoat, Halifax, Midgley, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Stansfield, Heptonſtall, Wadſworth, Routonſtall, Langfield, Warley, and Saltonſtall, all which were within the view or circuit of the court leet, or ſheriff's turn, holden at Halifax, and the inhabitants of theſe towns were called men of Sowerbyſhire.

As for the name of Hardwic we have not met with it in any antient record, and as no place in this neighbourhood goes by that appellation now, or is known by tradition to have been called ſo, we muſt be guided by circumſtances in finding it out.

What then is the etymology of it? Heord-wic, or the village where herdſmen lived, differs little from it in ſound, but it may be ſuppoſed that the foreſt would take its denomination from the moſt conſiderable place within it, and not from the huts of a few herdſmen.

The moſt conſiderable place was the caſtle at Sowerby, where the lords of the manor had their reſidence when they came here to hunt, and uſe other diverſions. But between the words Sowerby and Hardwick there is a remarkable ſimilarity; the former, from the ſecurity which its caſtle gave to it, might get the name of Sureby, and the latter may be derived from Hart, or Hard, ſtrong, and Wik, a village, or fort.

The foreſt of Hardwick, therefore, is but another name for the foreſt of Sowerby. In this conjecture we are not a little confirmed, when it is conſidered that what is now called the foreſt of Hardwick, occurs very often in old writings, by the name of the foreſt of Sowerbyſhire. Was this not ſo, there muſt have been two foreſts here adjoining

to each other, and belonging to the ſame perſon, which it would be ridiculous to ſuppoſe. Beſides, as above related, earl Warren, in anſwer to the writ de quo warranto, in the time of king Edward II. laid no claim to a foreſt in the townſhip of Halifax, and in Sowerby it was never diſputed with him.

When therefore it is ſaid, that Halifax was in the foreſt of Hardwick, nothing more could originally be meant by it, than that Halifax was within the purlieus, or liberties of it, which it ſeems to have been; but the true foreſt of Hardwick was that of Sowerby.

Within this foreſt was a park, called Eringden, the oldeſt expreſs mention of which (as far as our obſervations extend) is in a deed between William de Langfield, and John de Metheleye, 9 Edward III. wherein the former grants to the latter, "all the lands and tenements which were given to him by John lord Warren, in the Withens, Tornlumoſs, and Mankinholes in Sowerbyſhire, within the park of Eringden."

Of this deed there is an antient atteſted copy at the late Mr Cockcroft's, of Mayroid.

At what time this park was firſt incloſed, does not appear, but we think it muſt have taken place before the erecting of Heptonſtall chapel, (which was prior to the year 1260,) becauſe it was allotted thereto at the diviſion of the pariſh, which could not have been, had it not been incloſed. Probably it was not very long after the date of the foreſt; and the ground of which this foreſt conſiſted, is ſaid, by the late Mr. Robert Nalſon, of Halifax, at fol. 128. of his MS. intitled, Miſcellanea, ſive obſervationes collectaneæ, to have been granted by king Henry I. to earl Warren, in 1116.

Wright,

Wright, in his Hiſtory of Halifax, page 205, ſays, it was diſpayled in the reign of Henry VII. but this is manifeſtly a miſtake for Henry VI. as appears from the following letters patent.

" Richard duke of York, earl of March and of " Ulnſtre, Lord of Wiggemore and of Clare, to " all thoſe that theſe letters ſhall ſee or hear, greet- " ing. Foraſmuch as for certain reaſonable cauſes " moving us thereunto, and alſo for to eſchewe the " debate and controverſy, which of long time hath " continued amongſt our officers and tenants of " our lordſhip of Sowerby, unto the great hurt of " us, and them alſo, becauſe of our game within " our park of Ayringden, to the reformation of " which, and alſo to improve our ſaid park, and " the herbage of the ſame from henceforth, to our " moſt profit and avail; We therefore truſting in " the truth, wiſdom, and diligence of our right " truſty and well-beloved Sir John Seville, knight, " our ſteward, in Yorkſhire, Thomas Willughby, " our auditor in England, and John Vincent, our " receiver in the ſaid ſhire, have ordained and " committed them, and given them full power and " authority, by theſe our letters, for to divide our " ſaid park in divers parts, or in parcels, and let it to " ferme to good and ſufficient men for term of life, " or for term of years, or otherwiſe, after the cuſ- " tom of the manor, as their diſcretions ſhall think " to our moſt avail, deſtroying our game there, ſo " that we bear hereafter no more charge thereof, " holding firm and ſtable whatſoever our commiſ- " ſioners ſhall do in our name in the matter above- " ſaid. In witneſs whereof we have ſet our ſeal to " theſe our letters. Given at our caſtle of Fodring- " ham, the ſeventeenth (one copy ſays ſixteenth) " day

" day of March, in the twenty-ſeventh year of the " reign of our ſovereign lord Henry Sixth." &c.

In conſequence of the above, we find by the court rolls, that Thomas Stansfeld came to the court and took of the lord a fourth part of the ſaid park as it lay between Birnedakirygate, (Burntacreſgate,) and Beamonde-cloughe; to hold to him, his heirs and aſſigns for ever, by ſervice, according to the cuſtom of the manor, paying yearly to the lord ſix pounds ſterling at Michaelmaſs; and for a fine at entrance, eight pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence. Alſo Thomas Southcliffe took another fourth part of the ſaid park, as it lay between Beamonde-cloughe and Hawks-clough.—Rent and fine as above. Alſo the ſaid Thomas Southciffe took a part of the ſaid park lying between Hoohoile and Brodehedeclough, to the three ſtones on Eringden moor, which is called Mandike, where the diviſion of the park ends. Yearly rent three pounds eight ſhillings. Fine four pounds ten ſhillings. Alſo Richard Fourneſs took another parcel called Sexokekerres, lying between Hawkesclough and Hoohoile, to the aforeſaid ſtones in Mandike. Rent two pounds ten ſhillings. Fine three pounds. Alſo Ralph Eſtwodd took another parcel lying between Brodehedeclough and the white ſtone in the Cragg, and to the aforeſaid ſtones in Mandike; and another ſmall parcel near Simmewife-clough. Rent one pound ſeven ſhillings. Fine one pound eighteen ſhillings and four-pence. Alſo John Ryleye took another parcel lying between the white ſtone in the Cragg, and another ſtone beyond Gunerwalle-naſe, (now called Naſe-end.) Rent one pound five ſhillings. Fine one pound eighteen ſhillings and four-pence. Alſo

Robert

Robert Akeroyd took another parcel lying between Le Great Oller and Hawks-cloughe. Fine one pound ten ſhillings; no rent mentioned.—Alſo John Sunderland took another parcel, lying between the ſaid ſtone beyond Gunerwalle-naſe and Lez Withennes, and ſo to Banneſterdike.—Rent two pounds ten ſhillings. Fine four pounds ſix ſhillings and eight pence. And it was agreed, that the ſaid tenants, their heirs, and aſſigns, ſhould pay at the death of a chief tenant, or an alienation, after the rate of twenty ſhillings for the fourth part of the ſaid park; and ſhould yearly chuſe one of the tenants amongſt themſelves to be the Lord's Greave, to collect the above rent of twenty-four pounds. And the ſaid tenants were not to do ſuit at the Lord's mill, unleſs he built a new mill on the river Caldar, or the water of Ayringden. And they gave the lord for fine at entrance fifty marks.

This Richard, Duke of York, was ſoon after ſlain at the battle of Wakefield, in 1460, and the above copyholders became tenants to the crown in the perſon of his ſon, King Edward the Fourth, who, by patent, 9 Edw. IV. part 1. m. 4. one account ſays, 4 Edw. IV. granted to John Pilkington, an eſquire of his body, the office of chief foreſter, or maſter of his chaſe of Sowerbye, and keeper of his park of Eyringden, for term of life. But we look upon it, that the place was only a ſinecure after the acceſſion of Edward IV. the park being diſpayled, or at leaſt all the game deſtroyed, and even the foreſt itſelf ſo neglected, as ſuch, that we cannot even meet with the name of foreſter after the death of this John. The Pilkingtons ſeem to have been highly in favor with the lords of this foreſt and park, for Robert Pilkington had a conſiderable poſt under the above-named Duke of

York,

York, in the reign of Henry VI. as will appear from the following diſpute which happened in his time, and which tending very much to ſhew the foreſt cuſtoms, we have here tranſlated from the barbarous Latin of thoſe times.

"Be it known in the court of Sowerby, held "there the third day of May, in the twenty-firſt "year of the reign of King Henry VI. after the "conqueſt of England. A controverſy having "ariſen between Robert Pilkington, ſteward and "governor of Sowerbyſhire, of the one part, and "the tenants of Sowerby and Warley, on the other "part. The ſaid ſteward alledging, that the lord "ſhall take his profit of the common, without the "agreement of the tenants, in what manner he "ſhall think fit, and make fine for his own uſes, "as he himſelf ſhall pleaſe to fix the ſame; the "tenants anſwer, and ſay, that it is not ſo by "their cuſtom, which they will prove by law, for "they ſay their cuſtom is, that no man ſhall in-"cloſe any parcel of the waſte without the view of "twelve men ſworn in the court, and without pro-"clamation being there thrice made, when the "people are aſſembled, to ſee whether it be for the "hurt of the tenants, or not. And if it ſhall be "found by thoſe twelve men, or by the tenants, "that it is for their harm, it ſhall not be incloſed. "And if any tenant ſhall treſpaſs in the demeſne "lands, he ſhall be preſented by the foreſters, and "four ſworn tenants, who he is, and what treſpaſs "he hath committed, and the ſteward ſhall fine him "according to the fact. And that cuſtom was in "the days of our anceſtors, in the reign of King "Edward III. The ſaid ſteward taking this de-"claration of the tenants into conſideration, agreed, "that a writing indented ſhould be made between

"him

" him and them, and two or four tenants ſhould
" go to the lord, and ſhew him the writing, and
" ſollicit for their cuſtoms, and what good writings
" he ſhould know to come from his lord, he ſhould
" confirm, and they would take him for their good
" maſter." The anſwer to which was in Engliſh
" thus: " Be it known by this writing, that we,
" Richard Langley, duke of York, Edward, ſon
" and heir of the ſaid duke, and earl of Marſhe,
" with our full and noble council of our family,
" greeting. We command our well-beloved ſer-
" vant, Robt. Pilkington, ſteward, and governour
" of Sowerbyſhire. Whereas our tenants have
" given us a bill indented between you and them,
" to have their commons and cuſtoms, as their
" anceſtors had in the reign of king Edward III.
" by our full and noble council, we grant to them
" according to that writing, and their deſires, as
" the cuſtom of right requires, viz. when any ten-
" ant, or tenants, doth or do deſire any parcel of
" the commons, in our court, that there be ſworn
" twelve tenants, and proclamation be there thrice
" made, where a multitude of the people are aſſem-
" bled, whether it be for the hurt of the tenants,
" or not, and if it be found for the hurt, it ſhall not
" be received in the ſaid court; and if there be any
" diſpute there, concerning any common or cuſtom
" between tenant and tenant, or between vill or vill,
" they ſhall abide tryal by twelve men in the ſaid
" court where the diſpute was received, as was
" cuſtomary in former times. And if any ſhall
" make fine in our courts within our lordſhips, for
" any waſte, twelve men not firſt ſworn on the oc-
" caſion, nor proclamation made in ſuch form as
" is aforeſaid, that then thoſe tenants to whom it
" is hurtful, and other tenants with them, ſhall go

" to the incloſure, and make it common again,
" not incloſed, nor at any time after to be inclo-
" ſed. Their fines for entrance ſhall be made
" agreeable to their cuſtoms. And if any officer,
" or greave, or bailiff, or ſuitor to the court, who
" ſit in the ſaid court, do diſagree with any tenant
" there preſent, they ſhall riſe to alledge their
" matters at the bar, and put them to the judg-
" ment of twelve men. So that all matters which
" are in variance in our lordſhips, which belong
" to our courts, ſhall be determined by twelve
" men as before recited. Furthermore we deſire
" and admoniſh you to fulfil that writing, as you
" would have our good lordſhips, and remain in
" your office, ſo that our tenants do not come
" again to us for theſe matters."

The park of Eringden was granted from King Edward VI. to Sir William Willoughby, knight, lord Willoughby, and Sir Thomas Hennage, knt. by letters patent under the great ſeal of England, dated at Burnediſshe, Auguſt 17, in the ſecond year of his reign. Theſe ſold it afterwards, by deeds dated 10th and 12th of November, 2 Ed. VI. to Richard Whalley, eſq; of Welbeck, in the county of Nottingham. April 6, 2 Eliz. a royal licence was given to this Richard Whalley, to allienate ſeven meſſuages, and certain lands here, to Edward Stansfield, of Ayringden, clothier, in which licence, as alſo in the deed of conveyance, it is called Aryngden parke, in the pariſh of Heptonſtall, and ſaid to be held of the queen in capite. The landholders in Eringden acknowledge no lord of the manor, nor pay ſuit or ſervice to any court.

The preſent ſtate of this once famous park is, that it conſtitutes the townſhip of Eringden, and has no waſte ground in it, but all is incloſed, though

though all is not improved. It lies entirely in the townſhip of Sowerby, and for a conſiderable way there is but a ſmall ſlip of land between this and the bounds of Sowerby townſhip, which, in that part, are formed by the river Caldar.

The reaſon of this is, becauſe the limits of Eringden are where the pales ſtood; and the reſt muſt belong to Sowerby, out of which the park was originally taken. It is a part of the parochial chapelry of Heptonſtall, though it is ſurrounded by Sowerby, which is not conſidered as a part of that chapelry; this depends on nothing but cuſtom, and ſeems firſt to have taken place on account of there being no chapel at Sowerby when Eringden began to be inhabited, and Heptonſtall lay more contiguous to them than any other place of worſhip. Tradition ſays, that the park held a great many ſheep, as well as deer.

There is alſo a park at Fixby, the ſeat of Thomas Thornhill eſq; which has been of long ſtanding, but we have ſeen no account when it was firſt made.

As for the name of Foreſt-hill, in Stainland, nothing more can be ſaid about it, than that it may have got its name from the lords of the manor having had game there in former times, but we have not ſeen it called ſo in any old deed or record.

There was alſo a park in Southouram, called Ealand park, belonging to Ealand hall, of which, the firſt mention we have ſeen is in a deed without date of Hugh de Ealand, wherein this park is particularly excepted. This, as we take it, was about the time of Edward II.

By an inquiſition at Pontefract, 5th and 6th Philip and Mary, it was found that Henry Savile, knt. deceaſed, gave the cuſtody of his park or

Ealand to Thomas Savile, of Exeley, afterward of Welburne. We ſuppoſe it was diſpailed when the family left this neighbourhood, but it has yet the name of Ealand park.

Account of the Manors within the Pariſh of Halifax.

BARKISLAND.

IN whoſe hands this manor was, immediately after the Conqueſt, we do not find, as it ſeems not to be mentioned in Domeſday Book. The oldeſt dated deed in our poſſeſſion, relating to it, is an agreement in 1288, between Thomas de Thorneton and Henry de Riſsheworthe, by which the former conveyed to the latter the fourth part of all the vill of Barkiſland, if he did not repay to the ſaid Henry, in ſix years, three marks and forty pence, which he had borrowed of him. This ſhews that few improvements had then been made there.

In a few years after we find this Henry poſſeſſed of a ſtill greater part of this townſhip, for Hugh, ſon of John de Ealand (as by copy of deed in our hands) quit claimed to Thomas de Landfeld, and Elen, his wife, Jordan de Inſula, and Iſabel his wife, John de Sayvill, and Margery, his wife, his claim in the yearly payment of ten marks for the moiety of the vill of Barkiſland, which Henry de Riſshworth, father of the ſaid Elen, Iſabel, and Margery, was bound to pay him; this deed was dated at Ealand, in 1306. Here we ſee the original

of

of the Savile's claim to this manor, who, by this match, became intitled to part, and afterwards, in length of time, came lords of the whole.

In the fines from 3d to 6th of Edward II. William de Langfeld, and Agnes, his wife, made fine of a third part of the manors of Riſhworth, Barkiſland, Bothomley, and Scamonden. If he die without heir, to remain to the right heirs of the ſaid William, after to Gilbert de la Legh, and to his heirs.

This ſhews what manors Henry de Riſshworth died poſſeſſed of, and that they were equally divided amongſt his three daughters, coheireſſes. 19 Edward IV. by an inquiſition of waſtes in Wakefield it appeared, that Thomas Sayvell, knt. held divers lands and tenements in Stainland, Barkiſland, and Northland, by ſoccage, paying yearly thirteen ſhillings and four pence.

In a deed 7 Henry VII. ſir John Sayvile, knt. is called Dominus de Barſland, and grants part of his waſte there, reſerving an annual rent to himſelf and heirs, alſo ſuit to his court at Barſland, and mill in Northland, to hold of the capital lords of the fee by the accuſtomed ſervices; here he ſeems to hold the whole manor, under the lord of Wakefield.

At an inquiſition taken at Pontefract, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, the jurors found that Henry Savile, knt. before his death, was ſeized, inter alia, in fee tail of the manor of Barkiſland, held of the manor of Wakefield, in free ſoccage by fealty, and thirteen ſhillings and four pence for this and others.

At a tryal in the dutchy chamber, 6 Elizabeth, it appeared that the crown laid claim to the manors

and

and waſtes of Ovenden, Skircoat, Riſhworth, Northland, Barſland, Waddeſworth, Stansfeld, and Shelf, as being within the liberties of Sowerbyſhire, or in the lordſhip of Wakefield, and a record was produced to ſhew that a like claim was made 18 Henry VIII. on the townſhips of Ovenden, Skircoat, Riſhworth, Northland, Barſland, and Shelf, on ſuppoſition that the ſame were parcel of the manor of Wakefield, and that king Henry VII. died ſeized thereof in fee.

To which the ſaid Henry Savile replied, that king Henry VII. did not die ſeized thereof, and that the ſame were not parcel of the manor of Wakefield. On tryal, the jury found for the defendant, for that he proved by many court rolls the poſſeſſion of himſelf and anceſtors, in 1334, 1337, and 1339, as alſo in the reigns of king Henry V, VI, VII, and VIII, and that his anceſtors had continually, time out of mind, granted parcels of the waſte grounds within the ſaid lordſhips and manors, reſerving to them rents and ſervices.

Hameline, earl Warren, was firſt poſſeſſed of the lordſhip of Wakefield, in 1163; and Collins, in his Baronetage, vol. i. page 158, tells us, from the Collections of the late Mr. Thoreſby, of Leedes, that this grant to Jordan de Thornhill was made about 1169.

In the above record it is ſaid, that Hemeline, earl Warren, granted to Jordan de Thornhill his inheritance in Sowerbyſhire; but the whole of the earl's inheritance there could not be conveyed, for the manors of Halifax, Warley, and Sowerby continued in the hands of the earls of Warren till the year 1347, and never did belong to the deſcendants of Jordan de Thornhill.

It

It appears from the fines 8 and 9 Eliz. that this manor was to remain to the heirs male of the body of Thomas Savile, of Lupſet, deceaſed, for want of iſſue male in the line of Savile, of Thornhill, which failed in the perſon of Edward Savile, the ſixth lineal deſcendant from Henry Savile, which Henry married Eliſabeth, daughter and heireſs of Simon Thornhill, of Thornhill, and by which means of marriage, we ſuppoſe, this manor came from the name of Thornhill to that of Savile.—33 Eliz. an eſtate was conveyed within this manor, and another 41 Eliz. by Gilbert, earl of Shrewſbury, Edward Savile, eſq; lord of the manor of Barkiſlande, ſon and heir of Henry Savile, knight, deceaſed, and George Savile, knight, ſon and heir of Henry Savile, late of Lupſet, eſq; deceaſed.—We have alſo copies of ſome deeds, wherein George, earl of Shrewſbury, father of the ſaid Gilbert, joined with the ſaid Edward Savile, and Henry Savile, in conveyances within this manor. The truſt repoſed in this noble family aroſe from ſir George Savile, knight and baronet, ſon of Henry Savile, of Lupſet, eſq; above-named, marrying Mary, daughter of the ſaid George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury. In 1605, 3 James, George Savile, knight, the elder, is in a deed called lord of the manor of Barkiſland; this was a direct anceſtor of ſir George Savile, of Rufford, baronet, to whom the manor of Barkiſland at preſent belongs.

Before we quit this ſubject, it will be neceſſary to repeat, that this manor was formerly divided amongſt Thomas de Langfeld, Jordan de Inſula, and John de Sayvile, who married the three daughters coheireſſes of Henry de Riſhworth, to whom the lordſhip of Barkiſland belonged. Sir John

John Savile, who married the daughter and heir of ſir John Ealand, is ſaid to have bought the family of Inſula's ſhare, but the other third part went from the Langfelds to the Hamertons by marriage, and in that family it continued till ſir Stephen Hamerton was attainted, and it came to the crown in the reign of Henry VIII. This, in ſome meaſure, appears from an inquiſition taken at Ilkley, 14 April, 6 Henry VIII. after the death of John Hamerton eſq; when it was found that the ſaid John died ſeized in his demeſne as of fee of the third part of the manor of Barkiſland, and that Stephen Hamerton, eſq; aged twenty-one years, was his ſon and heir; but how the Saviles became poſſeſſed of this third part we have not ſeen.

BRIGHOUSE.

John de Ealand, a younger ſon of the famous ſir John de Ealand, who was ſlain, had the manor of Brighouſe granted him by John, earl of Warren, which earl died in 1347, and immediately after this, viz. 19 Edward III. this John granted it back to his father, ſir John de Ealand, and his mother Alice, and their heirs.

Hopkinſon's Mſs. vol. II. page 210, Earl Warren was found to be lord of the manor of Brighouſe, by Kirkby's Inqueſt. In the Britiſh Muſeum is a MS. intitled, "Collections relating to Morley Hundred, wrote chiefly by Mr. Jennings, N° 797." wherein, under the article of Brighouſe, it is ſaid, that "Roger Doddeſworth ſaw, at Carlinghow, a charter of the manor of Brighouſe, made 19 Edward III. by John de Eland, knt. to John de Eland, his ſon, and to Alice, his wife, with a ſeal of the arms of Eland, being an eſcallop ſhell."

" ſhell." In another part of the ſaid M S. it is ſaid, that this grant was to the heirs males of their bodies, reverſion to Philip de Eland, eſq.

In the ſaid M S. under the title of Hipperholm, we read, that " Robert Clarel, and William de Kenerisforth, gave to Hugh de Totehill, and Joan, his wife, the manor of Brighouſes for their lives, and to John de Totehill, their younger ſon, after their deceaſe, dated 1349."

This ſeems to throw it into a different family, and yet the ſame M S. tells us, that 36 Edward III. " John Savile, of Eland, knt. and Iſabel, his wife, (the daughter of John de Eland,) acknowledged this manor to Thomas, ſon of John de Eland, knt. and to the heirs of his body, remainder to the heirs of Iſabel."

We find alſo in the ſaid M S. a fine, 46 Edward III. between Geoffry de Warburton, knt. and Alice, his wife, plaint. and John Savile, of Eland, knt. and Iſabel, his wife, deforc. of the manor of Brighouſe," &c.

At the inquiſition at Pontefract, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, it was found, that " Henry Savile, knt. long before his death was ſeized in his demeſne as of fee, in this manor," amongſt others; and that it was held of the manor of Wakefield in free ſoccage by fealty only.

The Ealands of Carlinghow have held courts here, Robert Ealand held a court at Brighouſe, June 28, 34 Henry VIII. Marmaduke Ealand, gent. ſon and heir apparent of Robert Ealand, eſq; held a court at Brighouſe, 9 Oct. 29 Eliz. Sir John Armitage alſo held a court baron there, March 5, 1661.

ELAND.

It appears from Domeſday Book, that one Gamel was lord of a very conſiderable or rather large territory of land there, before the conqueſt, and that Ilbert de Lacy, the Norman, either ſucceeded or diſpoſſed him.

This family, afterwards earls of Lincoln, are ſaid to have poſſeſſed twenty-five towns in the wapentake of Morley, of which this was one, and they held it of the king in, capite. It belonged to the honour of Pontefract.

We have not heard of a grant from the Lacies to the family of Ealand relating to this manor, but find that one Leiſingus de Ealand had large poſſeſſions here about the time of Henry II. and manors ſeem to have ariſen out of great tenures, the holding of courts being found neceſſary for the better government of the tenants, and to prevent damage to the eſtate. On this account, we preſume, it was, that this family became lords of the manor here.

32 Edw. I. the king granted, by charter, to Hugh de Ealand free warren in all his demeſne lands in Ealand, &c.

10 Edw. II. the king granted to John de Ealand a free market at his manor of Ealand. Sir John Savile got this manor by marrying the heireſs of Ealand; for amongſt the fines 46 Edw. III. we find John Savile, of Ealand, knt. and Iſabel, his wife, plaint. and John de Brumpton, parſon of the church of Badſworth, deforc. of the manor of Ealand, &c. and in this family of Savile it ſtill continues.

In the 1ſt vol. of Hopkinſon's Mſs. fol. 161.

Edward

Edward Savile, eſq; ſon and heir of ſir Henry, knt. of the Bath, is ſaid to have held the manors of Ealand, Southouram, Greetland, and ſeveral others, of the lord Monteagle, by unknown ſervice, 1 Eliz. And at fol. 156 of the ſaid Mſs. Henry Savile, knt. of the Bath, is ſaid to have held the ſame three manors, 1 Eliz. of the queen, as of the honor of Pontefract, by military ſervice.

It ſeems, therefore, as if queen Elizabeth had, ſoon after her acceſſion to the crown, made ſome kind of a grant of theſe manors to the family of Stanley, but we know of no ſuch thing.

Mr. Hopkinſon, at page 110, has made a miſtake when he tells us, that the manor of Ealand was held of the king, 20 Henry VII. as of his manor of Wakefield, by military ſervice.

We have the copy of an inſtrument (date omitted) wherein Robert Kaye, of Woodſome, and William Ramſden, of Langley, two juſtices of the peace, certify, "that whereas the kings of England had granted, under the great ſeal, to the dukes of Lancaſter, that their men, tenants, ſervants, and all others dwelling within the liberties of the dutchy of Lancaſter, ſhould be free from payment of any toll, pawnage, paſſage, laſtage, tollage, carriage, and pickage, throughout England, the town of Ealand, in the county of York, was parcel of the king's honour of Pontefract, parcel of his dutchy of Lancaſter, and that the inhabitants thereof ought to be free from toll accordingly."

ERINGDEN.

The hiſtory of this manor may be learned from what we have already ſaid of Eringden park, and what will occur in the topographical deſcription of the pariſh.

FIXBY.

This townſhip was given, ſoon after the conqueſt, by the crown, to the earls of Warren and Surry.—It appears that one Sampſon de Wriglesford was lord of at leaſt a part of the town of Fekiſby (as it was antiently wrote) for he granted certain acres of the woods there. Walter de Wriglesford granted a carucate, or plow-land, in Fekiſby, which he had of the grant of John Wriglesford, to one Michael Brertwiſell, in the time of Henry III. or before, and Henry, ſon of Henry de Fekiſby, granted to the ſaid Michael all his lands in Fekiſby, and the marriage of the heir. It continued in the name of Wriglesford for a long time, till the above Michael Brertwiſell married Maud, ſiſter of John de Wriglesford, which procured the above grant of all the Wriglesford's lands in Fekiſby, as well in demeſne as in ſervice, with homages, wards, &c. It afterwards came to William de Bellomonte (Beaumont) in whoſe family it continued till William Beaumont, knight, granted to Thomas de Totehill, and William, his ſon, the moiety of the town of Fekiſby, with wards, marriages, &c. From the family of Totehill it went to that of Thornhill, when Richard de Thornhill married Margaret, daughter and heireſs of William de Totehill. This moiety of the town is called, in ſome old deeds, South-Fekiſby. By an inquiſition, taken at Wakefield, Auguſt 1577, it was found that Brian Thornhill held in Fekiſby certain lands of the queen, as of her demeſne in Wakefield; and it appeared by roll of court, 14 Edw. III. that they were held by military ſervice, viz. the tenth part of a knight's fee. The jury alſo certified, that the ſaid Brian Thornhill

Thornhill claimed to have a manor in this town.—The ſaid Brian was alſo found to be lord of the manor of Fixby, by an inquiſition, taken at Halifax in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The preſent lord of the manor here is Thomas Thornhill, eſq.

GREETLAND

Was ſome time ago conſidered as an hamlet within the vill of Ealand, conſequently held of the honour of Pontefract, in the ſame manner as Ealand, and, as far we can find, has had the ſame lords.

HALIFAX.

In order to give a proper account of the manor at Halifax, it will be neceſſary, in ſome meaſure, to deſcribe that of Wakefield, of which Halifax only is a parcel. The manor of Wakefield is very extenſive, the greateſt part of the weſt country, from Normanton, four miles eaſt of Wakefield, to Lancaſhire, belonging to it, being more than thirty Engliſh miles in length. It contains an hundred and eighteen towns, villages, or hamlets, of which Wakefield and Halifax are the chief. In Domeſday Book it is entered as part of the demeſne lands of king Edward, and was, at the time of that ſurvey, in the hands of the crown, where it continued till king William I. (who ſettled the greateſt part of the kingdom on ſuch Normans as had followed his fortune) gave it, as ſome have aſſerted, by way of portion with his daughter Gundred, to William, earl Warren. Or, as others, with more probability, till Henry I. conveyed it, amongſt others, to William, earl of Warren and Surry. From the pleas of aſſiſes and jurats, at Scarborough, about 9 Edw. I.

John

John de Warren, earl of Surry, was ſummoned to anſwer by what warrant he appropriated to himſelf the diviſions of Halifax, Skircote, Ovenden, Haldeſworth, Saltonſtall, Miggely, Wadeſworth, Heptonſtall, Rottenſtall, Stansfeld and Langfeld; to which the earl anſwered, that he and all his anceſtors, had uſed free warren in the ſaid lands, from time immemorial; and that King Henry III. granted to him by this charter, (which he produced,) dated 27 January, other accounts ſay June, in the 37th year of his reign, free warren in all his demeſne lands, which he then had, or ſhould acquire. In 1316, the laſt earl of Warren and Surry having no lawful iſſue gave all his caſtles, &c. to the king, with intent to have a regrant to his unlawful iſſue in tail. On this the king made a grant to the earl, and to one Maud de Nerford (the earl's concubine) for life, remainder to John de Warren, ſon of the ſaid Maud by the ſaid earl, and the heirs male of his body, remainder to Tho. de Warren, another ſon of the ſaid Maud, by the ſaid earl and the heirs male of his body; remainder to the heirs of the body of the ſaid earl lawfully to be begotton, and for want of ſuch iſſue, to return to the king.—Earl Warren, by virtue of a licence from the king, did grant the manor of Wakefield, to Thomas, earl of Lancaſter, grandſon of king Henry III. during the term of the natural life of the ſaid earl Warren, but he enjoyed it only about three years; for being choſen leader of the barons, at the time aſſociated againſt the king, he was taken priſoner at Boroughbridge, and beheaded on a hill near Pontefract, now called, from him, Saint Thomas's-hill, for he canonized, and a chapel was afterwards there erected. He was executed March 25, 1322, whereupon earl Warren had the manor of Wakefield

field again, and many grants by copy, as well as of vacaries, as other improvements, which he held till his death, which happened in 1347. This Maud, and her two ſons above-named, all died without any other iſſue, in the life time of earl Warren, on which account he married one Iſabel de Houland, and previous to this marriage, the king ſeems to have been prevailed upon to ſecure to the ſaid Iſabel, what before had been ſettled upon Maud.

In 1461, this manor continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of the kings of England; and in 1554, the time of the marriage of king Philip and queen Mary, it was united to the dutchy of Lancaſter. And if, during this period, the courts were held in any other name than that of the king, it was by patent, the fee ſtill remaining in the crown.

6 Charles I. this manor, (according to a MS. belonging to the Duke of Leedes,) was granted from the crown to Henry, earl of Holland, created earl of Holland, in Lincolnſhire, Sept. 24, 22 James I. This earl was beheaded, March 9. 1648-9 by ſentence of the high court of juſtice, for attempting to reſtore king Charles II. leaving, by Iſabel, his wife, four ſons, and five daughters, none of which, as far as we can find, ever enjoyed this manor; but as the ſame went to ſir Gervaſe Clifton, of Clifton, com. Nott. knt. and bart. in conſequence of his marriage with Penelope, daughter, of Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, it is probable that the grant was made to the ſaid Robert.

Sir Gervaſe Clifton ſold the manor of Wakefield to ſir Chriſtopher Clapham about 1663, and he held a court baron at Wakefield, 15 Charles II. as by court roll. The heirs of ſir Chriſtopher Clapham

Clapham ſold, in 1700, the ſaid manor to the duke of Leedes, in whoſe family is ſtill continues.

It muſt be obſerved, that at Halifax there has of long ſtanding been a manor within a manor.

In Kirkby's inqueſt, being an inquiſion taken by John de Kirkby, treaſurer to king Edward I. and his fellows, commiſſioners aſſigned to enquire of the fees holden in chief in the county of York, of the ſaid king, and the rents of aſſize then due to him, being the 24th year of his reign, the prior of Lewes was found to hold Halifax; this muſt have been then by grant from ſome of the earls of Warren. To this prior it continued to belong till the diſſolution thereof by king Henry VIII.

On a writ of enquiry, in the reign of king Charles I. concerning this manor, for Edward, ſon and heir of Robert Waterhouſe, deceaſed, and the tenants, to ſhew cauſe why they held the ſaid manor; they replied, that Henry VIII. king of England, was ſeized thereof in his demeſne as of fee, in right of his crown of England, and that he granted the ſame to the lady Ann Cleve, for life, by letters patent, under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, 20th of January, in the thirty-ſecond year of his reign; and after the death of the ſaid lady Ann, the reverſion of the ſame was granted, by like letters patent, dated at Weſtminſter, 14th of June, in the thirty ſeventh year of his reign, to John Waterhouſe, of Halifax, gent. ſon and heir of Robert Waterhouſe, and Robert Waterhouſe, ſon of the ſaid John, for the ſum of an 100 and 50 pounds, five ſhillings and ten-pence, to hold to the ſaid John and Robert, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, of the king, his heirs, and ſucceſſors, in capite, by the ſervice of the hundredth part of a knight's fee; that John Waterhouſe died

ſo

ſo ſeized, and Robert ſurvived him, holding the ſame of the ſaid Henry VIII, Edward VI, Philip and Mary, and laſtly, of Queen Eliz. in whoſe reign he alſo died ſo ſeized, and at his death the ſaid manor of Halifax deſcended to Edward Waterhouſe, his ſon and heir, who held the ſaid manor of queen Elizabeth, and afterwards of king James, by the ſervice of the hundreth part of a knight's fee.

After this, the king, as was intended, granted the ſame to William Ingram, doctor of laws, and Richard Golthorp, to hold as above-mentioned; on which, after mature deliberation had, proceedings were ſtayed, and letters patents were publiſhed, bearing date at Weſtminſter, 12 February, 8 Charles, 1632, whereby the lords of this manor were delivered from the power of the ſheriff's bailiffs.

The above Richard Golthorp did, before his death, convey his whole eſtate in this manor to ſir Arthur Ingram the elder, and ſir Arthur Ingram the younger, both of whom ſurvived him. They thought proper to grant deeds of infranchiſement to ſeveral copyholders, reſervings yearly quit rents, fines on deaths of principal tenants, and alienations in fee ſimple, or fee tail.

The leſſees alſo covenanted to appear and do ſuit and ſervice at the lords courts in Halifax, and there to be impannelled and ſworn of juries, as often as ſhould be needful, to enquire and preſent miſdemeanors, and other things inquirable and preſentable within the ſaid manor; and to perform and keep all reaſonable orders, by-laws, and directions, at ſuch courts to be made, for good order and government, within the ſaid manor.

Alſo that they would grind all their corn and grain which they ſhould buy, or bring into the ſaid

manor, to be ſpent in their houſes, upon any part of the premiſes, or within the ſaid manor, at the corn mills of the ſaid lords, ſituated within the pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid; and that they, their heirs and aſſigns, would not, at any time hereafter, erect any corn mill or mills within the ſaid manor, or do any thing to the prejudice of the lord's mills in Halifax aforeſaid.

The tenants to be well and orderly uſed in the grinding of their corn and griſt, and to have their grinding diſpatched in reaſonable and convenient time, and no greater multure to be taken for the grinding thereof than the twentieth part of every ſtroke, or half buſhel, and after that rate for any greater or leſſer meaſure, of and for all the corn of the growth within the ſaid manor of Halifax; and the four and twentieth part of every ſtroke, or half buſhel, of hard corn; and the thirtieth part of every ſtroke, or half buſhel, of all other corn; and after that rate for any greater or leſſer meaſure, of and for all the ſaid kinds of corn to be brought, or bought to be ſpent, within the ſaid manor of Halifax. A multure diſh to be made for taking of that multure, and no more, and to be yearly viewed and reformed in the court of the ſaid manor, as need ſhould require, or complaint be made. Oats to be dried at the lord's kilnehouſes there, at the rate of *four-pence* for each horſe-load.

This copyhold manor continues ſtill in the family of Ingram, as the royalty of the foreſt does in that of the dukes of Leedes.

HEPTONSTALL, this manor at preſent belongs to Richard Lumley Savile, eſq; of Rufford.

HIPPERHOLM is parcel of manor of Wakefield. The duke of Leedes is the preſent chief lord, becauſe he keeps the common pound, ſwears the pindar

pindar and conſtables, and has all the waifs and ſtrays. He keeps the court leet at Brighouſe, which is joined to this manor. There is, however, a court baron kept at Brighouſe, by ſir George Armitage, and a court baron, under Hipperholme Thorn, by the Thornhills, of Fixby.

LANGFIELD is mentioned in Domeſday-book by the name of Langefelt, and as one of the nine berewics belonging to the manor of Wakefield.—It is now the property of Richard Lumley Savile, eſq; of Rufford, but by what grant it came to the family, we have not ſeen.

LINLEY. From the Toothills the manor of Old Linley deſcended to the Thornhills, on account of Richard de Thornhill marrying Margaret, daughter and heireſs of William de Toothill, in the reign of king Edward III.

MIDGLEY. In 1578-9, this manor came to the Farrers, on account of the marriage of Henry Farrer, of Ewood, (in the 32d year of the reign of queen Eliz.) with Mary, daughter of John Lacy, and in this family it ſtill continues.

NORTHOURAM. By inquiſition at Halifax, this manor was found to belong to queen Elizabeth, as parcel of the manor of Wakefield. At preſent it is the property of the duke of Leedes.

NORLAND. This manor belongs at preſent to Richard Lumley Savile, eſq; of Rufford.

OVENDEN. It deſcended from the Thornhills to the Saviles, and has ever ſince had the ſame owners with that lordſhip.

RASTRICK. About thirty years this was the property of Toothill, of Toothill, from which family it paſſed by marriage to that of Thornhill, whoſe poſterity have enjoyed it ever ſince.

RISHWORTH. This manor came to ſir John

Savile, when he married the heireſs of Eland. It is at preſent the property of Richard Lumley Savile, eſq; of Rufford.

Remarks on the Dialect of Halifax.

RULES FOR PRONUNCIATION.

FIRST.—After oo add an i, pronouncing briſk, which will give the uſual ſound in the following monoſyllables:—For ſoon, ſooin; noon, nooin; gooſe, gooiſe; fool, fooil; tool, tooil; cool, cooil; hood, hooid; mood, mooid; moon, mooin; noon, nooin; rood, rooid; ſpoon, ſpooin; ſchool, ſchooil; blood, blooid; book, booik; and others.

Alſo plural nouns, as for boots, booits; roots, rooits, &c. except wood, and perhaps a very few more words of the like ſort. (In ſome parts of the pariſh, eſpecially weſtward, oo are pronounced as oi, as foit for foot, &c.) Words of two ſyllables come alſo under this rule, as cooiſin for couſin.—Alſo ſhooin for ſhoes.

Second.—Some few words ending in ote, are pronounced as if they ended in oite, as noite for note. This ſeems to be confined to ſubſtantives; verbs of the preter tenſes, ſuch as worte, bote, &c. do not fall under it. To this rule alſo belongs words which contain the letters oat, as for coat, coit; for oats, oits; for broach, they alſo ſay broich. To theſe, indeed, there are ſeveral exceptions, ſuch as boat, goat, &c. To this rule alſo belong ſuch words as end in ole and oal, as for foal

ſoal, ſoil; coal, coil; hole, hoil; ſoal, ſoil, &c. except dole, mole, pole, ſole.

Third.—Such words as tea, flea, and yea, are ſounded as if they were compoſed of two ſyllables; and the negative particle no, as nooa.

Fourth.—Lane is pronounced as loin, but few, if any more words of this ſort are ſubject to the like change.

Fifth.—This latter ſyllable in the words bacon, button, glutton, mutton, and ſuch like, are ſounded open and full, contrary to the cuſtom of moſt other places.

Sixth.—Words ending in ch, are pronounced as if they ended in k, as birk for birch; benk, bench; kirk, church; ick, itch; pick, pitch; thack, for thatch; perk, perch. Some for birch ſay burk, and for perch, peark. Exceptions to this rule are, catch, patch, hatch, match, watch, &c. They alſo ſay kiſt for cheſt. Words ending in ſh are the ſame, as buſk for buſh.

Seventh.—The letter o is frequently changed into a, as belangs for belongs; lang, long; ſang, ſong; tangs, tongs; warſe, worſe; emang, among.

Eighth.—Ought, nought, and words of the like ſort, are pronounced by fetching the ſound out of the throat, as if they were written ouht, nouht.

Ninth.—Oſe is ſounded like oiſe, thus cloiſe, cloſe; loiſe loſe.

Tenth.—I, in the word find, is pronounced as in the word hinder; and ſometimes it is changed into u, as behund for behind.

Eleventh.—U is uſed for e, as runt, rent; ſhu, ſhe; yus, yes; and the conſonant v is often changed into the vowel one, as neuer, never; euer, ever.

Twelfth.—U is omitted in ſuch words as could, would, ſhould; and the letters *old* pronounced as in

in the word *lolled*. In the ſame manner is alſo the word uphold pronounced, and ſometimes uphod.

Thirteenth.—X is often changed into is, as Halifais for Halifax; neiſt, next; ſeis, fix; ſeiſt, ſixth; wais, wax; ais, ax.

Fourteenth.—Words are frequently contracted, as Iſe for I am; Iſt, I ſhall; alſo by the omiſſion of a letter, as fok for folk.

Fifteenth.—T is changed into d, as pewder for pewter; alſo d into t, as clots for clods.

Sixteenth.—Letters are frequently tranſpoſed, as girn for grin, ſkrimiſh for ſkirmiſh.

Vocabulary of uncommon Words uſed in the Pariſh of Halifax.

ARRAN, or ARRAND, A Spider. The word Arain is uſed in Nottinghamſhire, for the larger kind of ſpiders only, but in this pariſh for ſpiders of every ſize.

Addle, to get or earn.

Ample, to go. A corruption of amble.

Arleſs, an earneſt penny.

Anent, oppoſite, or over againſt; though it is common to hear the expreſſion, oppoſite anent.

Aſhelt, perhaps.

Aight, ſignifies either ought, or owed. This way of pronouncing has been handed down to us by our Saxon anceſtors.

Aboon, above. In the antient Corniſh language, it was pronounced aban.

Aumery, a cupboard where proviſions are kept.

Bain,

B.

Bain, near, convenient.

Bat, the ſtraw of two wheat-ſheaves tied togegether. It is called in the North-Riding a Battin. Bat alſo ſignifies ſpeed; to *go at a great bat*, is to go at a great ſpeed.

Brade, or breid. To brade of a man, is to be, or act like him.

Braidy, fooliſh. It is probably uſed in this ſenſe to ſhew, that a perſon has nothing original about him, and that he only acts by imitation.

Brander, an iron to ſet a veſſel on over the fire.

Braken, Fern. Skinner writes this word Brackan. It is the plural of Brake, as the Anglo-Saxons uſed to ſay Docken for Docks.

Belive, uſed in this pariſh for "in the evening;" and ſo may be contracted from "by the eve;" but the true meaning of it ſeems to be, quickly, briſkly, or immediately.

Bearn, a Child. This word, Bearn, anſwers exactly to the Latin natus, which ſignifies either a child, or born. Children, therefore, may be called Bearns, becauſe they alone, amidſt the whole creation, are ſaid to be born.

Beck, a ſmall Brook.

Bene. Beneſon. Nurſes here ſay to children, Clap Bene, meaning, join your hands together to aſk a bleſſing, or to pray.

Brig, a Bridge.

Bigging, a building, and to big, to build.

Bridle-Sty. A private way for horſes, but not for carriages.

Bildering. Levelling the ground, and breaking the clods of earth, after digging, or graving, ſo as to prepare it for ſeed. The word ſhould be billing, the inſtrument made uſe of on this occaſion being

being a bill. To ſay bildering for billing, is agreeable to the dialect of this pariſh; ſo alſo ſpeldering for ſpelling, &c.

Boun, ready.

Book, ſize, or bigneſs, corrupted from Bulk.

Bottil, a bottle.

Bot, a Jobber. Originally therefore a Botcher was one who mended, but did not make new. It is now uſed to denote one who is not very good at his buſineſs.

Boken, to nauſeate, or to have an inclination to vomit.

Bonny, handſome, fine, a word uſed all over the North.

Broich, for broach, a ſpire ſteeple. A barrel is ſaid to be broached on account of the ſhape of the inſtrument uſed on that occaſion.

Bolched, poached, as eggs are done. To aſk therefore whether you would have your eggs bolched, is to enquire whether you would have them broke before they are boiled.

Bruſt, for breaſt. This word is thus pronounced in German or High Dutch.

C.

Caitiff. One who has been long ſick, and helpleſs. It has been derived from the word Captive; denoting a perſon in miſerable circumſtances.

Catrigg'd, is when a piece of cloth, by lying too long in the ſtocks belonging to the fulling-mills, receives ſuch folds, or ridges, called here riggs, that it cannot eaſily be made ſmooth again.

Candler. A Chandler. A maker of candles is very properly called a candler.

Crag. A rocky place.

Cained when a white ſubſtance appears on the top

top of bottled ale; the ſame as in ſome places is mothered.

Creas. Meaſles.

Creeſe. An unnatural fold, as in a coat which has been ſitten upon.

Creel. A wooden Frame on the top of kitchens, to lay oat-cakes upon. The ſame as flake.

Cover. Uſed for recover, as to recover from ſickneſs.

Cobbles. Roundiſh ſtones.

Cole, Broth. So called becauſe pottage was formerly made chiefly of the herb colewort.

Corp or Corpſe, a dead body.

Colon, ſtalks of furze buſhes, which remain after burning.

Clumpſt, unhandy, or made clumſy, as the hands are by an exceſs of cold.

Cuſſen, caſt. As when the ſky is over-caſt, they ſay it is over-cuſſon.

D.

Drape, a Cow not with calf, or one which gives no milk, and is to be fatted.

Daff'd, daunted, or diſcouraged.

Dagger, uſed as a phraſe to expreſs a little ſurpriſe; as, What the dagger do you mean?

Dawkin, an idle ſlothful perſon. There is this proverb here, "a man had better have a Dule than a Dawkin;" meaning that a woman with a bad tongue is a leſs evil than an idle one, or a ſlut.

Dree-way, a long tedious way.

Dike, a bank of earth thrown up as a fence between incloſures.

Dockens, Docks.

Dubler, a Pewter diſh.

Durn, a piece of wood, or ſtone, by which doors and gates hang.

Dule, an engine to clean wool with; ſo called, as ſome ſay, from its great iron teeth, reſembling the fancied ones of the Devil, a word which is commonly here pronounced Dule,

E.

Emang, Among.

F.

Flaights, the ſurface of commons, or waſte, uncultivated places, cut off, and dried for fuel.

Flay, to frighten; alſo flaid, frightened, or afraid.

Flake, a wooden frame at the top of kitchens to keep oat-cakes on, See Creel.

Fratch, to ſcold, or quarrel; ſeemingly a-kin to the word Fraction.

Faugh, fallow, as ground which lies unuſed.

Flawn, a cuſtard made in raiſed paſte. As flat as as Flawn, is a proverb.

Feſt, to put out apprentice, to be hired, to fix, or make faſt.

Fearful, very, or exceeding. A term much in uſe, as fearful ſtrong, fearful weak, fearful long, fearful ſhort, and even fearful handſome, &c.

Fearlot, the eighth part of a buſhel.

Felks. Fellies, or pieces of wood joined together to make the circle of a wheel.

Firſter, Firſt.

Fire-point, a fire-poker. So called perhaps from its having a ſhap end.

Fog, the Graſs which grows in meadows after mowing.

Froſk, a Frog.

Foor, a Ford over a river.

G.

Gavelock, an iron bar, commonly called a Crow.

Gailker, a Veſſel to work new in; or the drink itſelf.

Garth,

Garth, a Yard, or Fold.

Gawm. Not to gawm a man, is not to mind him.

Glazener, or Glazner, a Glazier.

Gang, to go.

Ga, or Geaw, to go.

Gar, to gar a man to believe, is to cauſe, or make him believe.

Grave, to turn up the earth with a ſpade.

Grave, or Greave, an Officer who collects the Lord's rents.

Gantry, a wooden frame, on which barrels are placed in a cellar.

Gate, a way. A Street is generally called, the Town Gate.

Greece, or Grees, Steps or Stairs.

Gip, when the breath is ſtopt on a man's being ready to vomit.

Gimmers, Ewe Lambs.

Gibe, to jeer, or mock.

Gig, a machine uſed in raiſing cloth, to make it fit for dreſſing.

Girſe, Graſs

Groin, the ſnout of ſome animals. Gron is the upper lip of an ox.

Groin, to cut graſs with a knife, ſickle, &c.

H.

Haver, Oats. Alſo Haver-cakes, oat-cakes.

Hauſt, a cough.

Hannier, a croſs, teazing perſon.

Helter, an Halter.

Heck, a rack to hold hay for cattle.

Hemp-Heckler, a Flax-dreſſer.

Hetter, croſs, ill-natured.

Helm, an Hovel.

Helder, or Elder, ſooner.

Hoin'd, fatigued, oppreſſed. To be ill hoin'd, means to be made a great ſlave of

Holms, pronunced Hooms, or Houms.

Huggon, the hip of man, or woman.

Hug, to carry.

Hud-ends, flat ſtones, or irons on each ſide of a grate, or fire-place; ſo called becauſe the ſaid ſides, or ends, are hid, or covered.

Hurrion, a Slut. So called from hurrying on things, or doing them ſo haſtily, and careleſſly, that they are not well done.

Huſhion, a Cuſhion

J.

Ing, a Meadow.

Jimmers, Hinges; becauſe they are faſtened to the Jaums, or ſide poſts of doors, &c.

Jonas, or Jaunas, the Jaundice.

Jobby, a joiſt, or piece of timber faſtened into the ſommer of an houſe.

K.

Keel, to cool.

Ken, to know.

Ket, carrion.

Kinkhauſt, the Chin-cough.

Kittle, to tickle.

Kirk, a Church. A Church-warden is alſo called here a Kirkmaiſter

Kit, a wooden pale for carriage of water, &c.

Kiſt, a Cheſt.

Klick, to catch at any thing.

Kilps, Pot-hooks.

Kye, Cows.

Kuſs, a Kiſs.

L.

Lath, a Barn.

Lathing, an Invitation.

Lake,

Lake, to play.
Laup, to leap.
Lang, long.
Langſettle, a Couch, to ſit or lie upon.
Langtyrne, with the y pronounced long, means a Lanthorn.
Lee, a Lie.
Leaſing, an armful of hay, corn, &c.
Lib, to caſtrate.
Lile, a little.
Lig, to lie down. Chaucer, in his Plowman's Prologue, ſays,

" The Plowman pluckid up his plowe,
When Midſomer morn was comen in,
And ſaied his beſtes ſhould ete inowe.
And lige in graſſe up to the chin.

Lithouſe, a Dye-houſe.
Lover, a Chimney.

M.

Maſlegin, Bread made of wheat and rye mixed.
Maddled, puzzled.
Maund, a Baſket.
Meeon, any thing enjoyed between two.
Meny, or Meiny, a Family.
Met, four pecks in meaſure.
Merritotter, a Swing for exerciſe.
Miſtol, a Cow-houſe.
Miſlippen'd, diſappointed.
Milner, a Miller; alſo Milne for a Mill.
Mixen, a Dunghill.
Moor, as a cow does, when her water is mixed with blood.
Mule, generally uſed in this pariſh for an aſs.

N.

Nar, nearer.
Neeld, a Needle.

Neive,

Neive, a Fiſt.

Nooiningſcaup, the Labourer's reſting time after dinner. The word is formed from Nooning, Noon, and Scope, uſed for liberty, or privelege. The termination ing is generally here put to noon, as well as to morn and even.

O.

Once, uſed as an expletive; as I'll come once in an hour.

Owe, to own; as he owes an houſe, for he owns an houſe.

Owſe, an Ox, and Oiſen for Oxen.

Ond, ordained, a contraction.

P.

Pawſe, to kick with the feet.

Plat, the Ground.

Pan, to join or agree.

Peat, Turf.

Peace, Eaſter. Corrupted from the Latin Paſcha, by which this time was formerly expreſſed.

Poite, to thruſt with the feet.

Poich, an Hive to take bees in after they have ſwarmed.

Pund, a Pound.

R.

Rammil, Bruſh-wood.

Reek, Smook.

Reeam, Cream.

Rice, ſmall wood, ſame as Rammil.

Roky, Miſty.

Ruddle, Rud, a ſort of red chalk.

Ruzzom of Corn. An ear of corn.

S.

Saig, ſaw.

Scage. To throw a ſtick at any thing.

Stake, to ſhut. From the German Stecken, to faſten,

faſten, Dutch Steken. For ſhut in this pariſh, they ſay ſtokk'n.

Saghe a Saw.

Sam, to gather together.

Sawg, the Palm-tree.

Scar, a ſteep bare rocky place on the ſide of a hill.

Sark, a ſhirt.

Slape, ſlippery.

Stang, a Pole, or Leaver carried horrizontally.

Sang, a Song.

Stadling, Straw, &c. at the bottom of a ſtack of hay.

Spene, to wean, as a child.

Sweb, a Swoon.

Shenk, a diſh to take the cream off milk with.

Seely, weak in body.

Steeigh, or Stee, a ladder.

Steven, to beſpeak.

Spelder, to ſpell.

Sipe, to drain, as water does.

Spir, to aſk, or enquire.

Snite, to wipe, or blow the noſe.

Shirl, to cut with ſhears.

Skip, a Box to carry coals in.

Shire, an expletive; "as he came ſhire from ſuch a place."

Sike, a Spout, or ſmall running water, received into a reſervoir.

Sind, to make a veſſel clean by ſhaking water in it; to waſh linen a ſecond time in clean water.

Smittle, infectious.

Spool, or Spoil, a Quill to wind yarn on.

Soil, to put liquor through a cloth, to fine it.

Soppy, as when mown graſs lies in lumps upon the field.

Snod, ſmooth, fine, or neat.

Soſs,

Soſs, to lap, as a dog.
Soil, to give mown graſs to cattle.
Studdied, put into a ſtudy, or deep thought.

T.

Thack, the covering of an houſe.
Traunway. The expreſſion, What is that traunway? means, What is that ſtrange thing you ſay?
Tems, a Sieve.
Tell'd, told, from tell.
Titter, ſooner.
Tick-tack, a very ſmall ſpace of time. Formed, perhaps, from the movement of a clock or watch.
Tinkler, a Tinker.
Thro. A perſon is ſaid to be thro about any thing, who is very keen or intent about it.
Too-to. Often uſed to denote exceeding.
Tul, to.

W.

War, ſtand aſide, or take care.
War, worſe.
Whau, whau, why, why; terms of conſent.
Waterſtead, the bed or courſe of a river or brook.
Walkmill, a Fulling-mill.
Wark, to ake, as the head, &c. perhaps the ſame as work.
Way-bit. As a mile and way-bit. meaning a wee, or little bit.
Wax, to grow.
Weſh, Urine.
While, until.
Whins, furze-buſhes.
Whitton, Knowledge, or Judgment.
Winkle, weak, feeble.
Wile. By wile, is by the way, or by chance.

Why-calf,

Why-calf, a female Calf.

Woken'd. When the breath is ſtopt with over haſty drinking, &c.

Wuns, dwells.

HALIFAX.

THIS, which is one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, is ſituated in the latitude of 53 degrees, 47 minutes, or, as ſome ſay, 48. In 1443, there were no more than thirteen families ſettled here, and that in one hundred and twenty three years they increaſed to five hnndred and twenty, and in leſs than two hundred years more, to one thouſand, two hundred, and ſeventy-two families.

The greateſt number of buildings appear to be towards the top of the preſent town, but there is ſcarce any regular ſtreet in the whole place.

In 1759, we cauſed a ground plan of this town to be taken, and from the ſurvey it appears, that from the middle of Clark-bridge, to the laſt houſe at the bottom of King Croſs-lane, meaſures 1156 yards; from the beginning of Southgate, to the end of Northgate, 673 yards; from the Croſs, to the end of Southgate, 432 yards; from the Croſs to the end of Northgate, 205 yards; from the Croſs to the middle of Clark-bridge, 575 yards; from the Croſs to the laſt houſe on the other ſide of Clark-bridge, 650 yards.

How long Halifax has been called by its preſent name, or how it originally got the name, is a little uncertain. Camden, and (on his authority) ſeveral others have told us, that it is of no great an-

tiquity, for that not many ages ſince, it was called Horton; and that the natives there accounted for the change of its name, from the following whimſical ſtory:

A certain clergyman being in love with a young woman, when he could by no means gain his point, cut off her head in a mad fit, which was afterwards hung up in a yew tree, and eſteemed and viſited by the people as holy, ſo that every one plucked a bough off, to keep as a relick. By this means the tree grew a mere trunk, but ſtill the fictions of the prieſts kept up the opinion of its honour and ſanctity; for they made the people believe, that the little veins, which like hairs or threads were ſpread between the bark and the tree, were the very hairs of the young woman. This cauſed ſuch a great reſort of pilgrims to it, that, from the little village of Horton, it became a large town, and aſſumed the new name of Halifax, that is, Holy Hair, for Fax is uſed by the Engliſh on the north ſide of Trent, to ſignify Hair; and hence the noble family of Fairfax, in Yorkſhire, were ſo called from their fair hair.

This relation our author had from ſome of the inhabitants, but it is ſomething ſtrange, that ſo judicious an antiquary ſhould give ſuch entire credit to it, for ſome parts of the ſtory are very ſuſpicious, and others untrue.

We take Camden to have been in theſe parts a little before the year 1580; it was therefore a ſort of contradiction for him in one place to ſay, that not many ages before, it grew up from a little village to a large town, and in another place, that about 1443 there were but in Halifax thirteen houſes. Be that as it will, we find William, earl Warren, who died in 1138, giving the church here

to

to the monks of Lewes, in Suſſex, by the expreſs name of Eccleſia de Halifax, almoſt five hundred years before Camden's Britannia made its appearance; it cannot therefore be true that the name "is of no great antiquity;" and this very much invalidates the credit of the whole ſtory, which is authenticated by no record, and depends entirely on tradition.

In all antient records that ever were it is called Halifax, the reaſon of which name we ſuppoſe to be this:

That at firſt it was a Hermitage of very great antiquity; the church that now is built from, or rather added to a chappel long ſince built, conſecrated and dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, who is ſtiled by ſome antients, the firſt Father of Hermits; and in which place, it was pretended, the real face of St John Baptiſt was kept; hence was it named Halifax, or Holy-face.

The place is ſituate at the foot of a mighty and almoſt unaſcendable rock, for ſo doubleſs at the firſt it was, all overgrown with trees, and thick under-woods, intermixed with great and bulky ſtones, ſtanding very high above ground in a darke and ſolemn grove, on the bank of a ſmall murmuring rivulet, for ſuch places were always choſen by antient and ſolitary hermits, where, being removed far from all human converſe, they found every circumſtance thereunto appertaining, very much to contribute to and heighten contemplation, inſomuch that whoever was the firſt that ſet this place apart, (as the face of things then ſtood) could not in all theſe parts have found out a place of greater privacy and retirement.

This account has this circumſtance to ſupport it, that the preſent fabric is dedicated to St. John

Baptiſt, and the etymology ſeems equally good with the other; for in the Scottiſh language, which is the beſt preſerver of the Anglo Saxon, and which we doubt not is very much like what once was ſpoke in Yorkſhire, ſax has been uſed for face; thus in Gawin Douglas's tranſlation of Virgil, page 48.

"His ſax and berd was ſadit quhare he ſtude;"

and how hair was called, the next line will ſhew,

"And all his hare was glotnyd full of blude."

If this in former times was really an hermitage, no place could have been choſen more proper for that purpoſe; for as retirement and ſolitude were eſſential to the profeſſion of thoſe unſociable men, here was a deep and loneſome valley, where almoſt impenetrable woods, and a natural ſterility forbad even the herdſman to drive his flocks, and where conſequently the man of retired contemplation might, without diſturbance, ſpend his melancholy hours.

Such is the ſtrange viciſſitude of things, that in the ſame place where the wild boar made his repaſt on acorns, rich commerce ſmiles, and induſtry and plenty make thouſands happy!

The ſtreets and other particular parts of Halifax, are as follows:

One—Bottom of King Croſs-lane.
Two—Hopwood-lane.
Three—Bull-green.
Four—Little-green.
Five—Bullcloſe-lane.
Six—Berom-top.
Seven—Harriſon's-lane.
Eight—Back-ſtreet.
Nine—Liſter-lane.
Ten—Cow-green
Eleven—King's-ſtreet.

Twelve

Twelve—Copper-ſtreet.
Thirteen—Swine-market.
Fourteen—Bottom of Gibbet-lane.
Fifteen—Cabbage-lane.
Sixteen—Pellan-lane.
Seventeen—Gibbet-lane.
Eighteen—Loveledge-lane.
Nineteen—Stone-trough-lane.
Twenty—Snidal-well-lane.
Twenty-one—Cheapſide.
Twenty-two—Crown-ſtreet.
Twenty-three—Market-place.
Twenty-four—Northgate.
Twenty-five—Corn-market.
Twenty-ſix—Southgate.
Twenty-ſeven—Ward's-end.
Twenty-eight—Blackledge.
Twenty-nine—New-road.
Thirty—Woolſhops.
Thirty-one—Petticoat-lane.
Thirty-two—Smithy-ſtake-lane.
Thirty-three—Jail-lane.
Thirty-four—Cauſey-top.
Thirty-five—Cauſey.
Thirty-ſix—New-ſtreet.
Thirty-ſeven—Skeldergate.
Thirty-eight—Top of the church-yard.
Thirty-nine—Church-lane.
Forty—Vicarage-lane.
Forty-one—Well-i'th'-wall-lane.
Forty-two—Mill-lane.
Forty-three—Cripplegate.
Forty-four—Bottom o'th' church-yard.
Forty-five—Bury-lane.
Forty-ſix—Bailey-hall-bridge.

Forty-

Forty-ſeven—Clark-bridge.
Forty-eight—Haleg-brook.

Places of note in Halifax, are, amongſt others.

Bull-green, where, in former times, was carried on the diverſion of bull-baiting, an exerciſe which our forefathers were ſo fond of, that one may ſee or hear of ſome remain of this kind in almoſt every town. It ſeems as if the Bull-cloſe, which is at no great diſtance from this, had once ſome connection with it. Near to Bull-green is a ſmaller opening, called Cow-green, which, we ſuppoſe, had its name from that ſort of cattle being ſold there; as alſo had the Swine-market, and the Corn-market, from the particular commodities there expoſed to ſale.

Clarke-bridge ſeems to have been firſt built by the clergy, or clerks, for the conveniency of paſſing from the church, either to their habitations, or ſome place ſet apart for religious exerciſes; the latter is more probable, as there was a ſpring in the oppoſite bank, called the Holy-well; perhaps it is this name which makes it believed that the famous yew-tree grew there, on which one of the monks is ſaid to have hanged a young virgin who refuſed to gratify his paſſion. It is not many years ſince ſome workmen informed us, that they had found a ſtone trough there, which, they imagined, might have belonged to the Holy-well.

The tradition ariſing from this monkiſh tale is ſo ſtrong in favour of this particular ſpot, that a public houſe being ſet up there ſome years ago, a ſign was hung up, with a deſcription of the ſtory.

Cripplegate might take its name from the lame going this way to be cured at the ſuppoſed holy place.

place. If the waters here have any medicinal qualities, the knowledge of it is loſt through long diſuſe; it would be worth while to make ſome experiments upon them.

Jayl for debtors, kept by the lord's bailiff, the antiquity of which does not appear from records, but doubtleſs it exiſted in the times of the earls of Surry, not to confine debtors only, but ſuch felons as were taken within the liberties of the foreſt of Hardwick, and were there triable by the cuſtom of the ſaid foreſt.

Market-place. Here was a croſs of ſome antiquity, though not curious, with a pillory and ſtocks cloſe by it; and a little higher in the ſtreet, at what is called the Corn-market-end, there was formerly a ſquare remain, in the center of which was once fixed a May-pole. The antient Romans had ſomething of this kind, which they honoured with a feaſt of flowers, Floralia, and which they began to celebrate on the 4th of the calends of May. The modern practice in England is well known, as it is ſtill kept up in many country villages, though not in ſo many, nor with ſuch parade, as formerly.

Ratton-row is the name of ſome ground adjoining to the church-yard, on the north-ſide of the church. As this appellation, which is very antient, ſignifies the row or ſtreet where the fair was kept, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that here was formerly a meeting every year, to celebrate the feaſt of the dedication of the church; for theſe meetings, we think, are generally looked upon as the original of fairs. And that they were antiently held in church-yards, appears from archbiſhop Stafford's forbidding the holding of fairs and markets in church-yards throughout his province, in the year 1444, as

1444, as they had been before, in the 13th year of the reign of Edw. I. by the ſtatute of Wincheſter.

As the church at Halifax is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, we may ſuppoſe the feaſts of dedication were kept originally on that day, and more particularly ſo, as the great yearly fair at Halifax is ſtill held on that ſaint's day, unleſs it happens on a Sunday.

Ward's-end is a name common to many places in England, and, if we miſtake not, always ſignifies the end, or extreme part of the diſtrict, where, in troubleſome times, watch and ward was kept; thus if a chain of centinels were poſted round Halifax, to prevent the entrance of any but friends, one proper ſtation would be at this Ward's-end.

The town of Halifax has the honour to give title to the noble family of Montagu, of Horton, in the county of Northampton.—The firſt perſon on whom the dignity was conferred, was Charles Montagu, who, on the 4th of December, 1700, was made baron Halifax, in the county of York, with limitation of that honour to George Montagu, eſq; eldeſt ſon and heir of Edward Montagu, eſq; his eldeſt brother, and the heirs male of his body; the reaſons for this royal act of favour are copied from the preamble to the patent in Collins's Peerage, Vol. III. page 694. and are ſuch as reflect the higheſt luſtre on his character. His merit employed the pens of the beſt writers of the time, amongſt the reſt, the author of a poem in the Spectator, Vol. VIII. N°. 620. to this purport,

Whom ſhall the muſe from out the ſhining throng
Select, to heighten, and adorn her ſong?
Thee,

Thee, Hallifax. To thy capacious mind,
O man approv'd, is Britain's wealth conſign'd.
Her coin (while Naſſau fought) debas'd and
rude,
By thee in beauty, and in truth renew'd,
An arduous work! Again thy charge we ſee,
And thy own care once more returns to thee.
O! form'd in ev'ry ſcene to awe and pleaſe,
Mix wit with pomp, and dignity with eaſe:
Tho' call'd to ſhine aloft, thou wilt not ſcorn
To ſmile on arts thyſelf did once adorn:
For this thy name ſucceeding time ſhall praiſe,
And envy leſs thy garter,* than thy bays.

* *He was knight of the garter.*

October 26, 1714, he was advanced to the dignity of earl of Halifax and viſcount Sunbury, with limitation of thoſe honours to his nephew abovementioned, who ſucceeded to them on the death of his uncle, May 19, 1715. Previous to this, the town had given title to George Savile, who, in the 10th year of the reign of Charles II. was created baron Savile of Eland, and Viſcount Halifax; and in 1682, farther advanced to the title of marquis of Halifax, which continued till Auguſt 31, 1700, when, at the death of William, ſon of the above George, without iſſue male, the title became extinct.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS WITHIN THE VICARAGE OF HALIFAX.

BENEFACTIONS IN THE TOWNSHIP OF BARKISLAND.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF THOMAS GLEDHILL, OF BARKISLAND,

Dated March 23, 1656.

"I GIVE and bequeath the ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds, of lawful money of England, to be beſtowed upon lands, to the uſes following, that is to ſay, to and for the only uſe of a lawful preaching miniſter of the word of God at Ripponden Chapel, that ſhall be ſettled there from time to time; my will and mind is, that the profits of the ſame lands, from year to year, to ſucceeding ages, ſhall come and be paid to the hand of ſuch Miniſter, or Miniſters, for ever; which ſaid ſum of one hundred and twenty pounds I have given in my life time into the hands of my uncle, Joſhua Horton, of Sowerby, in the ſaid county,

county, Eſq; intreating him to beſtow, or cauſe to be beſtowed, the ſaid moneys upon lands, in ſome convenient place, to the beſt profit he can, and to put it into feoffees eſtate, himſelf being one, the profits whereof to be collected to the uſe of the aboveſaid Miniſter of Ripponden. And in commemoration whereof, or for which gratuity of augmentation, the ſaid miniſter or miniſters, ſhall preach one Sermon yearly, upon the firſt day of May, if it be not of the Lord's day, and if ſo, then in the week following, at the Miniſter's choice of the day.

And if there fall out any time of vacancy that there be no preaching Miniſter of the Goſpel at the place aforeſaid, my will and mind is, that at the time or times of ſuch vacancy, the profits of the ſame lands ſhall go and be paid to the moſt needful poor people of the townſhip of Barkiſland, eſpecially to ſuch as are laborious, and endeavour to keep themſelves from being chargeable to the ſaid town.

And alſo I have given into the hands of my uncle, Joſhua Horton, the ſum of fifty pounds, by him to be beſtowed on lands as aforeſaid, at his beſt diſcretion; the profits of which lands ſhall be veſted by feoffees as aforeſaid, and yearly paid to the moſt needful poor of the townſhip of Barkiſland, from time to time to ſucceeding ages for ever, eſpecially to ſuch as labour to keep themſelves from being chargeable to the ſaid town."

In conſequence of the above donation, the ſaid Joſhua Horton, of Sowerby, Eſq; Thomas Horton, of Barkiſland; Richard Firth, of the Height, in Barkiſland; and John Ramſden, of Bowers, in Barkiſland, as Truſtees, purchaſed an eſtate in Gleadcliff, in Northouram, of one Nathan Hoile, of Halifax, for the ſum of 170l. the original purchaſe Deed of

which is at the ſeat of Sir Watts Horton, at Chaderton, in Lancaſhire, with other papers, &c. reſpecting the title. The preſent rent is 8l. 10s. per annum, of which 6l. yearly is paid to the Miniſter of Ripponden, and the reſt to the poor of Barkiſland. There has not, that we know of, been any conveyance of this truſt ſince the above purchaſe.

Where the original Will is to be met with we cannot tell, for there are no wills in the office at York from 1652 to 1660.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF SARAH GLEDHILL,

OF LONDON,

LATE OF BARKISLAND,

Dated October 13, 1657.

"—I do give and bequeath the ſum of two hundred pounds current Engliſh money, unto the uſe of a Schoolmaſter, for teaching ſuch poor children of the townſhip of Barkiſland, whoſe parents are, or ſhall not be able, to bring them up in learning; and I do will that my Executors, hereafter named, beſtow the ſaid ſum of two hundred pounds in ſome convenient place, in the purchaſe of lands, and put the ſame in feoffees eſtate, the profits whereof to be yearly gathered by ſuch feoffees, and their heirs, to ſucceeding ages for ever, and paid by them, from time to time, to ſuch School-

Schoolmaſter, or Schoolmaſters, as ſhall be by them in their diſcretions placed or appointed in the town or townſhip aforeſaid; for which ſaid yearly profit the ſaid Schoolmaſter ſhall teach ſuch a competent number of poor children of the ſaid town and townſhip of Barkiſland, to read Engliſh, and to write, or caſt account, or farther learning, as the ſaid feoffees ſhall think meet and convenient, and as the ſaid money ſo raiſed will extend."

In purſuance of the above, an indenture was executed, July 10, 1658, between John Walker, of the Cloſes, in Great Gomerſal, in the pariſh of Burſtal, yeoman, of the one party, and Joſhua Horton, of Sowerby, Eſq; Elizabeth Horton, of Barkiſland, (Executors of the laſt will and teſtament of the above Sarah Gledhill,) and Thomas Horton, of Barkiſland, Gent. of the other party, wherein, for the conſideration of the ſum of 200l. paid by the ſaid Joſhua and Elizabeth Horton, the ſaid John Walker ſold to Joſhua and Thomas Horton, aforeſaid, and their heirs, a meſſuage or tenement in Great Gomerſal aforeſaid, with ſeveral cloſes of land thereto belonging, three of which were known by the name of Brookhouſes, near adjoining to the ſaid meſſuage or tenement, one whereof lay on the eaſt part of the ſaid meſſuage, and the other two on the weſt and ſouth parts of a barn belonging to the ſaid meſſuage; alſo three other cloſes of land, called by the ſaid name of Brookhouſes, deſcribed in the ſaid indenture, by the lands on which they abutted.

In 1763, the heirs of the above named Executors agreed to have a new truſt-deed executed, and the Truſtees therein appointed were Willam Horton, of Chaderton, Eſq; (afterwards Sir William Horton,

Horton, Bart.) Joſhua Horton, of Howroyd, John Lloyd, (then) of Holme, Richard Beaumont, of Whitley, and Thomas Patten, of Bank, near Warrington, Eſqrs.

The School has lately been repaired, the eſtate ſurveyed, and the yearly rent fixed at ſixteen pounds per annum.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF ELIZABETH HORTON, OF BARKISLAND,

Dated July 13, 1670.

—"I give and deviſe unto the poor people of Barkiſland, the ſum of five pounds per annum for ever, to be paid forth of the rents, iſſues, and profits of one meſſuage, and the lands and tenements therewith uſed in Barkiſland, called Pearce-hey, to be diſtributed amongſt them at the diſcretion of the owners for the time being, for ever, of Barkiſland-hall. Item, I give and deviſe to the Miniſter of the Goſpel of Ripponden Chapel, five pounds per annum for ever, he preaching a Sermon there on every Good Friday yearly for ever, to be paid forth of the rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid meſſuage and lands called Pearce-hey, in Barkiſland aforeſaid, provided ſuch Miniſter for the time being be an orthodox perſon, and ſuch as the owner of Barkiſland-hall for time being for ever ſhall approve of, and in caſe of non-approbation, and ſo long as ſuch diſlike ſhall continue, then the ſaid five pounds per

per annum ſhall be paid and diſtributed to the poor people of Barkiſland aforeſaid."

The above ſums are paid agreeable to the intention of the donor by the preſent owner of Barkiſland-hall. This extract was made from an atteſted copy out of the Office at York.

Thomas Horton, Eſq. who died about 1668, left by Deed the one half part of a farm or tenement called the Hill-top, near Steel-lane, in Barkiſland, to the Miniſter of Ripponden Chapel, who, in conſideration and commemoration thereof, is to preach yearly for ever, a Sermon upon St. Thomas's Day.

This account is taken from the copy of an old terrier without date, in the Regiſter Book belonging to Ripponden Chapel. The whole is regularly fulfilled; and the rent paid yearly to the Miniſter of Ripponden is four pounds five ſhillings.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF WILLIAM HORTON,

OF HOWROYD, ESQ.

Dated October 8, 1713.

—"I give unto my Executors and Truſtees aforeſaid, the ſum of ſixty pounds of lawful money, which I order them to put out at intereſt, until that they, or the ſurvivors of them, or the heirs of the ſurvivors of them, can purchaſe a ſmall eſtate or annuity

annuity therewith; and I do further will and order, that my ſaid Executors and Truſtees, and the owners of Howroyd aforeſaid, ſhall, for ever, pay, imploy, and diſpoſe of the growing intereſt thereof, until ſuch purchaſe be made, and of the rents, iſſues, and profits of ſuch eſtate or annuity, ſo to be purchaſed as aforeſaid, from the time of ſuch purchaſe, to ſuch uſe and uſes as are herein after mentioned, that is to ſay, one moiety, or half part of ſuch yearly intereſt as aforeſaid, and of the ſaid yearly rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid annuity, or purchaſe, unto the Curate of Ripponden for the time being, to be paid on every twenty-fourth day of June, for ever, to him, to preach a Sermon in Ripponden Chapel, on every the ſaid twenty-fourth day of June for ever. And the other moiety, or half part of the ſaid intereſts, and of the ſaid rents, iſſues, and profits, to be yearly, on every Eaſter Monday for ever, paid and diſtributed unto and amongſt the poor people of Barkiſland, at the diſcretion of my ſaid Executors, and the owners of Howroyd aforeſaid, or the major part of them.—And in default or want of preaching ſuch Sermon as aforeſaid, that then, and ſo often as ſuch default ſhall happen to be made, I order that ſuch intereſt, or rents and profits, as ſhould have been paid unto the ſaid Curate of Ripponden, to preach ſuch Sermon or Sermons, ſhall be paid and diſtributed unto and amongſt the poor people of Barkiſland aforeſaid, as aforeſaid.

A quit-rent of three pounds per annum was purchaſed with the above money, out of a farm in Blackwood, within Sowerby, called Jackſon Ings, and it is regularly paid as directed, the land tax being firſt deducted by the owner of the farm.

Mrs. Mary Horton, of Howroyd, widow of the above

above William, did, by an indenture, executed Sept. 27, 1749, make an addition of thirty ſhillings yearly, for preaching the above Sermon, but not living twelve calendar months after the date thereof, as the laſt Mortmain Act requires, the money is not paid.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF JAMES RILEY, CLERK,

Dated May 6, 1723.

AFTER giving to Joſeph Riley, of Kirkcliffe, in Soyland, his brother, and to his heirs, a tenement ſituate on the common, or waſte, called High-Moor, in the townſhip of , in truſt, to pay out of the rents thereof, yearly, the ſum of five pounds, to the ſeveral perſons and uſes therein mentioned; the laſt benefaction in the Will runs thus: — "Item, I will that one pound, part of the reſidue of the ſaid five pounds, payable out of the ſaid yearly rents and profits, be paid by the ſaid Joſeph Riley, and his heirs, upon the ſecond day of February yearly, and every year, for ever, to the Overſeer or Overſeers of the poor for the townſhip of Barkiſland, in the ſaid county of York, for the time being, and to their ſucceſſors, Overſeers of the poor of the ſame townſhip, for the uſe of, and to be diſtributed to ſeven poor widowers, or widows, and for want of ſuch, to the moſt neceſſitous perſons of the ſaid town of Barkiſland, at the diſcretion of the aforeſaid maſter or owner of Kirkcliffe, and of the ſaid Overſeers, and one or more of the chief inha-

bitants of Barkiſland aforeſaid, which ſaid ſeveral yearly payments of one pound, (alluding to other payments named in the Will, beſides this to Barkiſland,) to be made by the ſaid Joſeph Riley and his heirs, as aboveſaid, I will that the ſame be reſpectively made and paid at the times above-mentioned, the time and ſpace of full three months intervening betwixt the times that the ſaid yearly rents and profits of the aboveſaid tenement or dwelling houſe ſhall become due and payable to the ſaid Joſeph Riley, and his heirs, and the reſpective times of payment of the ſeveral and reſpective ſums of one pound above-mentioned."

The above James Riley was Curate of Hartſhead, and Domeſtic Chaplain to Sir John Armitage, of Kirklees.

The charity is regularly diſtributed.

BOUNTY MONEY

TO

RIPPONDEN CHAPEL.

THIS Chapel (which is ſituated in the townſhip of Barkiſland) has received Queen Anne's bounty once, as appears by the following account:

On the 9th of June, 1726, an agreement was made and executed between Richard Nayler, of Hepton-bridge, in the pariſh of Halifax, and William Sunderland, Clerk, Curate of Ripponden, wherein the former ſold to the latter, and his ſucceſſors in the ſaid Curacy, for the ſum of three hundred pounds, one meſſuage in Soyland, called Croſſwells,

Croſſwells, and another meſſuage alſo in Soyland, called Blackſhaw-clough, with lands, &c. to each of them belonging.

Theſe farms lie together, and have upwards of thirty days work of land belonging to them. The reſt of the money was laid out in the purchaſe of a croft adjoining to the Curate's houſe at Ripponden, and two cottages by the ſaid croft, in value about ſix pounds a year.

The clear yearly value of this Chapel, as given by the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, in their Return, printed in 1736, purſuant to an order of the Houſe of Lords, of the 16th of April in that year, at page 218, was twenty-two pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; and we beg leave to obſerve, once for all, that at the ſame page of this book, which is in folio, is contained the clear yearly value, as it ſtood in the ſecond and third years of Queen Anne, when the Act was paſſed for *making more effectual her Majeſty's gracious intentions for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor Clergy, by enabling her Majeſty to grant in perpetuity the revenues of the firſt fruits and tenths, and alſo for enabling any other perſons to make grants for the ſame purpoſe.*

It is ſaid in Ecton's Theſaurus, that the above Bounty was obtained by means of Mrs. Mary Horton, and others, in the year 1724.

Since writing the above, we have met with a Deed bearing date the 23d day of September, 1730, between Nathan Fielden, of Soyland, of the firſt part, and the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, Mary Horton, of Howroyd, widow, Charles Radcliffe, Elkana Hoyle, and Samuel Hill, of the ſecond part; wherein, for the ſum of 400l. the ſaid Nathan Fielden did ſell, for the uſe of the

Curates of Ripponden, Blackſhaw-clough, and the cuſtomary or copyhold meſſuage or tenement called Croſſwells, both in Soyland; alſo the houſes and little croft which he had at Ripponden.

PIPPONDEN CHAPEL-YARD.

Ann Horton, of Barkiſland-hall, ſpinſter, William Horton, of Coley-hall, Eſq; Richard Horton, of Howroyd, brother to the ſaid William, Thomas Horton, of Chaderton, Eſq; Suſanna Beaumont, of Whitley, widow, and Peter Bold, of Bold, Eſq; ſold by indenture, dated July 10, 1729, one hundred and ſeventy ſquare yards of a cloſe called the Holme, and ninety ſquare yards of a garden, for enlarging the Chapel-yard at Ripponden, and removing the old chapel there, in order to rebuild it on higher ground, at a greater diſtance from Ripponden-brook, to prevent ſuch damages as it had ſome time before ſuſtained, by the flooding of the ſaid brook.

The Archbiſhop's Licence for rebuilding Ripponden Chapel was dated April the ſixth, 1729.

The ſum got by Brief was 541l. 0s. 4d. beſides the ſubſcriptions of the neighbouring Gentlemen.

COPY

COPY OF A CLOSE IN THE

CODICIL ANNEXED TO THE

WILL OF THOMAS HOLROIDE, OF HALIFAX,

The Will is dated May 29, 1729, *and the Codicil March* 8, 1729-30.

—"I give a rent-charge of five pounds per annum out of my two farms in Bottomley, in the townſhip of Barkiſland, now or late in the occupation of Suſan Whiteley, to the Curate of Ripponden Chapel, for the time being, for ever, for reading the Prayers according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, every Wedneſday and Friday, in the morning, throughout the year."

The Farms are called by the name of Wormald, and the money is regularly paid as directed.

PART OF A DEED, CONTAINING

MRS. MARY HORTON'S CHARITY

TO THE POOR

OF BARKISLAND.

"THIS Indenture, made February 16, 1743, between Mrs. Mary Horton of Howroyd, in Barkiſland, in the county of York, widow of the one part,

part, and Tho. Horton, of Chaderton, in the county of Lancaſter, Eſq; of the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid Mary Horton, in conſideration of five ſhillings to her now in hand paid by the ſaid Tho. Horton, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and for the charitable uſes, intents and purpoſes herein after mentioned, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations her thereunto moving, ſhe, the ſaid Mary Horton, hath given, granted, bargained, ſold, and confirmed, and by theſe preſents doth give, grant, bargain, ſell, and confirm unto the ſaid Thomas Horton, his heirs and aſſigns, one annuity, or clear yearly rent of thirty ſhillings, of lawful money of Great Britain, to be yearly iſſuing and payable, without any manner of deduction whatſoever, at the Feaſts of Pentecoſt, and St. Martin the Biſhop in winter, by equal proportions, for ever, out and forth of all that one meſſuage or tenement on Stainland Green, in Stainland, in the county of York aforeſaid, called or known by the name of the New Laith, and three cloſes of land, arable, meadow, or paſture, thereto belonging, or therewith uſed or enjoyed, called the Lath Croft, the Kiln Croft, and the Town Ing, or by what other name or names ſoever the ſame, or any of them are, or have been called or known, containing together, by eſtimation, three days work and a half, be the ſame more or leſs, To have and to hold the annuity or yearly rent of thirty ſhillings aforeſaid, unto the ſaid Thomas Horton, his heirs and aſſigns, to the uſe and behoof of him the ſaid Thomas Horton, his heirs and aſſigns, for ever; In truſt, nevertheleſs, that he, the ſaid Tho. Horton, his heirs and aſſigns, and the owners of the capital meſſuage of her the ſaid Mary Horton, at Howroyd aforeſaid, ſhall yearly, for ever, pay, diſtribute

diſtribute, and diſpoſe of the ſaid annuity, or clear yearly rent of thirty ſhillings, on every Eaſter Monday, for ever, unto and amongſt ſuch of the poor people of Barkiſland aforeſaid, as the ſaid Thomas Horton, and his heirs, and the owners of Howroyd aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall judge do beſt deſerve the ſame, in ſuch proportions as they ſhall think fit."

The money is yearly diſtributed by the preſent owner of Howroyd.

The original Deed is at the ſeat of Sir Watts Horton, at Chaderton, in Lancaſhire, from whence the above was copied.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF MRS. ANN HORTON.

Dated Auguſt 2, 1745.

—"I give and deviſe unto Peter Bold, Eſq; and his heirs for ever, all my meſſuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatſoever.—But my earneſt deſire is, and I do hereby ſignify it to the ſaid Peter Bold, Eſq; that he or his heirs do, ſo ſoon as he or they can, after my deceaſe, grant, or ſettle in truſt, or otherwiſe, a rent charge of four pounds a year, to be for ever iſſuing out of all that my meſſuage ſituate in Barkiſland, and now in the tenure of Timothy Turner, and the lands thereto belonging, by two equal portions, at Michaemas and Lady-day in every year, and to be by the Overſeer or Overſeers for the time being, of the poor of Barkiſland aforeſaid, with the advice and aſſiſtance

aſſiſtance of ſix of the chief inhabitants thereof, diſtributed, from time to time, within the ſpace of ten days next after Michaelmas-day and Lady-day, yearly for ever, amongſt ſuch of the poor inhabitants, for the time being, of Barkiſland, as ſhall belong to, and not have public relief of or from that town.

And it is alſo my earneſt deſire, that the ſame rent charge may be ſettled firmly according to law, ſo as not to be defeated by any of the Mortmain Laws, or otherwiſe, however, ſave by the death of the Granter or Grantees within twelve calendar months next after ſuch grant or ſettlement made, and ſo as the ſame may be well recovered by the ſaid Overſeers for the afore mentioned uſe and purpoſe, from time to time, as the ſame ſhall become due, for ever, by diſtreſs and ſale of goods in like manner as aforeſaid.

The meſſuage from whence the above rent charge ariſes is called Steel-lane. The premiſſes have not yet been ſettled in truſt, or otherwiſe, but the money is regularly diſtributed every year, by order of the owner of Barkiſland-hall. The original Will is at Bold in, Lancaſhire, from whence the above was copied.

Richard Firth, of Ripponden, gave (but whether by Will or Deed is uncertain) two meſſuages, or cottages, with appurtenances, at Ripponden, for which the Miniſter of the Chapel there was to preach five Sermons upon the firſt Wedneſday in the ſeveral months of April, May, June, July, and Auguſt, in the ſaid Chapel at Ripponden ſucceſſively, and annually for ever.

The intention of the Donor, as expreſſed above, is regularly fulfilled. This account is taken from the Regiſter Book at Ripponden Chapel.

EALAND.

EALAND.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF ROBERT INMAN,

OF EALAND,

Dated April 12, 1638.

—"I give, deviſe, and bequeath unto my brother George Ramſden, of Greetland, and Joſeph Ramſden, of the ſame, my nephew, their heirs and aſſigns, one annuity or yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, of lawful money of England, to be iſſuing forth of thoſe meſſuages or tenements, called the Lee, with the appurtenances, in Old Linley, within the townſhip of Stainland, in the county of York, and forth of all the lands, tenements, cloſes, and hereditaments, to the ſame belonging, or with the ſame now or commonly demiſed, uſed, or occupied, and forth of all other my lands and tenements in Old Linley aforeſaid, which I late bought and purchaſed of William Holdſworth, payable yearly on the Feaſts of Pentecoſt, and St. Martin the Biſhop in winter, by equal portions, to have, hold, levy, and take the ſaid annuity, or yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, in form aforeſaid, to be paid unto them the ſaid George Ramſden and Joſeph Ramſden, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever.

Nevertheleſs, in truſt and confidence, and to the intent and purpoſe that they, the ſaid George Ramſden and Joſeph Ramſden, and their heirs, and the ſurvivor of them and his heirs, ſhall diſpoſe of the ſame yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, and all

the profits thereof, from time to time, to and for the uſe and better maintenance of a Preacher, who ſhall preach the word of God at the parochial Chapel of Eland aforeſaid, from time to time, to ſucceeding ages for ever, the firſt payment thereof to be made at the Feaſt of Pentecoſt, or St. Martin the Biſhop, in winter, which ſhall next enſue the day of my deceaſe."

Then follows a clauſe, impowering the ſaid George Ramſden and Joſeph Ramſden, their heirs and aſſigns, to make diſtreſs on the premiſſes in caſe of non payment of the ſaid ſum of twenty ſhillings, or any part thereof, for the ſpace of twenty days next enſuing either of the ſaid Feaſts whereon it became payable, being lawfully demanded.

The above was copied from the Regiſter-book at Eland.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF HENRY WILSON,

OF ELAND,

Dated June 28, 1652.

—"I give, deviſe, and bequeath unto Gilbert Savile, of Greetland, Gentleman, and to Abraham Dyſon, Jeremy Bentley, and to John Whittel, of Whittel Place, in Eland, Yeoman, and to their heirs for ever, five cloſes of new land in the Broad-Car, which my father purchaſed of Sir William Savile, Bart. as alſo one houſe, or cottage, with the appurtenances in Eland aforeſaid, and one backſide thereunto

thereunto belonging, now in the tenure or occupation of Joſeph Whiteley, or his aſſigns; and alſo one ruinated houſe, or houſe-ſtead, and one backſide thereunto adjoining, with the appurtenances, in Eland aforeſaid, between the ſmithy now in the tenure of John Gillot, and the houſe now in the occupations of Jonas Clay and Brian Rawnſley there; and alſo all my parts and purports of the ſaid ſmithy, and the two houſes now in the tenures of the ſaid John Gillot, Jonas Clay, and Brian Rawnſley, or their aſſigns; and alſo one whole chamber now or late in the tenure of Sarah Hinchliffe, or her aſſigns, and one whole ſhop, with the appurtenances, in Eland aforeſaid, now in the tenure or occupation of John Hanſon, or his aſſigns, with all other ways, paſſages, waters, watercourſes, eaſements, and hereditaments whatſoever, to the above granted premiſes, or any part thereof belonging or appertaining, or to, or with the ſame now or commonly demiſed, uſed, or occupied, with all their rights, members, and appurtenances, in Eland aforeſaid, as they are ſeverally mentioned in one deed of ſale paſt to me from Elias Wilſon, lying near the Croſs, in Eland, which he, the ſaid Elias Wilſon, lately purchaſed of Mr. John Farrar, of Brearly, to have and to hold the ſaid five cloſes, with one houſe and appurtenances, and one houſe or houſeſtead and backſide with appurtenances, and part of the ſmithy, and two houſes, and one chamber, and one ſhop, with appurtenances, unto the ſaid Gilber Savile, Abraham Dyſon, Jeremy Bentley, and John Whittel, and to their heirs and aſſigns for ever, yielding therefore unto me, and my heirs, the rent of one red roſe, in the time of roſes, if it be aſked, of intent, and confidence and truſt, that they the aforeſaid Gilbert Savile, Abraham

ham Dyſon, Jeremy Bentley, and John Whittel, ſhall firſt pay out of the ſame all ſuch rents as now are accuſtomed to be paid by me the aboveſaid Henry Wilſon, and the profits of the ſaid five cloſes, homes, backſides, and part of the ſmithy, and two houſes, and over chamber, and one ſhop, with the appurtenances above-mentioned, my will and mind is, ſhall be uſed and employed by my ſaid Truſtees, Demiſees, and their heirs for ever, to and for him and his uſe, benefit, and commodity, who from time to time, to ſucceeding generations for ever, ſhall be ſtipendiary Preacher or Miniſter of God's word, at and in the parochial Chapel of Eland aforeſaid, the ſaid Miniſter or Preacher having the conſent of the ſaid Truſtees before named, or their heirs or aſſigns, or any three of them.

Item, I give to the aforeſaid Gilbert Savile, Abraham Dyſon, Jeremy Bentley, and John Whittle, fifty pounds, to be paid by my Executors to them, or any two of them, towards building of an houſe upon the ground I lately bought of Elias Wilſon, near the Croſs, in Eland, to be paid when the foundation of the houſe ſhall be laid, which houſe, my will and mind is, ſhall be uſed and employed by my ſaid Truſtees, and their heirs for ever, to and for the uſe of the Miniſter of God's word, at the parochial Chapel of Eland aforeſaid, and chiefly for the ſaid Miniſter to live in if he be married, or otherwiſe, if he ſhall deſire it, he having the conſent of my ſaid Truſtees, or their heirs or aſſigns, as aboveſaid."

" Memorandum. It is Henry Wilſon's will and mind, that during that time that there is not ſuch a Miniſter at Eland, as his aforeſaid Truſtees, their heirs or aſſigns, ſhall approve of, that then the

ſaid

ſaid profits, formerly given to a Miniſter, ſhall be diſpoſed of by them to ſuch a Miniſter as the aforeſaid Truſtees, their heirs, or any three of them, ſhall think fit, the ſaid Miniſter officiating and doing ſervice for the ſame in the parochial Chapel of Eland aforeſaid."

This Memorandum was added to the Will before it was ſealed and ſigned. The whole was tranſcribed from the Regiſter Book at Eland.

Jeremy Bentley, one of the Truſtees, took upon him the care of building the houſe, and laid out, beſides the fifty pounds left by the above Will (including the purchaſe of an old ſmithy, &c. on which part of the houſe was built,) of his own money, forty-five pounds, for which he had a quit rent of three pounds per annum out of the houſe and land left by Henry Wilſon, granted him by the reſt of the Truſtees, till he ſhould be ſatisfied ſome other way. As this time the intereſt of money was eight per cent.

This yearly quit rent of three pounds was paid till about 1676, after which there were only forty ſhillings per annum received till 1689, when Jeremy Bentley, of Woodhouſe, grandſon and heir of Jeremy Bentley, one of the Truſtees above mentioned, coming to his age, did eject the tenants on the Miniſter's houſe, in order to recover the arrears due to him; but by the mediation of friends, he agreed to abate the 14l. in arrear, alſo 3l. ſpent in law, together with 2l. of the principal money, which was 45l. and in conſideration of 43l. paid by John Savile, of Methley, Eſq; Brian Thornhill, of Fixby, Eſq; Thomas Horton, of Barkiſland, Eſq; Thomas Ramſden, of Crowſtone, and Robert Whittel, of Eland, Gent. he did reſign over, and confirm the ſaid premiſſes wholly to them and their heirs,

heirs, and to the ſurvivors or ſurvivor of them, and his heirs for ever, to the intent that they may be fully poſſeſſed of them, in truſt for the Miniſter of Eland.

The five cloſes above named contain about four acres of land.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF MRS. FRANCES GRANTHAM,

Who died March 12, 1692.

"—I Give and bequeath to the poor of Eland and Fikeſby, to be paid on Chriſtmaſs day yearly for ever, as followeth, to twenty poor men one ſhilling a piece, and to twenty poor women one ſhilling a-piece, and to twelve boys one ſhillling a piece; and to ſecure the payment of this money, my will and mind is, that fifty-two pounds be put into ſuch hands as my ſiſter Thornhill ſhall think meet, that the intereſt thereof may yearly pay the ſame."

This Mrs. Grantham alſo gave ten ſhillings yearly to the poor of Eland, and the ſame ſum to the poor of Raſtrick and Fixby.

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK,

Citizen and Haberdaſher of London, did by indendure, executed Oct. 4, 1712, convey to Truſtees, a meſſuage or tenement, with a barn, an orchard, a yard, and a croft, containing one acre, in or near a ſtreet in Eland, called the Weſtgate, and alſo four ſelions of land in a field at Eland, called Longmanſlands, or Lowmoſt-town-field, one land

land being in number the thirtieth, another the thirty-fifth, another the thirty-fourth, and another the forty-fifth; and alſo four lands in the middle or Stainland-ſteel-field, one land lying in the lower ſhutt there from the footway, in number the thirty-third land, and two lands lying in the upper ſhutt from the marſhes, in number the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth lands, and from the footway to Stainland the ſixty-ſecond land; and alſo four lands lying in the High-town-field; one land lying from the Lidgate, in number the eleventh land, ranging clear through the field, and commonly accounted for two lands; and two other lands, lying from Oyl Mabb-top, in number the fifteenth and ſixteenth land.

Alſo ſix meſſuages or tenements at the weſt end of the town of Eland, in a ſtreet or place there called the Town-end. Alſo a meſſuage or tenement called the Little Upper Harper Royd, in the townſhip of Norland, containing by eſtimation ten days work:

In truſt, that the ſaid Truſtees, and ſuch other perſon or perſons on whom the ſaid truſt from time to time ſhould devolve, and the ſurvivors and ſurvivor of them, and the heirs and aſſigns of ſuch ſurvivor, ſhould permit a certain meſſuage or tenement in Ealand, (mentioned in the above indenture to have been late in the occupation of one Lawrence Manknowles, School-maſter, and intended by the ſaid Joſeph Brookſbank to be ſettled as for a free ſchool, for the educating and teaching forty poor children, boys and girls, belonging to the town of Ealand,) to be from time to time, for ever hereafter, uſed and enjoyed as and for the ſchool-houſe of the ſaid free-ſchool.

And ſhould yearly out of the clear rents and profits

fits of the above granted meſſuages, lands, and premiſes (after the neceſſary charges in repairing and ſupporting the ſame ſhould be from time to time deducted) pay, or cauſe to be paid, by equal quarterly payments, unto a School-maſter, for teaching the ſaid 40 poor children to read the Engliſh tongue, till ſuch time as they can readily read the Bible, and repeat without book the Catechiſm, (commonly called the Aſſemblies Catechiſm,) the clear ſum of ten pounds, without deduction of or for any manner of taxes. And upon farther truſt yearly to expend the ſum of thirty ſhillings in buying of ten Bibles and twenty Catechiſms, (commonly called the Aſſemblies Catechiſms) to be yearly diſtributed and divided amongſt the ſaid forty poor children, in ſuch manner as the major part of the Truſtees, for the time being, ſhall think fit.—And if, after the abovementioned truſts ſhould be fully ſatisfied and diſcharged, there ſhould, out of the clear yearly rents, iſſues, and profits of the above granted premiſes, remain in the hands of the ſaid Truſtees more monies than were ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid truſts, and ſuch neceſſary charges of repairs as aforeſaid, and after incident charges in execution of the ſaid truſts, then upon farther truſt to pay yearly the overplus, if any, unto ſuch School-maſter, for the time being, as an addition to his allowance, or ſalary, for teaching the forty poor children abovementioned, and for no other uſe, intent, or purpoſe whatſoever. And to the end the truſts mentioned in the ſaid indenture might be the better performed, it was therein declared, that the School-maſter of the ſaid free-ſchool ſhould be, from time to time, choſen by the ſaid Truſtees, or the major part of them; and that upon every vacancy of the School-maſter's place, or office, by death or otherwiſe, another

nother School-maſter ſhould by them be elected, within three calendar months next after ſuch vacancy. Alſo, that the ſaid Truſtees, or the major part of them, for the time being, ſhould have the ſole power, of nominating and electing the ſaid forty poor children, to be taught to read as aforeſaid, and of removing or diſplacing the ſame, or any of them, from time to time, and of putting others in the room of thoſe who die, or are diſmiſſed, or go away from the ſaid School. And alſo, that in caſe the ſaid School-maſter ſhould be negligent or careleſs in the diſcharge of his duty, or otherwiſe miſbehave himſelf in his ſaid office, it ſhould be lawful for the ſaid Truſtees, or the major part of them, for the time being, from time to time to remove and diſplace ſuch School-maſter, and to elect and place another in his room. The ſaid School-maſter alſo, for the time being, was not at any time to receive or take any fee or reward from the parents, relations, or friends of all, or any of the ſaid poor children, for or in reſpect of their being taught to read as aforeſaid, (the wages, or ſalary thereby allowed him only excepted,) under the pain of forfeiting and loſing his place or office of School-maſter.

When the Truſtees were reduced to two, or under, the ſurvivor, or ſurvivors, were to convey to others; and if at any time the Truſtees for the time being, or any of them, ſhould not be ſuffered to perform the truſts in them repoſed, or the ſaid School-maſter ſhould in any wiſe be obſtructed in the performance of his office, then, and in either of the ſaid caſes, the ſaid Truſtees for the time being might, and they were directed and enjoined, to reconvey and aſſure the above meſſuages, lands, and

premiſes to the uſe of the ſaid Joſeph Brookſbank, his heirs and aſſigns for ever."

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF MRS. FRANCES THORNHILL,

Dated the laſt Day of July, 1718.

— "I Give and bequeath the ſum of nine hundred pounds to be laid out to pious and charitable uſes in manner following, viz. I deviſe and give the ſum of one hundred and fifty pounds, and the intereſt thereof, into the hands of the heir and chief of our family of Fickiſby, my nephew, Thomas Thornhill, Eſq. to be the firſt Truſtee. And my will and mind is, that his heirs, being the principals of our name and family of Fickiſby aforeſaid, ſhall ſucceſſively for ever be Truſtees to ſee the ſaid one hundred and fifty pounds laid out in a purchaſe, for building or making a proper habitation for teaching and improving ten poor girls in ſpinning wool, knitting, ſewing, reading, and writing, and to be taught the Catechiſm of the Church of England, and private prayers for them every morning and night.

And for the continuance of this my good intention for ever, I deviſe four hundred pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, being further part of the ſaid nine hundred pounds, to reſt in the heir of Fickiſby's hands for the time being, whom I deſire to conſult with the Miniſter of Eland aforeſaid for the time being, to chuſe a proper Maſter and Dame,

Dame to teach and inſtruct the ſaid ten poor girls as is above mentioned, and purſuant to the intent and meaning of this my laſt will, the intereſt of which ſaid ſum of four hundred pounds, my mind is, ſhall be annually laid out and paid for the ſalaries of the ſaid Maſter and Dame, and maintenance of the ſaid poor girls, in ſuch manner and proportion as the ſaid heir of Fickiſby, or Truſtee for this my charity for the time being, ſhall ſee proper and convenient.

And my deſire is, that the ſaid poor girls may, from time to time, be choſen out of the greateſt objects of charity which ſhall then be living in Fickiſby, and the town and pariſh of Eland, ſo as the ſaid ſchool may be preſerved and kept up for ever for the purpoſes aforeſaid,

And my will and mind is, that the heir and owner of Fickiſby for the time being, take great care in his choice of a Maſter and Dame as aforeſaid, for the good teaching and looking after theſe ten poor girls, ſo that they may have all neceſſaries provided for them, and that the ſaid Maſter may read unto them the prayers of the Church of England, every night after the girls give over work.

And alſo I deviſe two hundred pounds more, part of the ſaid nine hundred pounds, to reſt in the heir or owner of Fickiſby land for the time being, for ever, to the end that the Miniſter of Eland, for the time being, may receive the intereſt thereof, as an augmentation for his better ſubſiſtence.

And my will and mind is, in conſideration of the ſaid intereſt to be paid to the ſaid Miniſter, that he do and ſhall read every morning, in the Church of Eland, the common prayers of the Church of England, at ſix of the clock in the morning in ſummer, and at eleven o'clock in the morning in win-

ter, and the charity girls, with their Maſter and Dame, may attend and be preſent at the ſaid times and hours of prayer and devotion.

And my will and mind is, that if in caſe the Miniſter of Eland refuſe to attend and read prayers, according to this requeſt and intent, that then the ſaid intereſt of the ſaid two hundred pounds, deſigned for the Miniſter aforeſaid, I deſire, and my mind is, that the ſame may go to the ſaid poor girls, for their better maintenance and ſubſiſtence. Item, my will and mind is, that that part of my will only that relates to the charity-ſchool of Eland, and the Miniſter of the ſame, be read every Chriſtmas-day in the morning, between prayers and ſermon, in the Pariſh-church of Eland."

The above was copied from the Regiſter-book at Eland.

THOMAS CHAMBERLAIN,

Of Skipton in Craven, who died October 29, 1721, gave by will twenty ſhillings per annum, for ever, to be diſtributed amongſt four poor widows in Eland, by the Miniſter and Churchwardens, on the 6th day of June yearly; the payment whereof is charged on a houſe at the ſouth end of Eland, belonging, in 1727, to William Chamberlain, Salter, in Halifax.

The above account was taken from the Regiſter-book at Eland.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF GRACE RAMSDEN,

OF HAWKSWORTH,

IN YORKSHIRE,

Dated Dec. 13, 1734.

AFTER leaving to the Truſtees named in her Will, one clear annuity or yearly rent of three pounds ten ſhillings, and after the deceaſe of ſeveral perſons mentioned in the ſaid Will, and failure of iſſue, as there at large is expreſſed, one other annuity or yearly rent of thirteen pounds, iſſuing out of ſeveral tenements in the pariſh of Bingley, the Will proceeds thus:

— "And whereas my ſiſter (Mrs. Suſannah Ramſden) had it in intention to found a ſchool in Eland, in this county, for the inſtruction of poor boys in the Engliſh tongue, but died without founding the ſame, now I do hereby give and deviſe to Sir John Liſter Kay, Richard Richardſon, the ſon of William Richardſon, Gregory Rhodes, John Wilkinſon, the Reverend Thomas Hudſon, Samuel Hill, Elkanah Hoyle, Gilbert Brookſbank, John Dyſon, and William Wilkinſon, (her Truſtees), and their heirs, to the uſe of them, their heirs and aſſigns, all thoſe my ſeveral farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, ſituate, lying, and being in the pariſh of Bingley, and now or late in the ſeveral occupations of William Jennings, and Thomas

Thomas Laycock, or their aſſigns, with the appurtenances, and of the yearly value of thirty-two pounds, upon ſpecial truſt and confidence, that they, my ſaid deviſees, and their heirs and aſſigns, at all times, after my deceaſe, ſhall and may receive and take the rents, iſſues, and profits of the ſame to them demiſed premiſſes, and order and diſpoſe thereof in manner following:

Firſt, I will, that in caſe I ſhall not in my lifetime purchaſe a convenient houſe or building in Eland aforeſaid, and ſettle the ſame in truſt, to be made uſe of as a ſchool for the inſtruction of ſuch poor children as are hereinafter deſcribed, then, that my ſaid deviſees of the ſaid tenements and premiſes, raiſe money, not exceeding forty pounds in the whole, and ſhall apply the ſame, or ſo much thereof as to my ſaid Truſtees ſhall ſeem requiſite, to the purchaſe of one houſe or building, or of a plot or parcel of ground, ſituate in Eland aforeſaid, and near to the church there, ſuch tenements ſo to be purchaſed to be of the nature of freehold, and the eſtate therein to be purchaſed to be an abſolute fee-ſimple in poſſeſſion.

And if an houſe or building, which I would rather have to be purchaſed if it conveniently may be cannot be purchaſed in convenient time, then that my ſaid Truſtees, having purchaſed ſuch plot of ground as aforeſaid, ſhall apply the reſidue of the ſaid money, remaining after payments of the conſideration of ſuch purchaſe, to the erecting an houſe or buildings thereon, convenient for the purpoſe herein after mentioned.

And I will, that ſuch building, ſo purchaſed or erected as aforeſaid, all which I would have done within the ſpace of one year next after my deceaſe,

ſhall

ſhall at all times thenceforth be made uſe of as a ſchool-houſe for the teaching of poor boys of the townſhip of Eland with Greetland, the children of ſuch parents lawfully ſettled there, who in the judgment of my ſaid Truſtees ſhall not be of ability to pay for teaching of their children.

And to that intent I will that my ſaid Truſtees, deviſees of my ſaid tenements in the occupation of William Jennings and Thomas Laycock, ſhall, immediately after the purchaſe of erecting of the ſaid ſchool-houſe, elect a grave man of good life and converſation, a true Member of the Church of England as by law eſtabliſhed, a good Grammar Scholar, and an expert Writer, and Arithmetician, and ſhall appoint the perſon ſo elected to be maſter of the ſaid ſchool; and at all times thenceforth, ſo long as he ſhall continue Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, ſhall pay to him, out of the rents and profits of the ſaid deviſed tenements, yearly and every year, the ſum of twenty pounds, of lawful Britiſh money, without any deduction thereout, on any account whatſoever, at two uſual Feaſts in the year, that is to ſay, the Feaſts of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel, by equal portions, the firſt payment to be at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſts as ſhall firſt happen next after his being inſtituted Maſter as aforeſaid.

And I will, that, upon the death or removal of the ſaid Maſter, or his ceaſing to be Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, the Truſtees of the ſaid ſchool-houſe and deviſed tenements laſt mentioned, for the time being, aſſemble at the ſaid ſchool-houſe, or the greater number of them who ſhall there aſſemble, on public notice of the vacancy of ſuch ſchool, or place of Maſter, to be given in the church or church-

church-yard, on a Sunday, immediately after the Morning Service is ended, and within fourteen days after ſuch vacancy, of the time of meeting at ſuch ſchool-houſe, for a choice of a new Maſter, which time of meeting ſhall not be within leſs than fourteen days after ſuch notice, ſhall and may elect and appoint another fit perſon, ſo qualified as aforeſaid, to be Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, and ſo from time to time, and as often as the place of Maſter of the ſaid ſchool ſhall be vacant, a new Maſter ſo qualified as aforeſaid, ſhall and may be elected and appointed, in the manner, and by the Truſtees of the ſaid tenements, for the time being, as is herein before directed touching the election and appointing of a Maſter, upon the firſt vacancy of the ſchool or place of Maſter,

And that my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees, and their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall, out of the rents and profits of the ſaid to them deviſed tenements, as aforeſaid, pay to the Maſter of the ſchool, for the time being, ſuch annuity or ſalary of twenty pounds, as is herein before directed to be paid to the firſt Maſter of the ſaid School, and at the ſame days herein before provided for payment thereof.

And if any Maſter of the ſaid ſchool ſhall die, remove, or be diſplaced by my ſaid Truſtees, as is herein after provided, then I will, that my ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, ſhall and may apportion the ſalary to become payable at ſuch of the ſaid Feaſts as ſhall happen next after ſuch vacancy of the ſaid ſchool or place of Maſter, between or amongſt the ſaid Maſter ſo removing, or being diſplaced, or the Executors or Adminiſtrators of ſuch Maſter by whoſe death the ſchool ſhall become vacant, and the perſon or perſons by whom the

the office or place of Maſter of the ſaid ſchool ſhall be ſupplied, till the appointment of a new Maſter by my ſaid Truſtees as aforeſaid, and ſuch ſucceeding Maſter as they, my ſaid Truſtees for the time being, or the major number of them, in their diſcretions ſhall think meet. And foraſmuch as I would have the ſaid ſchool duly attended, I will and recommend to the Miniſter of the church of Eland, for the time being, that immediately upon the vacancy of the ſaid ſchool, or place of Maſter, ſo often as ſuch vacancy ſhall happen, the ſaid Miniſter ſhall provide a fit perſon to teach and inſtruct the poor children therein, until a Maſter ſhall be appointed by my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees to ſupply the vacancy of the ſaid ſchool, or place of Maſter. And I will, that the perſon ſo provided by the ſaid Miniſter ſhall have a ſhare, or part of the ſaid twenty pounds yearly ſalary, proportioned to the time he ſhall ſo ſerve the ſaid ſchool.

And my will and mind alſo is, that my ſaid Deviſees, their heirs and aſſigns, of the ſaid tenements in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Thomas Laycock and William Jennings as aforeſaid, or the major number of them, at all times after erecting of the ſaid ſchool-houſe, and electing and appointing a Maſter thereof, ſhall and may, at their will and pleaſure, to be expreſſed in writing, ſigned by them, or the major number of them, and to be notified to the Maſter of the ſaid ſchool for the time being, remove or diſplace not only ſuch firſt appointed Maſter, but any other perſon or perſons who thereafter ſhall be appointed Maſter or Maſters, or to ſerve as Maſter or Maſters, either by my ſaid Truſtees for the time being, or by the Miniſter of the ſaid church of Eland, and in manner herein before directed for the appointment of a new Maſter upon

a vacancy, elect and appoint another fit perſon to ſupply the place of Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, in the place and ſtead of the Maſter ſo by my Truſtees amoved or diſplaced.

And my will and mind is, that the Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, for the time being, ſhall, on every day of the week throughout the whole year, (not being the Lord's Day, or other day appointed by the Church or State to be obſerved as a Holy Day, except the laſt ten days of the month of December, and except three days before and three days after either of the great Feſtivals of Eaſter Sunday and Pentecoſt, and except alſo the afternoons of every Saturday in the year,) both the forenoons and afternoons of ſuch days, (except as before excepted,) diligently apply himſelf at the ſaid ſchool to the teaching of poor boys, the children of ſuch poor perſons lawfully ſettled in Eland with Greetland, as aforeſaid, which boys I would have to be twenty-four in number, to read the Engliſh language, and write a plain, legible hand or character, and to underſtand common arithmetic, ſo as the ſaid children may be thereby better qualified to gain a livelihood than the children of ſuch poor parents uſually are.

And I will, that the poor boys to be firſt admitted after erecting the ſaid ſchool-houſe, and ſo taught there, ſhall be nominated by my ſaid Truſtees of the ſaid ſchool, or the greater number of them, and that all other the ſaid boys to be thereafter admitted to be taught there, ſhall be nominated thereunto by the Truſtees for the time being, or the greater number of them, or in caſe of default of ſuch nomination by the ſpace of one month next after the ſaid boys there taught ſhall not be in number twenty-four, then by any two or more of ſuch Truſtees. And

And I will that the Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, for the time being, ſhall alſo faithfully inſtruct the ſaid poor children in the Principles, Doctrines, and Precepts of the Chriſtian Religion, and ſhall particularly oblige them to learn the Catechiſm of the Church of England, and to repeat the ſame to him without book, at leaſt once in every week, after they have ſo learned that they ſhall be able to repeat the ſame to him, and that on ſuch occaſions he ſhall explain the ſame, or ſome parts thereof, to the ſaid children, in a manner ſuited to their capacities; and that at all times whilſt the ſaid children are under his care, he ſhall watch their behaviour, and in a proper manner, by gentle means if it may be, and if not, by modern puniſhment, reſtrain them from all immoralities and indecencies.

And my will and mind alſo is, that the Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, for the time being, on every day of the week in which the Morning Service, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, ſhall be read in the ſaid church of Eland, ſhall devoutly attend the ſame Service there, and oblige his ſaid ſcholars to attend there with him, and take care that they behave themſelves there decently, and with due reverence, as their reſpective ages will admit.

And I will that my ſaid Truſtees ſhall apply the reſidue of the rents and profits of the ſaid tenements, in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid William Jennings and Thomas Laycock, after ſatisfying thereout the Maſter's ſaid ſalary, to the buying of books as ſhall be requiſite for the learning of the ſaid boys, till they can read well the Engliſh Bible, and for the buying of paper, quills, and ink, for ſuch of them as ſhall be taught writing and arithmetic, which writing and arithmetic I would have taught to every of the

ſaid boys, after he can read well in the Bible, for the ſpace of ſix months next after.

And I will alſo, that there be given to every one of the ſaid boys that ſhall be taught and inſtructed at the ſaid ſchool till he can read well in the Bible, beſides his Bible, a new Common Prayer Book, and a Whole Duty of Man, at his quitting the ſaid ſchool, which books my Truſtees, for the time being, ſhall alſo provide out of ſuch reſidue of the ſaid rents and profits of the ſaid farms ſo to them deviſed, after payment of the ſaid ſalary to the ſaid Maſter, as aforeſaid.

And as for and concerning the ſaid annuity of three pounds ten ſhillings, herein before deviſed to my ſaid Truſtees, the ſame is to them deviſed upon truſt, that ſo much of the ſum of fifty ſhillings, part thereof, as ſhall be requiſite, ſhall be yearly, and every year, expended in providing and laying in coals for a fire to be kept in the ſaid ſchool-houſe, during the winter ſeaſon, for the benefit of the ſaid Maſter and ſcholars there; and that the reſidue of the ſaid fifty ſhillings, or ſo much of ſuch reſidue as ſhall be needful, be laid out, as occaſion ſhall require, in the ſupporting and keeping in repair the ſaid ſchool-houſe.

And as to the ſum of twenty ſhillings, reſidue of the ſaid annuity of three pounds ten ſhillings, I will that the ſame ſhall and may be expended by my ſaid Truſtees, for the time being, at any meeting or meetings to be had by them, or the greater number of them, in Eland aforeſaid, touching the ſaid ſchool, or the truſt thereof, which I deſire may be at the leaſt once in every year, and as often as my ſaid Truſtees in their diſcretion ſhall ſee meet.

And I recommend to them, and every of them, that,

that at ſuch their meetings, or on any other occaſion, they, or any one or more of them, do viſit the ſaid ſchool, and enquire into the conduct of the Maſter of the ſaid ſchool, and the proficiency of the poor boys there, in their learning and knowledge.

And for the encouragement of the ſaid poor boys, I will that ſo much of the ſaid annuity of three pounds ten ſhillings as ſhall not be expended in any year, ſhall be diſtributed to and amongſt ſuch of the ſaid boys, as in the judgment of my ſaid Truſtees, or the major number of them, ſhall appear to have beſt behaved themſelves.

And as for and concerning the ſaid annuity of thirteen pounds, herein before deviſed to my ſaid Truſtees, in caſe the ſame ſhall become payable, I will that the ſame be expended and diſburſed for the benefit of the poor children thereafter to be taught and inſtructed at the ſaid ſchool, in ſuch manner as to my Truſtees for the time being ſhall ſeem meet, only I will that from and after ſuch annuity of thirteen pounds ſhall take place, the number of poor boys to be taught in the ſaid ſchool-houſe ſhall be increaſed, and that ſuch additional boys ſhall be children of like poor parents, and be in like manner nominated, taught, inſtructed, governed, and provided for, as is herein before limited, of and concerning the poor boys to be admitted to the ſaid ſchool, before the falling of the ſaid laſt mentioned annuity.

And for the better continuance of the ſaid truſt, my will is, that my ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees of the ſaid farm and ſchool-houſe, within three months next after the deceaſe of any two of them, ſhall elect two other honeſt men, of good real or perſonal eſtate, and, if to my ſaid Truſtees ſhall ſeem meet, reſiding

reſiding in or near Eland aforeſaid, to be with ſuch ſurvivors co-truſtees of the ſaid ſchool-houſe, farms, and annuities, and ſhall convey the ſame ſchool-houſe, farms, and annuities, to the uſe of themſelves, and ſuch like new elected Truſtees, and their heirs and aſſigns on the truſts herein thereof before limited; and that in the like manner, from time to time, and at all times, ſo often as any two of the Truſtees of the ſaid ſchool-houſe, farms, and annuities, for the time being, ſhall die, the ſurvivors of them ſhall, within three months next after, elect two ſuch other honeſt men of good eſtate, (and if to ſuch ſurvivors it ſhall ſeem meet), reſiding in or near Eland aforeſaid, to be with them co-truſtees of the ſaid truſt premiſes, and convey the ſame to the uſe of ſuch ſurvivors and new elected Truſtees, and their heirs and aſſigns, on the ſaid truſts herein before thereof limited.

And I alſo will that the Truſtees for the time being, of the ſaid ſchool-houſe and premiſes, or any two or more of them, ſhall have power and authority, at their will and pleaſure, to turn out, and remove from the ſaid ſchool, and from all benefit and advantage thereof, any poor boy there admitted to be taught and inſtructed, on complaint to them made of the miſbehaviour of ſuch poor boy.

And my will and mind further is, that the Maſter and ſcholars of the ſaid ſchool ſhall at all times conform themſelves to ſuch rules and orders as the Truſtees of the ſaid ſchool-houſe and premiſes ſhall inſtitute and appoint, ſo as the ſame rules and orders be not repugnant to what I have here directed.

Provided further, and my will is, that it ſhall be lawful to and for all and every the Truſtees of the ſaid tenements herein before deviſed to be ſold, and

Truſtees

Truſtees of the ſaid ſchool-houſe, farms, and annuities, for the time being, to deduct and retain to themſelves by and out of the rents and profits of the ſaid tenements deviſed to be ſold, and farms, or either of them, and by and out of the ſaid annuities, or either of them, ſo to my ſaid Truſtees reſpectively deviſed, all ſuch ſum or ſums of money, damages, coſts, and charges, as they ſhall or may reſpectively reaſonably expend, ſuſtain, bear, or be put unto in or about the executing of the truſts hereby in them repoſed, or any of ſuch truſts or in defence thereof, or of the titles of the ſaid to them reſpectively deviſed premiſes, or any part thereof, and that ſuch Truſtees ſhall not be anſwerable one for another, or one for the acts, receipts, deeds, or defaults of the other, but every of them ſeverally for his proper acts, receipts, deeds, or defaults only, and none of them for more money than they ſhall reſpectively actually receive."

JOSEPH BROOKSBANK,

Of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, Eſq; did, by Indenture, executed June 5, 1756, convey to the Rev. Joſeph Brookſbank, of London, Joſeph Hulme, of Halifax, M. D. the Rev. John Smith, of Bradford, John Gream, of Heath, near Halifax, Gent. Richard Taylor, or Norland, Clothier, and the Rev. Joſhua Dodſon, of Cockey Moor, near Bolton, in Lancaſhire, all that meſſuage, or tenement, and one cottage, called by the name of Cinder-hills, in the townſhip of Southouram, and alſo eight cloſes of land to the ſame belonging, known by the names of the Upper Ing, the Lower Ing, the Long Field, two Coal-pit Brows, the Little Steaſs Mires

Mires, the Sough Mires, and the Small Long Close, in truſt that they, and ſuch other perſon and perſons on whom the truſt therein mentioned ſhould, from time time, devolve, and the ſurvivors and ſurvivor of them, and the heirs and aſſigns of ſuch ſurvivor, ſhall yearly out of the clear rents and profits of the above granted meſſuage and cottage, and lands, (after the neceſſary charges of repairing and ſupporting the ſaid meſſuage and cottage, and of the execution of the truſts thereby created were, from time to time, deducted), in the firſt place pay, or cauſe to be paid, by two equal half yearly payments, as the ſaid rents ſhall come in and be received, the clear yearly ſum of ten pounds of lawful money of Great Britain, without deduction of or for any manner of taxes, to the Miniſter, for the time being, of the Congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters meeting or aſſembling for the worſhip of God, in the preſent Meeting-houſe made uſe of for that purpoſe at Eland, in the county of York, ſo long as there ſhall be ſuch a Miniſter, and the exerciſe of divine worſhip by Proteſtants diſſenting from the Church of England ſhall be permitted therein by the laws of this realm, and no longer.

And on this further truſt, that the ſaid Truſtees, for the time being, ſhall yearly out of ſaid rents expend the ſum of forty ſhillings, in the purchaſe of ſuch books of piety and devotion as they ſhall think fit, to be by them given and diſtributed amongſt the forty poor children taught at the free-ſchool in Eland, which was formerly founded and endowed by Joſeph Brookſbank, deceaſed, grandfather of the above named Joſeph Brookſbank, owner of Cinder-hills aforeſaid.

And upon truſt, to pay, or cauſe to be paid, all the remainder of the ſaid clear rents and profits of the

the ſaid premiſes yearly unto the School-maſter, for the time being, of the ſaid ſchool, as an addition to his allowance, or ſalary, for teaching and inſtructing the ſaid children in manner directed by the ſaid Joſeph Brookſbank, founder of the ſaid ſchool, and to and for no other uſe, intent, or purpoſe whatſoever.

When the Truſtees are, by death, reduced to two, or under, the ſurvivor or ſurvivors are to convey to as many as are neceſſary to make the number ſeven.

Provided always, and the whole agreement was on this expreſs condition, that if the Truſtees for the time being, or any of them, ſhould not be permitted to perform all or any of the truſts in them repoſed, or if the exerciſe of divine worſhip by Proteſtants diſſenting from the Church of England, ſhall not be permitted in the ſaid Meeting-houſe by the laws of this realm, or if the ſaid School-maſter, for the time being, ſhall be in any wiſe obſtructed in the performance of his office, purſuant to the reſolution and intention of the ſaid Joſeph Brookſbank, founder of the ſaid ſchool, it ſhould be lawful to and for the ſaid Truſtees, for the time being, and they were directed and enjoined to reconvey, and aſſure the above granted premiſes to the uſe of the ſaid Joſeph Brookſbank, his heirs and aſſigns for ever.

Ealand Chapel, (which has parochial rights), was, in 1736, returned by the Governors of Queen Ann's Bounty, to have had, 3d of Ann, a clear yearly value of twenty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings.

BOUNTY AT EALAND CHAPEL.

The money for this purpoſe was ſubſcribed about the year 1724, by means of Mr. John Lancaſter, and others, but no purchaſe was made with it till after the year 1733, when a farm was bought by the then Curate, Mr. Thomas Alderſon, called Blean Farm, in the pariſh of Aſkarth, near Aſkrig, containing about thirty days work of land, with liberty of thirteen cattle gates, in four different paſtures, and a common right for an hundred ſheep.

This farm was let, in 1764, for twenty-one years, at the clear yearly rent of ſeventeen pounds.

MR. WHITTLE,

Of Marſhall-hall, is ſaid to have left twenty ſhillings yearly out of that eſtate, to the Curate of Ealand; but this only appears from old Terriers in the Office at York, not from either Will, or Deed, therefore the Curate's title to it is uncertain, for nothing of this ſort is recoverable at law, unleſs the lands out of which it is iſſuable, can be aſcertained.

As for the Terriers, they ſeem to have been made on the ſuppoſition that the money was fixed upon thoſe lands, becauſe paid by the owners of them; but there ought to be a better aſſurance that this.

For this reaſon there was an intermiſſion of payment for ſome years in Mr. Petty's time, till he acknowledged it a bounty, and not a right.

MR.

Mr. STOCKS,

Rector of Kirkheaton, is likewiſe ſaid to have given to the Curates of Ealand, a cloſe in Stainland, worth ten or twenty ſhillings a year; but we can give no particular account of this, any more than we can of ſix pounds a year, ſaid to be bequeathed to the poor of Ealand, by a Mrs. Methley.

HALIFAX.

BRIAN OTES,

Of Halifax, ſurrendered, by copy of court-roll, into the hands of the Lord of the Manor, bearing date 2 Henry VIII. (1511), one cottage, and two cloſes of land, containing by eſtimation three acres, with appurtenances, in Halifax, to the uſe of certain feoffees, and their heirs, in truſt, as appears by his Will, dated April 28, 1529, to the uſe of the ſaid Brian for life, and after his deceaſe, to the Church-wardens of Halifax, and their ſucceſſors for ever, they paying 6 ſhillings and eight-pence yearly, for ever, to the amending of an highway between Halifax and Shipden Brook, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence for a dirge or maſs, in the Pariſh Church of Halifax, to be ſung or ſaid, and the reſt of the profits to the Morning prieſts there.

Mr. John Bearcliffe ſays in a manuſcript, writ in 1651, that theſe cloſes were called Liſter Lands, and belonged to one John Exley, of Halifax.

The above land lay below Goldſmith's grave, in the way from thence towards the Bull Cloſe; the cottage is taken away, and the charity was detained

by the ſaid John Exley, who had the land at that time. None of the above charity is now paid, except that for repairing the Highway.

By an inquiſition taken at Guiſley, April 10, 1667, it was found, that at the court of John Waterhouſe, late of Shibden, Gentleman, deceaſed, and Robert Waterhouſe, ſon and heir of the ſaid John Waterhouſe, holden of the Manor of Halifax, October 12, in the 4th and 5th year of the reign of Philip and Mary, that Brian Bates, of Wakefield, and Elizabeth his wife, ſurrendered into the hands of the Lord, the reverſion, after the deceaſe of the ſaid Elizabeth, of one meſſuage, four cloſes of land, and a yearly rent of twelve ſhillings, iſſuing out of certain lands in Halifax, to the uſe of Thomas Liſter, William Liſter, and James Liſter, and their heirs for ever; and that after the deceaſe of the ſaid Brian and Elizabeth, the ſaid Thomas Liſter, William Liſter, and James Liſter, did ſurrender into the hands of the Lord of the ſaid Manor, one annuity, or yearly rent of twenty ſhillings, iſſuing out of the ſaid meſſuage and four cloſes of land, unto certain other Truſtees, to the uſe of the poor people within the town of Halifax, yearly, to be diſtributed for ever upon Good Friday, by the diſcretion of the Lord of the ſaid Town of Halifax, and his heirs, and of the Churchwardens of the church there, with liberty to the ſaid Lord and Churchwardens to make diſtreſs upon the premiſſes, in caſe of non-payment of the ſaid yearly rent.

And it was farther found, by the ſaid inquiſition, that the ſaid meſſuage and cloſes of land, after the death of the ſaid Elizabeth Bates, came to the poſſeſſion of Elizabeth Blythman, of the city of York, widow,

widow, who had received the whole rents and profits thereof for ſeveral years, and converted the ſame to her own uſe, without paying the ſaid ſum of twenty ſhillings yearly to the poor of Halifax, as directed; whereupon the Commiſſioners, after a due hearing, did decree, that the ſaid Elizabeth Blythman ſhould, within twenty days after notice of the ſaid decree, pay to the Church-wardens and overſeers of the Town of Halifax, for the time being, and others named in the ſaid decree, the ſum of thirty-three pounds, being the arrears then due; and that the ſaid Elizabeth Blythman, and the heirs, owners, and occupiers of the ſaid meſſuage and cloſes, chargeable with the ſaid charitable uſe, ſhould for ever after yearly pay the ſaid twenty ſhillings, according to the direction of the Donor. And to the end the ſaid charity might the better be ſecured and kept up, Samuel Mitchel, John Brearcliffe, Joſhua Dunn, Samuel Greenwood, Thomas Rigg, Joſeph Fourneſs, and Thomas Hinde, were by the ſaid Commiſſioners appointed Truſtees thereof, with power, in caſe of death, to the ſurvivors, to make new election.

To which decree the ſaid Elizabeth Blythman and Jaſper Blythman, Eſq. did exhibit their exceptions in the Court of Chancery, Nov. 28, 1667, to which an Anſwer was filed, on behalf of the poor of Halifax, Nov. 28, 1668; and Nov. 27, 1669, the cauſe being heard before the Right Honourable Sir Orlando Bridgman, Lord keeper of the Great Seal of England, the exceptions were over-ruled, and the Decree of the Commiſſioners confirmed by a Decree of that Court, the Exceptants to pay the Reſpondent coſts of ſuit.

The above meſſuage and lands are ſaid in Brearcliffe's Manuſcript, to go by the name of Yeat-

Yeathouſe, and to lie at Blackledge Steel; they are alſo called by the ſame name in the Regiſter-book at Halifax.

This charity both Mr. Brearcliffe and Mr. Wright have attributed to one widow Pymond, who was no other than Elizabeth Bates above-named.—She married to her firſt huſband Richard Pymond, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, who lived in Wakefield, and left by his Will, dated May 20, 1547, many legacies, but none to Halifax.

In the above manuſcript of Mr. Brearcliffe, are the informations of two evidences, to prove that the ſum payable out of Yeathouſe, to the poor of Halifax, was forty ſhillings yearly; and one of them, the wife of one Robert Dean, of Prieſtley, ſaid ſhe had gone with her ſiſter-in-law, Mrs. Blythman, who was buried at Eland, March 7, 1633, to help her to diſtribute the ſame. This is a difficulty not eaſily to be ſolved; it is, however, we think, ſafer to follow the words of the above Inquiſition, and particularly the ſurrender therein quoted, which makes it only twenty ſhillings.

The premiſes belong, at preſent, to Sir Watt's Horton, of Chaderton, Baronet, who pays the money as directed. The original Decree relating to the above, was in the hands of the late Mr. Valentine Stead, of Nottingham, who permitted us to take a copy of it, and whoſe ſudden death deprived us of the benefit of many valuable papers, relating to the charities in this pariſh.

RICHARD CLARKE,

Of Halifax, gave to the poor of that town, ſix ſhillings and eight-pence, yearly for ever, to be paid out of his houſe near Loveledge-lane, in Halifax,

lifax, as appears from the copy of a court-roll, in the time of Robert Waterhouſe, Eſq. dated April 15, 1597.

In Mr. Brearcliffe's Manuſcript, from whence this account is taken; it is ſaid, that Richard Clarke gave this houſe to one Robert Cunliffe, who either ſold or mortgaged it to Humphry Drake, and that in 1651 it was in the hands of John Drake, Miniſter, ſon of Humphry, who paid the ſix ſhillings and eight-pence yearly, ſince which we have ſeen no account of it. This John Drake was Sub-dean of Rippon, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Dunnington.

Sir RICHARD SALTONSTALL,

Knight, Alderman of London, (who was Sheriff there in 1588, and Lord Mayor in 1597,) left by will, about the year 1600, one hundred pounds to buy rents with; which rents were yearly to be diſtributed in the Pariſh Church of Halifax, to the poor of the ſaid town and pariſh, in money or bread, at the diſcretion of the Church-wardens for the time being.

All this (as Mr. Brearcliffe obſerves) was confirmed by an Award, made July 8, 43 Eliz. alſo by the conſent of Dame Suſan Saltonſtall, Samuel Saltonſtall, and others, her children; and the ſaid Dame Saltonſtall and Samuel being Executors to the ſaid Sir Richard, were to beſtow the ſaid hundred pounds to the moſt profit, before the 25th day of March next after the ſaid Award.

It could not, however, be found, by the Inquiſition taken at Halifax, in 1651, in whoſe hands the money ariſing from this charity remained, nor whether the ſame had been diſpoſed of or not; and

Mr.

Mr. Wright thought it was long ſince loſt, or converted to private uſes.

HUGH ATWELL,

Parſon of St. Tewe, in Cornwall, gave, March 10, 1605, one pound thirteen ſhillings and fourpence, to the uſe of the poor of Halifax town, to be lent to ſome poor man for a year, to be diſpoſed of by the Magiſtrates and Officers of Halifax, which money was for a time lent accordingly.

In 1608, it was lent by Symon Binns and Thomas Taylor, Conſtables, to one Allan Pennington; and Jane Crowther, the Benefactreſs, gave her word for it. This is Mr. Brearcliffe's account; but in Halifax Regiſter, under the year 1605, it is ſaid to have been given to keep the poor in work, the ſtock to remain for ever, the gain to be the poors; to be at the diſpoſition of the Magiſtrates and Officers of the town of Halifax, or elſe ſuch as they ſhall think fit, for the true diſpoſition thereof. We have ſeen no farther account of this.

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF BRIAN CROWTHER,

OF HALIFAX.

Dated September 9th, 1606.

—"I do will, give, deviſe and bequeath to John Favour, Doctor of Laws, and Vicar of Halifax, Robert Law, of the ſame, &c. and their heirs

heirs for ever, to the uſe of the poor of the town of Halifax, one annuity, or yearly rent of ten pounds of lawful Engliſh money, yearly iſſuing, and to be received in the Feaſts of St. Martin and Pentecoſt, by even portions, of, in, and forth of all and ſingular the ſaid meſſuages, lands, tenements, reverſions, poſſeſſions and hereditaments in Armin aforeſaid, and the firſt payment thereof to begin in whether of the ſaid Feaſts ſhall firſt and immediately happen next after the deceaſe of me, the ſaid Brian Crowther.

And I will and grant, that for want of payment of the ſaid yearly rent of ten pounds in the Feaſts aforeſaid, and by the ſpace of twenty days then next following, that it ſhall be lawful for the perſons aforenamed, and their heirs, to diſtrain in and upon the ſaid tenements and premiſes in Armyn aforeſaid, till they be of the ſaid yearly rent of ten pounds fully ſatisfied and paid.

And I will, and my mind is, that the ſaid yearly rent of ten pounds ſhall be diſtributed to and amongſt the ſaid poor of the ſaid town of Halifax, by and at the diſcretion of ſix honeſt and ſufficient perſons of the ſaid town of Halifax, whereof I will that the ſaid Vicar there, and the Church-wardens of the ſaid town for the time being, ſhall be three."

This Benefaction, Mr. Brearcliffe obſerves, was dealt all the days of Dr. Favour, who died March 10, 1623, after this it remained unpaid till his ſucceſſor, Dr. Clay, gave it to the poor at Chriſtmas in 1627; it was then converted to the Workhouſe. —So far the manuſcript.

On the 16th of Auguſt, in the 9th year of the reign of Charles the firſt, an indenture was executed (a copy of which is in our poſſeſſion) between Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, of the city of York,

knight, and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, Henry Ramſden, Vicar of Halifax, Samuel Crowther, Nathaniel Waterhouſe, and others, reciting, that whereas the ſaid Samuel Crowther pretended to have a title to a rent-charge of ten pounds a year, iſſuing out of certain lands, &c. in Armine, in the county of York, ſuppoſed to have been granted to him, John Favour, Doctor of Laws, Vicar of Halifax, and others, by the laſt will and teſtament of Brian Crowther, deceaſed, in truſt for the poor of Halifax aforeſaid; the ſaid Samuel Crowther, with the conſent of divers of the beſt inhabitants in Halifax, and for the conſiderations afterwards in the ſaid indenture mentioned, releaſed, and for ever quit claimed the ſame to the ſaid Sir Arthur Ingram, the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram, the younger, their heirs and aſſigns for ever.

And in lieu thereof, the ſaid Sir Arthur Ingram the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram the younger, did for them, and their heirs, grant and aſſign to the ſaid Henry Ramſden, &c. their Executors and Adminiſtrators, the yearly ſum of twenty pounds, to ariſe and be payable out of an annual rent of three hundred and forty-ſix pounds ten ſhillings, which was made payable to the ſaid Sir Arthur Ingram the elder, and Sir Arthur Ingram the younger, from one John Smithſon, who held under them certain lands and tenements in Halifax, Skircoat, Northouram, and Southouram, by leaſe to him, his Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, for the term of one hundred years: To have and to hold the ſaid yearly rent of twenty pounds to the ſaid Henry Ramſden, &c. their Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, for and during the term of eleven years, from thence next following the date of this indenture; and after the expiration of the ſaid term of eleven

eleven years, the yearly ſum of ten pounds during the reſidue of the ſaid term of one hundred years in the indenture to the ſaid John Smithſon mentioned, which indenture was dated Auguſt 31, 2 Cha. I. This latter ſum of ten pounds yearly was made payable out of two meſſuages and two water-corn-mills in Siddal, Southouram, and Skircoat, or ſome of them, and out of all houſes, buildings, lands, and tenements to the ſame belonging, to be paid to the ſaid Henry Ramſden, &c. their heirs and aſſigns, in the ſouth porch of the Church of Halifax, at the Feaſts of St. Michael, and the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, by equal portions, the firſt payment thereof to begin at the Feaſt of St. Michael, which ſhall be next after the determination of the ſaid term of one hundred years, with power of diſtreſs in caſe of non-payment after twenty days, and a forfeit of ten ſhillings for every ſuch default.

At an inquiſition taken at Halifax, February 16, 1651, it was found, that the above yearly rent of twenty pounds was paid for eight years and a half next after the date of the above indenture; after which it was received and with-held by one Anthony Foxcroft, ſo that there remained in arrear, at the time of taking the ſaid inquiſition, the ſum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds; the Commiſſioners, therefore, decreed, that the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft ſhould pay the ſaid ſum of one hundred and twenty-five pounds to Thomas Binns, the ſurviving Truſtee; twenty-five pounds whereof was to be diſtributed to the poor of Halifax, and the remaining hundred pounds beſtowed upon lands, rents, or hereditaments of inheritance, in fee ſimple, and the profits thereof diſtributed to the poor of Halifax, in ſuch manner as the ſaid yearly rent, or ſum of ten pounds, was by the above Indenture directed to be diſpoſed of.

Alſo Anthony Foxcroft, the younger, of Halifax, Joſeph Fourneſs, of Booth's Town, Richard Blackett, of Halifax, John Brearcliffe, Robert Allenſon, and Daniel Greenwood, of the ſame, were appointed co-truſtees with Thomas Binns; and to theſe, Anthony Foxcroft, in obedience to the above Decree, did by Indenture, bearing date Jan. 4, 1652, grant an annuity of ſix pounds fifteen ſhillings, out of four cloſes of land, at Goldſmith's Grave, near Halifax, payable to the ſaid Truſtees, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, at Lady-day and Michaelmas, to be diſtributed according to the Will of Brian Crowther, with a clauſe of diſtreſs in caſe of non-payment for twenty days.

This annuity is the ſame which Mr. Wright, page 131, ſays he could procure no particular account of.

September 17, 1698, ſeven Truſtees were added to the above, but how, or by what authority, is uncertain.

Under an account of the above charity were formerly the following lines, on a tablet hanging at the quire door, in Halifax Church:

" Some labour hard to leave their children ſtore,
Some ſtir and ſtrive t' advance their ſtock in blood!
Some work for Commonwealth, which are bleſs'd more,
And happy they that care for Church's good,
And leave for poor, for widows, orphans, food.
Thus he that had no children of his own,
Hath left for many children to be taught;
Who father is to caitifes of this town,
And hence to Heav'n is gone, with works full fraught,
Whoſe gracious deeds ſhall never come to naught.

His

His body now here lies at quiet reſt,
His ſoul with God ſhall evermore be bleſt.
In hope poor Saints do crave,
In faith ſo do, ſo have. B. C.

ELLEN HOPKINSON, and JANE,

Formerly wife of Brian Crowther, built in their life-times the alms-houſes in Halifax, containing eighteen rooms for as many poor widows, and two rooms for a School-maſter; the former was buried Janury 15, 1610, and the latter died about three years after.

Over the Alms-houſes door, on a ſtone in the wall is the following inſcription:

"In favour of Church and Commonwealth, to the glory of the Bleſſed Trinity, theſe Alms-houſes were built by the Chriſtian Charity of Ellen Hopkinſon, and Jane Crowther, of the family of Hemingway, of the Overbrea, ſiſters, widows, for eighteen widows of the town of Halifax, and one Maſter, to teach poor children the Catechiſm, whoſe memory be bleſſed for ever.—Bleſſed is he that judgeth wiſely of the poor; the Lord ſhall deliver him in time of trouble, Pſalm 41. 1610."

Theſe Alms-houſes being re-built, were made to contain twenty-four rooms.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF RICHARD SOMERSCALES OF HALIFAX.

Dated March 17, 1612.

AFTER leaving certain eſtates in Ovenden and Halifax (no otherwiſe deſcribed than by the names of the tenants and occupants) to his ſiſter, then wife of John Holdſworth, for life, and veſting the ſame in Truſtees, it follows:

"My will, mind, and meaning is, that the ſaid Robert Law, Richard Nichol, Humphry Drake, John Hayley, Thomas Pighles, and John Crowther, (his Truſtees), and their heirs, and the ſurvivors of them, and their heirs, ſhall, from and after the deceaſe of the ſaid Alice, my ſiſter, yearly, and from year to year, for ever, diſpoſe, diſtribute, and take all the whole rents, iſſues, and profits of all the ſaid meſſuages or tenements, cloſes, hereditaments, and premiſes, with the appurtenances, in Ovenden and Halifax, to and amongſt the poor and needy of the ſaid towns of Ovenden and Halifax, at the diſcretion of my ſaid feoffees and their heirs, with the aſſiſtance and help of the Churchwardens of the ſaid two towns, for the time being, ſave that I will twenty ſhillings ſhall be given out of the firſt year's profits of the premiſes, after my ſaid ſiſter's deceaſe, towards the repairing of Illingworth Chapel, ſituate in Ovenden aforeſaid; and I do appoint the Vicar of the Pariſh Church of Halifax, and his ſucceſſors, for the time being, to take an account yearly of my ſaid

ſaid feoffees and their heirs, of the diſtributing and diſpoſing of the rents, iſſues, and profits aforeſaid, to the uſe of the poor aforeſaid; and I do hereby charge my ſaid feoffees, and every of them, and their heirs, to deal faithfully and uprightly in the diſpoſing of the ſaid rents, iſſues, and profits of my ſaid lands and tenements, according to the true meaning of this my laſt Will and Teſtament, as they will anſwer me at the dreadful Day of Judgment.

And, nevertheleſs, my will and meaning is, that the ſaid feoffees, and their heirs, ſhall, from time to time, have to them allowed out of the ſaid rents, iſſues, and profits, all coſts and charges by them to be paid or diſburſed, in or about the repairing of the houſes and buildings of the premiſes, or in the defence of the title of the aforeſaid lands, tenements, and premiſes, and alſo all other their reaſonable coſts and charges in or about the performance of this my preſent Will and Teſtament."

The aboveſaid Richard Somerſcales, got his eſtate by labour, being firſt a poor Shepherd, and towards his latter end a Waller. He died April 8, 1613.

In 1651, one Daniel Greenwood, who was then a feoffee in truſt, made oath, that the proportion for Halifax town, being four pounds thirteen ſhilling and four-pence yearly, had been truly paid to that time, and that the lands, from whence the ſaid monies came, lay at the Eſpes, near Mount Pellan, in Halifax. The other eſtate, according to Mr. Wright, is at Bradſhaw-Lane-Ends, in Ovenden.

Dec. 26 1664, the feoffees then in truſt, being for Halifax, Daniel Greenwood, John Bretcliffe, and Thomas Rigg; and for Ovenden, John Illingworth,

worth, James Bates, and Abraham Brigg, executed to each other reciprocally, articles of agreement, that it might be certainly known, how much of Richard Somerſcale's charity ought to be diſtributed to the poor of Halifax, and how much to the poor of Ovenden; in which it was agreed, that ſo much of the premiſes as lay within the townſhip of Ovenden, ſhould belong to the poor of Ovenden, and ſo much as lay within the townſhip of Halifax, ſhould belong to the poor of Halifax.

This agreement, it ought to be obſerved, divides the body, which, according to the donor's Will, ſhould conſiſt of ſix feoffees, ſeized jointly of all the premiſes, both in Ovenden and Halifax, into two diſtinct bodies, each acting ſeparately from the other; it remains, therefore, to be conſidered, how far theſe agreements are valid, and whether they do not affect later conveyances, &c. relating to this charity.

In 1710, Abraham Brigg conveyed to Meſſrs. Skelton and Stott, as Truſtees for Ovenden; and by deed, dated January 19, John Batley, Thomas Rigg, John Holroyd, Samuel Steed, William Chamberlain, Jonathan Steed, Thomas Holden, and Robert Butterfield, were put in truſt; but why ſo many were appointed, or whether it was for Halifax only, we cannot ſay.

The eſtate in Ovenden, belonging to this charity, was, in 1738, and had been for eighty years before, let for three pounds a year; that in Halifax for ſix pounds.

The following is on a ſtone on the weſt wall of Halifax Church.

"Mr. Richard Somerſcales, of Halyfax, who died April the 8th, A. D. 1613, and who, by his laſt will, gave all his lands in Halyfax and Ovenden (after the deceaſe of his ſiſter) to the poor of the

the ſaid towns for ever, amongſt whom he gave forty ſhillings to his ſiſter's huſband for the term of his life."

EXTRACT FROM THE

WILL OF JANE CROWTHER,

OF HALIFAX.

Dated Jan. 18, 1613.

—"I give, deviſe, and bequeath unto John Favour, Doctor of Laws, and Vicar of Halifax, Samuel Liſter, of Southouram, William Slater, George Bentley, William Whitaker, and Humphry Drake all of Halifax aforeſaid, Yeomen, and their heirs, for ever, one annuity or yearly rent of eight pounds, of lawful money of England, yearly, iſſuing and to be levied of, in, and forth of all that the manor, lordſhip, or grange of Arnforth, or by what other name or names ſoever the ſame is called, with the appurtenances, in the town, townſhip, and pariſh of Long Preſton, and all the lands, houſes, tenements, and hereditaments thereunto belonging, which rent I late had and purchaſed, to me, my heirs and aſſigns for ever, of John Pudſey, of Arnforth, Gent. with my whole power and authority to diſtrain of and for the ſame, and all ſums of money and penalties to be forfeited nomine pœnæ for non-payment of the ſame, or any part thereof, of intent and purpoſe that they and their heirs ſhall for ever diſpoſe, beſtow, and employ the aforeſaid

annuity, or yearly rent of eight pounds, and every part thereof for and towards the maintenance of one School and School-maſter, who ſhall teach the children of the pooreſt people of Halifax to read and learn their Catechiſms, thereby to know their duties towards God, and enable them the better unto ſeveral ſervices in the Church or Common-wealth.

Item, I do give and deviſe the ſum of ten pounds, to be lent from time to time, for ever, to the godlieſt and poor people of Halifax, the ſecuring whereof ſo to remain for ever to the diſpoſition and diſcretion of my Executors and Overſeers."

Jane Crowther was buried Jan. 24, 1613. In 1651, fifty-two pounds of theſe rents were behind, and a great deal of money ſpent in ſuing for the ſame.

The Truſtees were conſtrained to releaſe the ſaid annuity, and to take an 100 pounds in lieu thereof, which ſum of one hundred pounds was, by Samuel Liſter and Humphry Drake, put to intereſt to John Greenwood, of Elfabrough-hall, in Sowerby, who repaid it, and it was, by the conſent of Thomas Liſter, of Shibden-hall, Executor to the ſaid Samuel Liſter his father, put out for eight pounds yearly to Joſeph Liſter, his late brother, and one Jonas Peverſon, the ſaid Thomas taking bond for the ſame in his own name.

Joſeph, during the life, paid the ſaid eight pounds yearly to the School-maſter, and Thomas paid it alſo for one year after the death of the ſaid Joſeph, which happened Dec. 27, 1644; but at the Inquiſition taken at Halifax, Feb. 16, 1651, it was found that the ſaid Thomas Liſter had not paid the yearly intereſt of eight pounds to the then School-maſter for five years laſt paſt, but that he

he had paid the ſaid School-maſter, Thomas Marſhal, five pounds yearly, which he ſaid was of his own free will, and not any part of the intereſt of the ſaid hundred pounds; this cauſed a bill to be filed in Chancery againſt the ſaid Thomas Liſter, complaining, that the Deviſee of the Will of Jane Crowther had ſold, or conveyed away, the yearly rent of eight pounds, by her left to the uſe already mentioned, or had otherwiſe granted and releaſed the ſame to the tenant of the land charged with the payment thereof, and had accepted of the ſum of one hundred pounds for the ſame, which ſum had been let out to intereſt for ſome time, and the profits thereof imployed as directed; but afterwards the ſaid Deviſees ſeverally dying, and Samuel Liſter, the ſurvivor of them, before his death, receiving in the ſaid hundred pounds, Tho. Liſter, his heir and executor, had put out the ſame to intereſt, and taken ſecurity in his own name, refuſing to repay the ſaid hundred pounds, or any intereſt for it, or to ſecure the ſame for the charitable uſe for which it was left, and praying for relief.

To theſe complaints we have ſeen no other reply than what is contained in an Indenture, dated May 16, 1657, between the ſaid Thomas Liſter of the one part, and Henry Power, of Halifax, Doctor in Phyſic, Samuel Liſter, of Shibden-hall, ſon and heir apparent of the ſaid Thomas Liſter, Robert Hall, of Booth-town, and Samuel Mitchel, of Halifax, of the other part, wherein it is ſaid, that the Truſtees of the Will of Sarah Crowther, or ſome of them, did grant away their eſtate, intereſt, and right in and to an annuity of eight pounds a year, by her left for the ſum of one hundred pounds; and that Samuel Liſter, father of the ſaid Thomas, did

did put out the ſaid ſum of one hundred pounds at intereſt, in the name of the ſaid Thomas Liſter, as heir to the ſurviving Truſtee, and that the ſaid Thomas, endeavoring to have put to intereſt the ſaid ſum, for the advantage of the ſchool to which it was left, the creditors in whoſe hands it was, died, and their heirs and executors became inſolvent, whereby the legacy was loſt; in regard, however, that the ſaid ſum was ſo let out as aforeſaid, and in full ſatisfaction for the ſame, the ſaid Thomas Liſter did, by this Indenture, for and from him, his heirs and aſſigns, grant and confirm to the ſaid Henry Power, &c. one annuity, or yearly rent charge of five pounds, out of a meſſuage, or tenement, in Southouram, with lands, &c. thereto belonging, called the Haines, to hold to them, their heirs and aſſigns, in truſt for the purpoſes mentioned in the Will of the ſaid Sarah Crowther, and to be for ever payable, at, or in, the ſouth porch of Halifax, at the Feaſts of Pentecoſt, and St. Martin the Biſhop, in winter, by equal portions, with power of diſtreſs in caſe of non-payment for twenty days; and in caſe no diſtreſs could be found, and the ſaid annuity was unpaid for forty days, to enter and take the profits of the ſaid tenements, till the arrear was paid.

At an Inquiſition executed at Halifax, May 14, 1719, it was found that the above rent had been duly paid and applied to the charitable uſe; that all the Grantees of the ſaid rent were dead, and that Samuel Liſter ſurvived his ſaid Grantees, his couſin and heir being James Liſter, of Shibden-hall, Gentleman, whereupon the Commiſſioners decreed, that the ſaid James Liſter ſhould convey the ſaid yearly ſum of five pounds to Samuel Stead, John Ramſden, Thomas Butterfield, Daniel Whitaker, Thomas

mas Drake, Joſeph Ellis, John Hillhouſe the elder Abraham Milner, and James Edwards, all of Halifax, and to their heirs and aſſigns, for the uſe of the ſaid ſchool, according to the Will of Jane Crowther. In obedience to which Decree, the ſaid James Liſter did, by Indenture, dated October 21, 1721, convey the ſame to the Truſtees laſt named, except John Hillhouſe and James Edwards, who were then dead, with a clauſe, that when any five of them ſhould die, the ſurvivor or ſurvivors ſhould, within three months after, at the requeſt of Jonathan Stead and John Caygill, of Halifax, (made parties in the Deed,) their Heirs, Executors, and Adminiſtrators, and the major part of the Governors of the late Nathaniel Waterhouſe's workhouſe in Halifax aforeſaid, for the time being, for ever, grant and aſſign over the ſaid yearly rent to ſuch other nine perſons of Halifax, their heirs and aſſigns, as the ſaid Jonathan Stead and John Caygill, their Heirs, Executors, or Adminſtrators, and the major part of the ſaid Governors ſhould nominate and appoint, in truſt, for the purpoſes mentioned in the Will of Jane Crowther.

In the year 1761, we was particularly informed, that after no application for near thirty years, Jane Crowther's charity was then well managed by the acting Truſtees; that the School was kept in part of the Alms-houſes given by Jane Crowther and Ellen Hopkinſon, and the Maſter duly paid ten pounds a year, for teaching twenty poor children to read, write, and ſay their Catechiſm.

ISABEL MAUD,

Of Halifax, Widow, gave by Will, dated June 12, 1614, to the School in the Alms-houſes in Halifax,

Halifax, ten pounds, for the buying of ſome annuity towards the maintenance thereof, to be diſpoſed by the Overſeers of her laſt Will, who were Dr. Favour, Samuel Liſter, Samuel Mitchel, and John Clough.

Alſo to the poor of the town of Halifax eight pounds, to be lent, from year to year, to four Tradeſmen for ever; and that her Overſeers, or the moſt part of them, ſhould take ſuch order that the continuance thereof might remain.

The above is entered in Halifax Regiſter. She alſo gave twenty pounds to Coley Chapel, but for what purpoſe we have not ſeen.

RICHARD NICALL,

Of Halifax, gave by Will, dated March 20, 1617, to Robert Law and Thomas Houlden, and their heirs, as feoffees in truſt, a yearly rent of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence for ever, out of an houſe and certain lands in Halifax, to be, by, and with the conſent of the Church-wardens for the time being, paid to the moſt needful poor of Halifax town.

This houſe and lands lie at Mount-Pellon; but whoever has them he is not ſo good as to pay the charity.

JOHN BOYES,

Clerk, Miniſter of Halifax Church, gave by Will, dated July 14, 1619, the ſum of eight pounds, to be lent to the poor of Halifax, at the diſcretion of his Overſeers, or the greater part of them, viz. Dr. Favour, William Boyes, his brother, John Boyes,

Boyes, of Halifax, Humprhy Drake, Samuel Liſter, John Whiteley, and William Whitaker.

ALICE HAWARTH,

Widow, (as appears from an inquiſition taken at Halifax, February 16, 1651,) gave by her laſt Will, dated February 6, 1622, the ſum of twenty pounds, to be paid by her Executors to Anthony Foxcroft, and others, to purchaſe lands or rents, and with the aſſiſtance of the Church-wardens of Halifax, to diſtribute the profits thereof, amongſt the poor, impotent, and aged people of the ſaid town.

And by the ſaid Inquiſition it was found, that Abraham Parkinſon, and Ellen his wife, were Executors of the ſaid Will, which Abraham acknowledged the ſaid twenty pounds to be in his hands, alſo that neither principal nor conſideration had been paid, though the ſaid Alice had been dead twenty-eight years; alledging for himſelf, that he was never required by the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft, or others in the Will named, to pay in the ſame; in reſpect, however, that the ſame had continued ſo long in his hands, he was willing to pay, in lieu thereof, the ſum of twenty-five pounds, or elſe, by good and ſufficient aſſurance, to convey to the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft, and ſuch other perſons as the Commiſſioners ſhould think meet, and their heirs, one annuity or rent charge of twenty-five ſhillings to be iſſuing out of his lands and tenements in Halifax for ever.

The Commiſſioners therefore did decree, that the ſaid Abraham Parkinſon ſhould pay to the ſaid Anthony

Anthony Foxcroft, Richard Blacket, John Brearcliffe, and Robert Allenſon, of Halifax, or ſome of them, the ſum of twenty-five pounds, before the twenty-fourth day of June next following, and that they, as Truſtees, ſhould purchaſe with the ſame, to them and heirs, for the uſe of the poor of Halifax, and according to the intent of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Alice Hawarth, one annuity or rent charge of twenty-five ſhillings, or elſe ſome lands or tenements of the ſame annual value; or elſe the ſaid Abraham Parkinſon was to make to them the like conveyance and aſſurance.

In obedience to which Decree, Abraham Parkinſon did, by his Indenture, executed Auguſt 25th, in the year 1652, give and confirm to the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft, Richard Blacket, John Brearcliffe, and Robert Allenſon, their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, as Truſtees of Alice Hawarth's charity, one annuity, or yearly rent of twenty-five ſhillings, iſſuing forth of all that one meſſuage, or tenement, and of all houſes, barns, buildings, and gardens thereto belonging, lying on the ſouth-ſide of a lane leading from Goldſmith's grave to Brainthwaites on the moor; and alſo four cloſes of land, all adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the ſaid lane, ſome of them adjoining on the ſaid houſe, payable yearly at the Feaſts of St. Martin and Pentecoſt.

This farm is called Parkinſon Houſes, and was the property of Mr. Samuel Stead, of Rochdale.

GODFERY WALKER

Gave forty ſhillings a-year, for ever, to the Vicar of Halifax, for a ſermon to be preached in Commemoration of him, in the pariſh church of Halifax,

fax, in the month of April, for ever. He was buried April 4, 1633.

A paper, which we met with in the box belonging to the Truſtees of Crowther and Hopkinſon's charity ſays, that Henry Riley, of London, Eſq; by Will, (confirmed by Gill's bargain and ſale), gave forty ſhillings per annum, for ever, to the Vicar of Halifax, for a ſermon to be preached in commemoration of Godfrey Walker, and Catharine his wife, in the pariſh church of Halifax, in the month of April, for ever, to be paid on the third Wedneſday in April, yearly, out of a tenement called Netherhouſe, in Hipperholme-cum-Brighouſe.

ANN SNYDALL,

Of Halifax, gave by Will, dated June 23, 1638, twenty ſhillings yearly, for ever, to have a ſermon preached in Halifax church, every St. Peter's Day, by the Vicar or his ſubſtitute.

A manuſcript, however, in our poſſeſſion, on what authority we know not, ſays, this ſermon was to be preached on that day, wherein, in the revolution of the year, it ſhould fall out that ſhe ſhould be buried, if it be not on the Lord's Day, and if it be, then the day after. She was buried June 29, 1638.

The word Subſtitute, in this Will, ſeems to mean the Vicar's Curate, or any Clergyman whom the Vicar may think proper to ſubſtitute in his place, to preach the ſaid ſermon; but Mr. Brearcliffe ſays, this ſubſtitute, we (the Enquirers into Halifax Charities in 1651) conceive to be none other than whatſoever Miniſter is ſubſtituted in the room of the Vicar for the Miniſtry of Halifax, which John Ryall, the Executor of the ſaid Teſtatrix, well knowing, did, in the years 1643 and 1644,

pay unto Mr. Root, then Miniſter of the ſame place, the ſaid ſum of twenty ſhillings, according to the true meaning of the ſaid Will and Teſtament.

Afterwards, the ſaid John Ryall refuſed to pay the ſame, becauſe there was no Vicar or Subſtitute at Halifax reſident there, but a Stipendiary Miniſter.

This explains the paſſage in Mr. Brearcliffe's manuſcript, where he ſays, that the money in 1651, reſted in John Ryall's hands.

With Mrs. Ann Snydall's legacy of twenty pounds, and ſome addition of Vicar Hooke's (which was eleven pounds), the cloſe behind the Vicarage-houſe was purchaſed.

The inhabitants of Sowerby gave towards this ſeven pounds ten ſhillings, for Dr. Hooke's conſent to their having a licence from the Archbiſhop of York to bury and baptize at Sowerby Chapel.

The cloſe was purchaſed in 1668, of one Nicholas Elberke, of Halifax, as appears by a Deed made by him to Feoffees in truſt for the Vicars of Halifax.

NATHANIEL WATERHOUSE,

Of Halifax, is the next benefactor in order of time, but to give a proper account of his charities, we muſt go back to what is called the Corporation Charter of Halifax, or the Letters Patent which he obtained of King Charles the Firſt, in theſe words:

"Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come greeting.

Whereas

Whereas by the humble petition of our well-beloved and faithful Subjects, the inhabitants of the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, we are given to underſtand, that the ſaid town of Halifax being anciently and yet a place of great cloathing, moſt of the inhabitants within the ſame town and pariſh being Clothiers, is now of late much impoveriſhed, and like to be ruined, by reaſon of the great multitude of poor people there daily increaſing, which hath occaſioned many able men within the ſaid town and pariſh to remove from thence to other places, being oppreſſed with the heavy burden of the aſſeſſments towards the maintenance of the poor within the ſaid pariſh, there being above forty pounds paid monthly to the poor there, and moſt years eighteen or nineteen months aſſeſſments collected for one year.

And for that Nathaniel Waterhouſe, Gentleman, one of the Petitioners, hath given a large houſe within the ſaid town, to the end the ſame might be employed for a workhouſe, to ſet the poor within the ſaid town and pariſh on work, yet in regard there are no Juſtices of the Peace within or near the ſaid town, to govern and well order the ſaid houſe, (the poor people in the ſaid town and pariſh being moſt of them idle and diſorderly people, imbezzling or ſpoiling the work brought to them,) the ſaid houſe is become of no uſe, but is like to return to the donor, it being not employed according to his intent; wherefore the inhabitants of the ſaid town and pariſh have humbly beſought us, that we would be graciouſly pleaſed to take the premiſes into our royal and gracious conſideration, and to grant unto the Petitioners, that the ſaid houſe may by our Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, be made and eſtabliſhed a workhouſe

for ever, for the ſetting of the poor within the ſaid town and pariſh on work, by the name of a workhouſe for the ſaid poor within the ſaid town and pariſh of Halifax; and likewiſe to grant unto the Petitioners, that thirteen of the moſt able and diſcreet perſons within the ſaid town and pariſh may be nominated and elected Governors of the ſaid houſe, by the name of the Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe for the poor within the ſaid town and pariſh of Halifax, and that the ſaid Maſter and Governors may be a Body Politic for ever, and may have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and that any of our Subjects may have power to give to the ſaid Maſter and Governors, and their ſucceſſors, any lands or tenements whatſoever, to the yearly value of one hundred pounds, towards the maintenance of the ſaid workhouſe, and that the ſaid Maſter and Governors, and their ſucceſſors, may have power to take, receive, and purchaſe any ſuch lands tenements, or poſſeſſions, ſo to be given by any of our ſaid ſubjects, without licence of Mortmain, and that they, or the greater number of them, may have power to make by-laws and conſtitutions for the well ordering and governing of the ſaid workhouſe, and may have power to ſearch any ſuſpected houſes within the ſaid town and pariſh, for idle vagabonds, ruffians, and ſturdy beggars, and to take ſuch idle vagrant perſons, and ſturdy beggars and ruffians, as ſhall be found within any ſuch ſuſpected houſes, and to place them in the ſaid workhouſe, there to be ſet on work, and to be corrected and puniſhed according to the good and wholeſome laws of this our realm of England.

And that we would be further graciouſly pleaſed to give unto the Petitioners ſuch further powers, for the well ordering and governing the ſaid workhouſe,

houſe, and the poor people therein to be placed and employed, according to a like Grant made by our late predeceſſor King Edward the Sixth, for the government of Bridewell, in the city of London.

Know ye therefore, that we, for the conſiderations aforeſaid, graciouſly inclining and condeſcending to the humble ſuit of the ſaid Petitioners, and being of our own princely inclination willing and deſirous to cheriſh and promote all pious and charitable works of that nature, and to eſtabliſh the ſaid houſe according to the good intent and meaning of the ſaid donor, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have made, conſtituted, ordained, and eſtabliſhed, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do make, conſtitute, ordain, and eſtabliſh, that the ſaid workhouſe heretofore given by the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe as aforeſaid, ſituate within the ſaid town of Halifax, ſhall for ever hereafter be, and be called by the name of a workhouſe for the poor within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, and to that uſe ſhall be for ever hereafter employed.

And for the better government, ordering, and guiding of the ſaid poor in their employment, and puniſhing of thoſe that ſhall be found obſtinate and refractory, we further will, conſtitute, ordain, and appoint, that thirteen of the ableſt and moſt diſcreet perſons in the ſaid town and pariſh ſhall be for ever hereafter A BODY CORPORATE AND POLITIC, by the name of Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe for the poor within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York.

And to the end that this charitable and pious work may take the better effect, we will, and by theſe

theſe preſents, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, of our like eſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, do grant, ordain, and conſtitute, that the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter ſhall be one body corporate and politic of themſelves, in matter, deed, and name, by the name of Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe for the poor within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York.

We do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, incorporate, and them into one body corporate and politic, by the ſame name for ever to continue really and fully, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, erect, make, ordain, create, conſtitute, and eſtabliſh, by theſe preſents, and that by the ſame name they may have perpetual ſucceſſion; and that they and their ſucceſſors, by the name of Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe for the poor within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, ſhall and may, for ever hereafter, be able and capable in law to have, purchaſe, receive, and poſſeſs, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, liberties, priveleges, franchiſes, juriſdictions, and hereditaments whatſoever, to them and their ſucceſſors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life or lives, or years, or otherwiſe howſoever, and alſo goods and chattels, and all other things whatſoever, of what kind or quality ſoever they be; and alſo to give, grant, leaſe, aſſign, and otherwiſe to diſpoſe the ſame lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, and chattels, as they pleaſe, and to do, perform, fulfil, and execute all and other things and matters whatſoever to them belonging and appertaining; and that by the name of Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe for the poor within the town and

pariſh

pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, they ſhall and may, for ever hereafter, implead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered unto, defend and be defended, in whatſoever Courts and places, and before whatſoever Judges and Juſtices, or other Officers or Miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or other perſons whatſoever, in all and ſingular actions, pleas, ſuits, complaints, cauſes, matters, and demands whatſoever, of what kind, nature, or form ſoever they be, in as ample manner and form as any our liege people within this our realm of England, or as any other body corporate or politic within the ſame.

And that the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the poor, within the town and pariſh of Halifax in the county of York, and their ſucceſſors, for ever hereafter, ſhall have a common Seal, to ſerve for the cauſes and buſineſs of them and their ſucceſſors, to be done and executed; and that it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, the ſame Seal, from time to time, to break, change, alter, and make anew, as to them ſhall be thought expedient.

And further, of our own eſpecial grace, and of our royal authority, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as much as in us lieth, give and grant unto the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the poor, within the ſaid town and pariſh of Halifax, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Maſter and Governors, for the time being, or the major part of them, at all times, and from time to time hereafter, when and ſo often as they pleaſe to aſſemble themſelves

themſelves and meet together at the ſaid workhouſe in the ſaid town, or in any other convenient place within the ſaid town, and in thoſe aſſemblies and meetings (when and ſo often as to them ſhall be thought expedient, and as neceſſity ſhall ſo require) to ordain, conſtitute, and make ſuch fit, wholeſome, and honeſt laws, ordinances, ſtatutes, rules, and conſtitutions, as ſhall be expedient for the right government and well ordering of the workhouſe, and the poor therein to be maintained and employed; and alſo full power and authority to examine all and ſingular perſons idly wandering within the town and pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid, and to compel them to labour and work in the ſaid workhouſe for their living.

And we do alſo, by theſe preſents, give and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, unto the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the poor, within the ſaid town and pariſh of Halifax, and their ſucceſſors for ever, full power and authority for them, or the major part of them, from time to time, to nominate, appoint, make, and ordain ſuch and ſo many Officers, Miniſters, and Governors under them in the ſaid workhouſe, as they, or the greater part of them, ſhall think fit and meet, who ſhall, from time to time, overſee and provide, that the poor therein may be well and honeſtly ordered and provided for, and alſo to order and govern them in ſuch manner, as to them ſhall ſeem meet and convenient, without the impeachment of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, Juſtices, Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Miniſters, Servants, or other the ſubjects of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, any ſtatute, law, or ordinance heretofore made or done, or hereafter to be made or done, to the contrary notwithſtanding, ſo as the ſaid ordinances,

laws,

laws, rules, and ſtatutes be not contrary or repugnant to the laws and ſtatutes of our realm of England or prerogative royal.

And moreover, we will and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, for the poor within the ſaid town and pariſh of Halifax, and to their ſucceſſors, for ever, that it ſhall and may be lawful, as well to and for the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the time being, and every or any of them, as to and for ſuch Officers, Miniſters, and Governors, as the aforeſaid Maſter and Governors, or the major part of them, ſhall appoint under their common ſeal, from time to time, to be Officers, Governors, or Miniſters under them, as aforeſaid, or any two or more of them, ſo to be appointed as aforeſaid, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, diligently to find out and ſearch (by all the lawful ways and means they can uſe, whereby they may beſt come to the light thereof, according to their wiſdoms and diſcretion) all and all manner of taverns, inns, victualling-houſes, alehouſes, diceing and gaming-houſes, within the ſaid town and pariſh of Halifax, as well within liberties as without, and alſo all and ſingular ſuſpicious houſes or places whatſoever, within the ſaid town and pariſh, for the diſcovering and finding out of all and all manner of ruffians, vagabonds, ſturdy beggars, idle, vagrant, and ſuſpicious perſons, and to apprehend not only ſuch ruffians, vagabonds, ſturdy beggars, idle, vagrant, and ſuſpicious perſons, but alſo the tenants, maſters, keepers or occupiers of ſuch houſes or places where ſuch perſons ſhall be found, and upon examination, to be taken by the ſaid Maſter and Governors for the time being, or any one or more of them, and every of them, into the ſaid workhouſe to commit, and there to detain

and compel them to labour and work as aforeſaid, or by any other lawful ways or means to puniſh, as to them ſhall ſeem meet and expedient, unleſs the ſaid tenants, keepers, or occupiers of ſuch houſes and places can honeſtly and juſtly excuſe and diſcharge themſelves before the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the time being, wherefore ſuch ruffians, vagabonds, ſturdy beggars, idle, vagrant, and ſuſpicious perſons, be ſo upheld and cheriſhed by them, or permitted to lie, be converſant, or to frequent their houſes, or unleſs ſuch men and women ſo ſuſpected, and being vagabond perſons as aforeſaid, ſhall ſufficiently make it appear, that he, ſhe, or they be of honeſt and good converſation, and by what means they do maintain themſelves, and for what cauſe they do ſo wander and daily frequent ſuch ſuſpicious houſes, and ſuch ſecret and prohibited places, and alſo ſhall find ſuch ſufficient ſecurity, that they, and every of them, ſhall afterwards honeſtly demean themſelves.

And furthermore, we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant to the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, that it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the ſaid Maſter and Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, from time to time to appoint ſuch correction and order in the premiſes, as unto them, or the major part of them as aforeſaid, ſhall be thought convenient and moſt commodious; and that it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for every and any of the ſaid Officers, Governors, and Miniſters under them, from time to time, to execute and perform the ſame accordingly, without the impeachment of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, Juſtices, Eſchaetors, Sheriffs, Miniſters, Servants, or other the ſubjects of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, any ſtatute, law or ordinance heretofore

heretofore made or done, or hereafter to be made or done to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And for the better execution of our will and pleaſure in this behalf, we have aſſigned, nominated, conſtitued, and made, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, conſtitute, and make the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe to be the firſt and modern Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe, willing that the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, in the ſaid office or place of Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe, ſhall remain and continue from the time of the taking of his oath of Maſter, as hereafter in theſe preſents is expreſſed, until the Feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord God, one thouſand ſix hundred thirty and ſix, and from thence until a new election ſhall be made of another Maſter, in form hereafter mentioned, and he be ſworn in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents; and that after the ſaid Feaſt of St. Michael, which ſhall be in the ſame year of our Lord God one thouſand ſix hundred thirty and ſix, a new election of another Maſter ſhall be made, and oath by him taken, as is expreſſed; the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe ſhall be prime Governor of the ſaid workhouſe, next in order to the Maſter thereof for the time being, during his natural life, unleſs for ill aberring, or other juſt cauſe, he ſhall be removed from that place or office of Prime Governor of the ſaid workhouſe as aforeſaid; and if the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe ſhall happen to die before the ſaid Feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, which ſhall be anno Dom. 1636, then our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby ordain, that the ſaid twelve Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, ſhall elect and ſwear one other of the ſaid Governors to

be Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe until the ſaid Feaſt of St. Michael, which ſhall be in the year of our Lord God 1636, and from thence until another Maſter ſhall be choſen and ſworn, as in theſe preſents is hereafter mentioned.

And we do further, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Maſter and twelve Governors, or the major part of them for the time being, once in every year for ever, that is to ſay, on the Feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel yearly, (if it be not on Sunday, and if Sunday then the next day after,) to elect and chooſe one of the ableſt and diſcreeteſt perſons of the ſaid twelve Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, to be Maſter of the ſame for one year then next following, and until another ſhall be elected and ſworn, as hereafter is mentioned; and after every ſuch election made, and before the perſon ſo elected be admitted to the execution of his office, the perſon ſo elected, within ſeven days after, ſhall take his corporal oath before the Maſter, and the reſt of the Governors for the time being, (or ſo many of them as will be preſent), for the due execution of his office of Maſter of the ſaid Workhouſe.

And as often as any Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe ſhall happen to die within and before the expiration of his year wherein he ſhall be Maſter, we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant unto the twelve Governors, or the Major part of them, for the time being, full power and lawful authority, from time to time, to elect and chooſe out of themſelves another Maſter, who being ſo duly elected and ſworn, as hereafter

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is expreſſed, ſhall continue Maſter of the ſaid work-houſe until the next enſuing Feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel next after his election, and from thenceforth until another of the ſaid Governors ſhall be duly elected and ſworn Maſter of the ſaid work-houſe as aforeſaid; and as often alſo as it ſhall happen any Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe, in form aforeſaid elected, after his election made, and before his oath taken, to die, or refuſe to take the ſaid place upon him, that then, and ſo often we will, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that there be the like election forthwith made, and that the perſon ſo to be newly elected, taking his oath as is hereafter mentioned, ſhall execute the place of Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe, in form aforeſaid.

And we have alſo aſſigned, named, conſtituted, and appointed, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, name, conſtitute, and make, our well beloved Anthony Foxcroft, Gentleman, Robert Exley, Thomas Binns, John Power, Thomas Radcliffe, Richard Barraclough, Thomas Liſter, Simeon Binns, Hugh Currer, Samuel Clough, Samuel Mitchel, and John Wade, to be the firſt twelve preſent and modern Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, to continue in the ſaid place of Governor during their ſeveral and reſpective lives, ſaving when and for ſuch time only as they ſhall be Maſters, unleſs they ſhall be removed as hereafter is mentioned.

And we do hereby for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant unto the ſaid Maſter and Governors, and their ſucceſſors for ever, full power and lawful authority, that they, or the major part of them, immediately from and after the deceaſe or removal, as hereafter is mentioned, of any of the

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ſaid twelve Governors by theſe preſents conſtituted, or of any other Governor or Governors hereafter to be elected and made, may from time to time elect and chooſe one or more Governor or Governors in his or their place or ſtead, which ſhall ſo happen to die or be removed, out of the ableſt and diſcreeteſt inhabitants within the ſaid town and pariſh; who, within convenient time after his or their election, and before his or their admiſſion into the place of Governor or Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, ſhall take his and their corporal oath before the ſaid Maſter and ſurviving Governors for the time being, or the major part of them, for the due execution and performance of the ſaid place, and after ſuch oath taken, ſhall continue Governor, or Governors, of the ſaid workhouſe during his and their natural lives reſpectively, ſaving for ſuch time only as he and they ſhall ſupply the place of Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe, unleſs for miſbehaviour in his or their place, or places, or other juſt or reaſonable cauſe he or they ſhould be removed from the ſame; and every of them, after the time of his being Maſter ended, ſhall return again unto his place of Governor, in the ſame rank, order and antiquity as he was before; and if it ſhall happen that any of the ſaid twelve Governors, by theſe preſents conſtituted, or hereafter to be elected and ſworn, as aforeſaid, ſhall miſbehave, or miſdemean him or themſelves, in his or their ſaid place, or places, of Governor, or Governors, or if there ſhall be any other juſt or reaſonable cauſe to remove him, or them, then it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid Maſter, and the reſt of the ſaid Governors, or the major of them, for the time being, upon or for ſuch miſdemeanors, or other reaſonable and juſt

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cauſe, to remove, diſplace, and put out, any ſuch Governor or Governors, and thereupon in the place and ſtead of him or them ſo removed, to elect and ſwear one or more of the ableſt and diſcreeteſt of the inhabitants within the ſaid town and pariſh, as the caſe ſhall require, to be Governor or Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, to continue during his or their natural life or lives reſpectively, unleſs for miſbehaviour, or other juſt cauſe as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall be removed from the ſame.

And ſo the like courſe to be held from time to time, when as often as occaſion ſhall be, and alſo when and as often as it ſhall happen any Governor or Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, after his or their election, and before his or their oath taken, ſhall die, or refuſe to take the ſaid place upon him or them, that then and ſo often there be a like election forthwith made; and that the perſon or perſons ſo to be newly elected taking his or their oath as aforeſaid, ſhall execute the place of Governor or Governors of the ſaid workhouſe in form aforeſaid.

And to the end that juſtice may be the better done and executed within the ſaid town, and the extents, limits and precincts thereof, and that the ſaid workhouſe and perſons therein to be placed and employed may be the better ordered and governed, our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, conſtitute and appoint, that the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, named for the preſent Maſter, and the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft, being the firſt named of thoſe appointed to be preſent Governors, ſhall be juſtices of peace, within the ſaid town of Halifax, that is to ſay, the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe for the time that he ſhall be and continue Maſter of the ſaid work-

workhouſe, and the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft, as Prime Governor, for ſo long as the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe ſhall continue Maſter, and after a new Maſter choſen and ſworn as aforeſaid, then the ſaid Maſter for the time being, during his time of being Maſter, and the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, as Prime Governor, during his life, unleſs he ſhall be removed as aforeſaid, ſhall be Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid town and liberties thereof; and ſo from time to time for ever, after the Maſter for the time being, during the time of his being Maſter, and the Governor for the time being next in order to the Maſter, according as they are in and by theſe preſents named and ranked, and as hereafter they ſhall be in antiquity by election, during the time of being Prime or next Governor, to be from henceforth for ever Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid town of Halifax, and the extents, limits, and precincts of the ſame, to do and faithfully to execute all things whatſoever to the place and office of Juſtice of the Peace belonging, in as ample a manner as any Juſtice of the Peace within the Weſt-Riding of our ſaid county of York, may or ought to do within the ſaid Riding, according to the laws and ſtatutes of this our realm of England made and provided, and according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents, and to ſend or commit, when there ſhall be cauſe, to the common Gaol or Gaols appointed, or to be appointed for the ſaid Riding, as other Juſtices of the Peace there.

And our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will and command the Sheriffs of the ſaid county of York, and their Under Sheriffs, Gaolers, and others, whom in that behalf it ſhall or may concern, to receive and take all priſoners to be committed by them the ſaid

Maſter

Maſter and Governor, or either of them, for the time being, into their charge and cuſtody, and them to detain and keep in priſon until they ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law, which ſaid Juſtices of Peace for the ſaid Town of Halifax, and every of them, for the time being, before he or they be admitted to execute the office of Juſtice of Peace, ſhall alſo for ever hereafter reſpectively, according to the laws and ſtatutes in ſuch caſes made and provided, each, and every of them take his corporal oath upon the Holy Evangeliſt, (that is to ſay) the Maſter for the time being before the laſt Maſter, and the reſt of the Governors for the time being, or ſo many of them as will be preſent, and the Prime Governors next in order to the ſaid Maſter for the time as aforeſaid, before the then Maſter, and the reſt of the Governors for the time being, or ſo many of them as will be perſonally preſent, for the due execution of the ſaid office of Juſtices of the Peace within the ſaid town, during the ſeveral and reſpective times of their being Maſter and Prime or next Governor reſpectively, as aforeſaid.

And we do hereby give and grant full power and authority unto our well-beloved Sir William Savile, Baronet, John Farrer, Eſq; and Henry Ramſden, Clerk, or to any two of them, to adminiſter an oath upon the Holy Evangeliſt unto the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, for the due execution of the place and office of the Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe, according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents, during the time he ſhall continue Maſter of the ſame, and alſo for the executing the office or place of Juſtice of the Peace within the ſaid town of Halifax, during the time of his being Maſter there, acccording to the laws and ſtatutes in that behalf made and provided.

And we do alſo, by theſe preſents, give like power and authority unto the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, to adminiſter an oath upon the Holy Evangeliſt unto every of the ſaid twelve modern Governors before particularly named, for the due execution of their places reſpectively, during the time they ſhall continue in the ſame, according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents; and alſo to adminiſter an oath upon the Holy Evangeliſt unto the ſaid Anthony Foxcroft, for the due execution of the office of Juſtice of the Peace within the ſaid town of Halifax, during the time he ſhall continue prime or next Governor, as aforeſaid, according to the laws and ſtatutes in that behalf made and provided.

And theſe our Letters Patents, or the enrollment thereof, ſhall be unto the ſaid Sir William Savile, John Farrer, and Henry Ramſden, and unto every of them, and unto the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, and unto the ſucceeding Maſters and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, for the time being, and unto every of them, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge in that behalf.

And further we will, and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant unto the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, or to their ſucceſſors, for ever, that if any perſon or perſons inhabiting within the ſame town or pariſh of Halifax, and being unto the offices or places of Maſter or Governor of the ſaid workhouſe, in due and lawful manner elected and choſen, according to the true intent of theſe preſents, and having thereof notice to him or them reſpectively given, ſhall deny or refuſe to have, hold, or take upon him, or them, the execution of the ſaid offices or places of Maſter, Governor, or Governors of the ſaid workhouſe

houſe reſpectively, that then, and ſo often, and and in every ſuch caſe, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the time being, or the major part of them, from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to tax, aſſeſs, and impoſe upon all and every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo as aforeſaid refuſing to have, hold, and take upon him or them the execution of ſuch office or place as aforeſaid reſpectively, ſuch reaſonable fines, for the contempt and offence in that behalf, as to them the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, for the time being, or the major part of them, ſhall be thought meet and convenient.

And further, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhonſe, for the time being, the ſame fines ſo taken and impoſed, to levy, have, and receive, from time to time, by diſtraining of the goods, and chattles, and cattel of ſuch perſons ſo refuſing, to the uſe of the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, for the time being, or otherwiſe to ſue for the ſame by action of debt, information, bill, or plaint, in any of our Courts of Record, or other Courts, in the name, and to the only uſe and behoof of the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the time being, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

And further we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant, by theſe preſents, unto the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe for the poor within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, ſpecial licence and free and lawful power and authority to have, purchaſe, and poſſeſs to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, in fee and perpetuity, or for time of life, lives, or years, or otherwiſe howſoever, meſſuages, lands, tenements,

rectories, tythes, rents, reverſions, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, juriſdictions, and other hereditaments, as well of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, which are not holden of us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors, in capite, or by Knight's ſervice, or of any other perſon or perſons by Knight's ſervice whatſoever, ſo that the ſaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reverſions, or other hereditaments, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of one hundred marks, over and above all charges and reprizes, and over and above the ſaid workhouſe, with the appurtenances.

And alſo we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant by theſe preſents, unto all and every perſon and perſons whatſoever, like licence, and free and lawful power and authority to give, alien, ſell, diſpoſe, and convey unto the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, in fee, or perpetuity, or for term of life, lives, or years, or otherwiſe howſoever, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rectories, tythes, rents, reverſions, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, juriſdictions, and other hereditaments, and alſo all goods and chattles, of what kind or quality ſoever they be, according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents, the ſtatute of lands and tenements not to be put in Mortmain, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, or proviſion heretofore had, done, obtained, or provided, or any other matter, cauſe, or thing to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And we will and grant, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid Maſter and Governors, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that theſe our Letters Patents, or the Enrollment thereof,

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ſhall be unto all and every the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors for ever, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge for the doing, executing and performing of all and ſingular the premiſes, according to the true intent and meaning of theſe preſents, although expreſs mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſes, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, to the ſaid Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe for the poor within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, heretofore made in theſe preſents, is not made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation, or reſtraint to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever in any wiſe notwithſtanding,

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Canterbury, the fourteenth day of September, in the eleventh year of our reign.

WOLSELEY."

The Letters Patents thus obtained, the Maſter, Prime Governor, and modern Governors therein named, did qualify themſelves for their reſpective offices, October 9, 1635.

The form of the Maſter's oath, uſed on this occaſion, was, " You ſhall duly execute the office and place of the Maſter of the workhouſe for the poor, within the town and pariſh of Halifax, in the county of York, according to the true intent and meaning of his Majeſty's Letters Patents, during the

the time you ſhall continue Maſter of the ſaid workhouſe."

And changing the term Maſter for Governor, the Governor's oath the ſame.

October 12, 1635, a warrant was granted by Sir William Savile, Baronet, and Henry Ramſden, Clerk, requiring the Churchwardens and Overſeers within the town and pariſh of Halifax, to aſſeſs and gather of the inhabitants within the ſaid town and pariſh, ſix months aſſeſſments for the poor, according to the monthly aſſeſſment then aſſeſſed upon the ſaid inhabitants, over and above the aſſeſſments already then aſſeſſed, and to pay the ſame to the Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe, becauſe there wanted a convenient ſtock for the ſetting on work and maintaining of the poor within the ſaid town and pariſh

At the meeting held Oct. 14, 1635, Treaſurers were appointed; and at the Court held October 21, 1635, a Clerk, Overſeer, and Beadle were choſen, the workhouſe ordered to be repaired, and a room to be enlarged and made ready therein, for the meeting of the Maſter and Governors; the wheels, &c. to be viewed, and the ſeal of the Caſtle declared to be the Common Seal for all their buſineſs about the ſaid workhouſe, till farther order ſhould be taken for changing or altering thereof.

At other Courts, orders were made for ſuch as were likely to become chargeable to the town and pariſh, to be removed; ſuch as kept them in their families contrary to order, were fined; ſecurity was taken from all who received any ſtranger to dwell in their houſes, that ſuch ſtranger ſhould not be chargeable to the town and pariſh; ſuch as were convicted of ſwearing, keeping or uſing gaming-houſes, and tippling at unſeaſonable hours, were fined

fined; ſuch as embezzled, ſpouted, or ſpoiled their work, or were idle, or unruly, or made a practice of begging, were whipped, ſet to work, or ſent to the place of their ſettlement, and ſometimes allowed only bread and water for ſeveral days: And, in ſhort, ſuch ſtrict regulations were made, and put in execution for keeping the poor in order, that near ſeventy different perſons from December 9, 1635, when this puniſhment was firſt inflicted, to the 10th of October, 1638, when it ſeems, for a time, to have ceaſed, were whipped at the whipping-ſtock within this workhouſe, and ſome of them repeatedly.

December 21, 1635, Sir William Savile, of Thornhill, Baronet, compoſed a difference between the Maſter and Governors of the workhouſe, and the inhabitants of Halifax, by awarding, firſt, that every man within the pariſh, for giving of fourpence, ſhould have bond given him by the Maſter and Governors, that neither they, nor any of their iſſue, ſhould be choſen Governors without their own conſent, provided they came in before Candlemas following.

Secondly, That whereas there was an intention to have ſix months aſſeſſment within the pariſh, they ſhould be contented with three months aſſeſſment within the whole Vicarage; and, thirdly, that if any thing there promiſed could not lawfully be done, the Patent ſhould be mended at the charge of the town.

This cauſed a petition at the next General Quarter Seſſions of the Peace, that the three months aſſeſſment appointed by warrant from Sir William Savile, Baronet, John Farrer, Eſq. and Henry Ramſden, Clerk, three of his Majeſty's Juſtices, to be paid throughout the whole Vicarage of Halifax, to the

the Maſter and Governors, for a ſtock for the poor, might be releaſed to Heptonſtall and Ealand; but the Court, January 13, 1635, confirmed the warrant, and ordered that ſuch as refuſed to pay, ſhould be apprehended and carried before a Juſtice of the Peace, to be bound to appear at the next Seſſions.

At the Court within the workhouſe, January 19, 1635, an acquittance was given to Mr. Ramſden, for ſeventy-two pounds nine ſhillings and eight pence, by him paid towards procuring the above Letters Patent.

This money Mr. Ramſden had received on account of the workhouſe, after it was agreed by the Overſeers, Church-wardens, and ſeveral inhabitants of the town and pariſh, to procure a government to be eſtabliſhed for the ſetting the poor on work within the ſaid town and pariſh, by Letters Patent, and conſiſting of different benefactions, not left for this particular purpoſe, but to be employed to good uſes in general.

Several pariſhioners excepted againſt ſuch application thereof, but the matter being referred, by joint conſent, to Sir William Savile, on hearing the allegations on both ſides, he approved of what had been done.

At the Court held January 27, 1635, the Maſter and Governors agreed to divide the town into five precincts, in which particular members were to make view every month, and give in at the next meeting a particular account thereof, and alſo to keep privy watch therein once every fortnight at leaſt.

The poor in the workhouſe, as ordered at the Court held March 23, 1635, were to work every year, between Michaelmaſs and Lady-day, from ſix in the morning till nine at night, having fire

and

and candles at the houſe charge; and from Lady-day to Michaelmas, from five till eight o'clock, ſave only in September, when they were to work from morning to night, being allowed half an hour at breakfaſt time, and an hour at dinner.

Thus was this workhouſe regulated and managed, under the inſpection of him who gave it, as appears from the original Book of Rules, &c. kept therein, a copy of which was in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Watſon, taken from the original, lent by the late Mr. Stead of Nottingham.

In this manuſcript is a remarkable chaſm, from December, 1638, to Octob[illegible] 1682, excepting which, it is a continued regiſter of what was done in and about the workhouſe, from its firſt inſtitution, to September 29, 1704, at which time the laſt entry was made in it.

Beſides this, there was alſo a book of accounts, both which were produced at the diſpute in 1721, this latter marked A, and the former B.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN THE VICARAGE OF HALIFAX.

THE mother church throughout the whole vicarage is that of Halifax; the Vicar thereof having the nomination of all the Curates

who officiate therein, of this, therefore, we ſhall give an account.

HALIFAX CHURCH.

At what time a church was here firſt erected, no records can be found to ſhew. There is no mention of it in Domeſday-book. The oldeſt evidence relating to it, which we have ſeen, is the grant of it from earl Warren to the Priory of Lewis, in Suſſex. —Dugdale has attributed this to be the firſt Earl of Warren, who died in 1088, the year after the great Survey was finiſhed; but if he is right, it is ſomething ſtrange that no notice is taken of it in that return; on the contrary, we are indirectly told, that at that time there was no church at Halifax: but it is very clear, that the churches of Wakefield and Sandale were at that time ſubſiſting; we would rather therefore attribute the above grant to the ſecond Earl of Warren and Surry, who died in 1138, and who we have reaſon to believe, was the firſt of that family who ever poſſeſſed any eſtates in Yorkſhire.

It will then ſeem to follow, that this church was firſt erected in this Earl's days, and till ſome proof ariſes of its greater antiquity, we are in ſome meaſure obliged to admit it; but foraſmuch as tradition tell us, that this was an hermitage in very antient times, and that prior to the building of any church here, there was a chapel, or religious houſe, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, whom St. Jerome calls the Prince of Hermits, that tradition ought not to be entirely diſregarded; for perhaps no better reaſon can be given why a church ſhould be erected here at all, than that it was a place of reputed ſanctity, which it certainly would be, if either that

that ſtory was true, that the common people were made to believe, that the real Face (or Head) of St. John Baptiſt was kept here; or that other report has any foundation, that they were taught to think, that a miracle had happened to the Hair of the holy Virgin, who had ſuffered by the hands of the Monk: In either caſe there would, in thoſe ſuperſtitious times, be a conſiderable reſort of Pilgrims thither, from whoſe contributions, or the beneficence and zeal of the owner of the ſoil, a church, of ſome kind or other, might ariſe, where perhaps before there was nothing but an humble cell: And becauſe the place had been ſacred to the fore-runner of Chriſt, the ſame honor was continued to him under the new eſtabliſhment, and even continues to the preſent day, being ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of the church of St. John Baptiſt.

Before this improvement took place, the religious there depended probably on the charitable contributions of ſuch as came to pay their devotions at that ſhrine, but a regular eſtabliſhment would afterwards take place; and accordingly we find it, not very long after the Conqueſt, going under the name of a Rectory, and Adam de Copley, a younger ſon of Hugh de Copley, of Copley, in Skircoat, near Halifax, named as one of the Rectors, if not the firſt, for he was grandſon of Adam de Copley, who was ſlain at the ſiege of York, in 1070.

The income, no doubt, was ſomething conſiderable, both from the very large extent of the pariſh, and becauſe we find perſons of no mean account poſſeſſed of it, ſuch as Adam de Copley abovenamed, whoſe family was the moſt flouriſhing at that time in all thoſe parts; and William de

Chameur, the laſt Rector, who was promoted to the Biſhoprick of Lofon, in France.

But what we think proves this in the ſtrongeſt manner, is, that the Prior and Convent of Lewis contrived, at the departure of this William, to appropriate this Rectory to themſelves; the pretext for which was, that the Court Clergy, and ſometimes foreigners, who knew not the Engliſh language, had by oppreſſion, and the powerful intreaties and violent threatenings of great men, been thruſt into the ſame, on account of the great profits thereto belonging, but being more intent upon the fleece than the flock, had miſerably neglected their paſtoral care; which the Archbiſhop of York taking into his ſerious conſideration, gave orders to Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, his Vicar General, (the Archbiſhop himſelf being then at the Council of Lyons), to appropriate the ſaid church of Halifax, with its chapels, and other appendages, to the Priory of Lewis, and to appoint a perpetual Vicar, who ſhould there conſtantly reſide, and the ſame to be nominated from time to time, as the church became vacant, by the Prior and Convent of Lewis aforeſaid; the ſaid Vicar to be allowed yearly, out of the profits of the living, fifty marks, and to have a piece of land for the erecting of a vicarage-houſe upon, extending itſelf in length from a way which was near the bank to the eaſt, to another way weſtward, and in breadth from a way on the ſouth ſide of the church-yard, or cemitery, to the land then held by one Richard de Gumar; and to receive all obventions and profits belonging to the altarage of the ſaid church, except the tythe of wool, lambs, and goats; but to take care, at his own expence, of the ſervice of the mother-church and chapels, the chancel, and the payment

ment of procurations, ſynodals, &c. In conſequence of which, the ſaid Gilbert de Sancto Leofardo, having perſonally celebrated Maſs in the ſaid pariſh church of Halifax, inveſted one Ingolard de Turbard, at the preſentation of the Prior and Convent aforeſaid, to the Vicarage of Halifax, on the day of the Invention of the Holy Croſs, in the year 1274.

A diſpute very ſoon aroſe to what kind of tythes, &c. the Vicar of Halifax was really intitled, for he ſeems to have laid claim to the tythe from calves and mills, and to mortuaries, which the Patrons of the Church denied him; but this was finally decided by the Archbiſhop of York, with the conſent of both parties, that the Vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhould have the ſaid mortuaries and tythes of mills and calves, paying yearly to the ſaid Prior and Convent the ſum of 4l. 13s.

Beſides the above annual payment, there ſeems to have been ſomething paid to the Incumbent of Dewſbury Church, either by the Convent of Lewis, or the Vicar of Halifax, but probably the former.

We have ſeen a deed at Plain Trees, in Shelf, wherein mention was made of tythes in the townſhip of Hipperholme, which were parcel of the rectory of Dewſbury. It is not eaſy to account for the beginning of this cuſtom, unleſs we have recourſe to the opinion that Dewſbury is the Mother Church of all this part of the country, Paulinus, Archbiſhop of York, having officiated here in the year 626, before Churches in common were built, and perhaps ordered ſomething of that kind to be erected here; and to the ſupport of ſuch as propagated Chriſtianity at this place, tythes might be brought from diſtant parts of the country, and ſome ſmall reſervations made, as Churches were afterwards permitted

ted to be built in different parts of that diſtrict; but the diſuſe of payment has long ſince put an end to all this.

The Rectory of Halifax being thus become impropriate, and the Vicarage fixed in one Clergyman, who was called the perpetual Vicar thereof, becauſe obliged to perpetual reſidence, there ſeems not to have been any material alteration made in the conſtitution thereof till the year 1535, when a compoſition was made before Edward Archbiſhop of York.

This compoſition, which is very long, and drawn up in Latin, may be ſeen in Lee's Regiſter at York, fol. 113, and recites, that diſputes had ariſen between Robert Croham, Prior of St. Pancrace, at Lewes, and the Convent there, proprietors of the pariſh church of Halifax, and the chapels or churches of Heptonſtall and Eland, and other chapels dependant on the ſaid church, on the one part, and Henry Savile, knight, and many other therein named, landholders and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh, or vicarage, on the other part, concerning the tythes of wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peaſe, and hay, within the limits of the ſaid pariſh or vicarage, and payable to the ſaid Prior and Convent, which diſputes having continued for near three years, as well in the Court of Chancery as in the Conſiſtory Court of the Archbiſhop of York, it was at laſt agreed between Thomas Standeven and John Todd, Proctors for the ſaid Prior and Convent, and Brian Lewty and John Wright, Proctors for the ſaid Sir Henry Savile, &c. being all of them duly authoriſed thereto, that for the future all landholders within the ſaid pariſh, or vicarage, their heirs, aſſigns, and ſucceſſors, whether any grain (as above) or hay be on their premiſes or not, ſhould

pay

pay to the ſaid Prior and Convent yearly, on the 29th day of September, and 2d. day of February, certain ſums of money in the ſaid compoſition mentioned, and annexed to the name of each landholder reſpectively, in lieu and full compenſation of all tythes as above-mentioned, for ever.

And for the waſte grounds or commons which ſhould, after the firſt day of October, 1535, be incloſed and improved, ſo that any of the above kinds of grain or hay ſhould grow thereon, the ſaid landholders, their heirs, &c. ſhould give up to the ſaid Prior and Convent the tenth part thereof, or make compoſition for the ſame; all the waſte ground or commons within the vill of Skircoite, on the eaſt ſide of Weſthare-lane only excepted, which ſhould pay no tythe, beſides the ſum or ſums of money mentioned in the above compoſition.

And it was further agreed, that in caſe of non-payment, as above, the ſaid Prior and Convent ſhould have liberty to take the tenth part of the ſaid tythes in kind, only the non-payment of one not to be any prejudice to another.

This compoſition was produced by the above four Proctors before Edward Lee, Archbiſhop of York, at Cawood, November 23, 1536, and then and there confirmed.

After the above compoſition new difficulties and diſputes aroſe, which at laſt were referred to the deciſion of Thomas Earl of Suſſex, and Robert, Earl of Leiceſter, as Commiſſioners appointed by the Star Chamber, to hear and determine the ſame, who, November 28, 1572, ordered, firſt, that all actions, ſuits, demands, complaints, and contentions ſhould ceaſe.

Secondly, That whereas the above compoſition had, in ſome parts, been corrupted and altered, though

though it was not manifeſtly proved by whom, it ſhould be taken and expounded for ſo much as remained in eſſe, to be, and to have been from the beginning the ſame, without alteration, as it was then in eſſe, remaining in the cuſtody of John Lacy, and recorded in the Regiſter Book at York, and as though it had never been corrupted or altered, notwithſtanding any objection which had been made of corruption, forgery, raſure, or alteration, and ſo to remain in force during the time of all ſuch leaſes as were granted, in poſſeſſion or reverſion, to any perſon, by the Prior and Convent of Lewis. And for avoiding of future deceit, each party was to have the ſaid compoſition, as it remained in eſſe, to be exemplified under the Great Seal of England.

Thirdly, All ſuch as had any lands, &c. within the Vicarage of Halifax, expreſſed in the above compoſition, ſhould hold and enjoy their tythes of corn and hay, and other tythes whatſoever, without interruption of Robert Waterhouſe, and Gregory Waterhouſe, (both of Syddal, father and ſon, defendants in this cauſe,) and ſhould pay yearly, during their intereſt therein, ſuch ſeveral ſums of money, for the ſaid tythes, as were expreſſed in the above compoſition, to the ſaid Robert and Gregory Waterhouſe, between the 29th of September and the 26th of February, which times were alſo appointed for the payment of all rents appointed to be yearly paid by theſe orders.

Fourthly, That Robert Waterhouſe, defendant, and others there named, ſhould be admitted to enter into the compoſition gratis, and that the reſt of the inhabitants and owners ſhould be admitted, paying rateably towards the expences of the ſuit, as ſettled by Sir Thomas Gargreave, knight, and Laurence

Laurance Meres, the Queen's Council in the North. Fifthly, That all inhabitants and landholders within the ſaid Vicarage, whoſe anceſtors or tenants, or they themſelves, had any cuſtom to pay money for their ſaid tythes of corn and hay, and were not expreſſly named in the above compoſition, ſhould have their coſtoms, to be ſettled before the ſaid Sir Thomas Gargreave and Laurance Meres. Sixthly, The owners of waſte grounds incloſed between the date of the compoſition and theſe orders, to pay yearly to the ſaid Robert Waterhouſe and Gregory Waterhouſe, during their intereſt therein, for ſaid tythes, 3d. per acre, except the waſtes incloſed within the townſhips of Southouram and Halifax, or elſe the ſame Robert and Gregory to take the benefit of the law againſt ſuch as refuſe. Seventhly, For every acre of waſte ground or common incloſed after the date of theſe orders, except the waſtes within the townſhip of Southouram, and what was excepted in the compoſition within Skircoat, and except the common of Halifax town, all which were to pay nothing, ſhould yearly be paid the ſum of two pence per acre, after the rate of the number of acres contained in his copy, or other antient writings, and not after any new ſurvey. Eighthly, Sir Thomas Gargreave, and Laurance Meres, were to call before them ſuch perſons as made default of payment, and commit them to priſon till payment was made. Ninthly, Whereas the tythes of the townſhip of Eland were in tenure of Mrs. Savile, of Bradley, by virtue of a leaſe granted by Robert Waterhouſe, for the yearly rent 3l. 3s. 4d. the validity of which leaſe depended much on the trial of the matters in controverſy, touching the corrupting and altering of the ſaid compoſition, the ſaid Sir Thomas and Laurance were to endeavor to redeem

the ſaid leaſe, and to cauſe the ſaid rent to be equally rated and aſſeſſed upon the lands within the ſaid townſhip of Eſand; and in caſe of non-ſucceſs, to advertiſe the ſaid Earls thereof, who would undertake it themſelves. Tenthly, All perſons within Halifax, and Southouram, who had taken their tythes of Gregory Waterhouſe, were only to pay one half to him during his intereſt. Eleventhly, Whereas John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, held tythes in Southouram, by a leaſe from Robert Waterhouſe, he was to be dealt with as directed in the caſe of Mrs. Savile. Twelfthly, Both parties to confirm and ratify all writings which ſhould be deviſed for aſſurance of the premiſſes, and do all acts requiſite for the full performing of the ſame, either by Parliament, or other lawful means.

This is the ſubſtance of the orders made by theſe two Earls, to which they ſet their hands and ſeals, Nov. 28, 1572, 15 Eliz. and the whole was confirmed by Act of Parliament, dated at Weſtminſter the 8th day of February, 18 Eliz. Since which time no alteration of any conſequence, which I have heard of, has been made. The preſent owners of this modus, ſo ſettled as above, are for Warley, Midgley, Wadſworth, Heptonſtall, and Stansfield, Mr. Cockcroft, of Mayroid, in Wadſworth aforeſaid; and for the reſt of the vicarage, Mr. Batty of Croſſland, in the pariſh of Huddersfield.

The

icar of Halifax collects his Easter Dues by the following Tables, which is inserted in the Register there

	1	2	3	4	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Taken in
Halifax			1—0 1½	1 & 1—0 2½	kind, al-
Skircoat			2—0 3	1—2—0 3½	lowing the
Warley			3—0 4½	2—2—0 9	owner of
Midgley			4—1 0	3—1—0 9½	the sow 6d
Sowerby			5—2 0	1—3—0 8½	for the
Wyvenden			6—3 2	2—3—0 11	boar.
			7—3 4½	3—2—0 11½	
Mainland			8—3 7	3—3—1 1½	See E-
Markisland			9—3 9½	4—1—1 2	land, &c.
Norland			10—4 0	4—4—1 8	
Wyland				9—1—3 11½	
Ashworth				1—9—1 8½	
Northouram			1—0 1½	1—1—0 2½	See Hali-
Shelf			2—0 3	1—2—0 3½	fax, &c.
Upperholm			3—0 4½	1—3—0 4½	
Southouram	0 3		4—0 6		
Rand			5—1 7		
Highouse			6—2 8		Each lit-
Astrick			7—2 9½		ter, 4d.
Skby			8—2 11		
Sweetland			9—3 0½		
Old Lind ey			10—3 2		
Ansfield			4—0 10	See Hardwic	1—0 1
Ingfield					2—0 3
Ingden			The rest as		3—0 2
Uptonstall			in Hardwic		4—0 4
Wadsworth	1 2½	0 2			5—0 6
					6—0 8
					7—0 9
					8—0 10
					9—0 11
					10—1 0
	House due	Communicants	Cows renewed	Cows renewed and strip	Pigs

6	7	8	9	10	11
Taken in kind. N.B. Half a goose at 5, 1 at 6, 1 and half 15, 2 at 16, &c. Dit. of pigs	s. d.	The same through the whole parish.			
		s. d.	s. d.	d.	l. s. d. s. d.
		1—0 1	1—0 1	1—1	6 13 4— 3 4
		2—0 2	2—0 2		30 0 0— 6 8
		3—0 3	3—0 3		40 0 0—10 0
		4—0 4	4—0 4		
		5—5 0	5—5 0		
See E-land, &c.		6—9 8	Ditto		
		7—9 9	Ditto		
		8—9 10	Ditto		
		9—9 11	Ditto		
		10-10 0	Ditto		
	1—4				
See Hali-fax, &c.					
Each set goose, 4d.					
Ditto as pigs	1—3				
Geese	Lin loom	Swarms	Foals	Plough	Mortuaries

EXPLANATION

OF THE PRECEDING

TABLES.

In the column where the names of the towns are, mentioned is made of ſuch as are within the foreſt of Hardwic, and ſuch as are without, with reſpect to the cuſtom of the Vicar's dues only, no regard being had to the gibbet law.

Under number 1, it appears that 3d. is paid for every Communicant within the liberty of Hardwic, and 2½d. for all without the liberty, except the towns of Northouram, Shelf, Hipperholm, and Southouram; and the reaſon why theſe are upon a different footing from the reſt, does not appear, except that they are within the diviſion of Halifax. It is ſaid to have been a badge of the foreſt ground, which the inhabitants were contented to pay in ſuch towns where they could uſe no tillage, be reaſon of the deer and ſavage beaſts, but in that caſe there had been no exception of towns out of the foreſt.—In fact, houſes are not titheable by ſtatute, but by cuſtom, and at preſent it is not known what, more than cuſtom, has made this difference; the antiquity of it, however, is ſufficient to give it the ſanction of a law.

Communicants, as under number 2, pay the ſame invariable ſum throughout the Vicarage.

Under numbers 3 and 4, it appears that renewed cows pay the ſame in Heptonſtall diviſion, as within the liberty of Hardwic, except that four renews in the former, pay only 10d. Strips are only one penny each out of the liberty, let there be ever

ever ſo many ſtrips paid for with renewed cows.—Within the liberty they pay as expreſſed in the two columns. By renewed cows is meant, ſuch as have calved ſince the laſt Eaſter, when it is ſuppoſed they were paid for; and by ſtrips, ſuch as have not calved ſince the laſt Eaſter.

No cow is liable to be paid for, by the cuſtom of this pariſh, till ſhe has had a calf, for without calving ſhe cannot be milked.

Under numbers 5 and 6, in Eland diviſion, a modus is paid of 4d. for every litter of pigs, and the ſame for every ſet gooſe; and by the cuſtom, the modus is to be paid for every ſet gooſe, whether ſhe produces young or not; but except there is one pig, or more, there is no litter.

If a gooſe be ſitting before Eaſter Sunday, ſhe is paid for immediately, though the young are not produced, but if ſhe begins to ſit after Eaſter Sunday, ſhe is not to be paid for till the year following.

In this chapelry, or diviſion, there is no tything of pigs or geeſe in kind. In Halifax diviſion it is in the choice of the Vicar whether he will tythe pigs and geeſe in kind or not; when the former are paid for by modus, they are to be valued at the then market price, at two weeks old, allowing to the owner of the ſow ſix-pence for the boar, which ſix-pence is allowed both when a modus is paid for pigs, and when they are tythed in kind. When geeſe are paid for in this diviſion, they are to be valued at one ſhilling each.

In Heptonſtall diviſion, no geeſe are to be paid for which did not ſurvive Michaelmas-day, except the owner takes them for his own uſe, or ſells them, for in either caſe it is preſumed they would have lived

lived longer than Michaelmas-day, and are to be paid for accordingly.

Linn looms, as under number 7, pay four-pence within the liberty of Hardwic, and three-pence without.—Ploughs are one penny each throughout the Vicarage. As to mortuaries, if a man dies, not being poſſeſſed of goods to the value of ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings, nothing is due to the Vicar; where ſuch are due, they are paid, as in the above table, agreeable to the ſtatute, 21 Hen. VIII. cap. 6.

What dues and modus's belong to the Vicar of Halifax from mills, may be ſeen in the Regiſter there, for the year 1693.

In the Certificate of Robert, Archbiſhop of York, and others, authorized by commiſſion to ſurvey all chauntries, hoſpitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities, brotherhoods, gilds, and ſalaries of ſtipendiary prieſts having perpetually ſalaries, &c. with the goods and ornaments to the ſame belonging, within the county of York, city of York, and Kingſton-upon-Hull, with the yearly deductions going out of the ſame, it appears that in Halifax Church were, 1. The Chauntry of the Trinity, founded by John Willoughby, yearly value four pounds. 2. Hunter's Chauntry, yearly value four pounds thirteen ſhillings. 3. The perpetual ſtipend or ſervice at the rood altar there, yearly value three pounds eighteen ſhillings. 4. Brigg's Chauntry, yearly value four pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four pence. 5. Firth's Chauntry, yearly value three pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eight-pence. To which Stevens in his Supplement, vol. i. page 68, adds, The ſervice of the Morrow Maſs in the ſaid Church, yearly value fifty-one ſhillings and ten-pence; differing in nothing elſe from the above except making the yearly value of Brigge's Chauntry

try four-pence leſs, and that of Firth's eight-pence. As to the firſt of theſe, we find that Thomas Willeby founded a Chauntry on the ſouth ſide of Halifax Church, and to endow it, feoffeed Sir John Nevil, knight, Thomas Nevil, Eſquire, his ſon and heir, Thomas Willeby, his kinſman, and others, in lands in Prieſtley, in Hipperholm, to the yearly value of ſix marks, in June, in the ninth year of the reign of Henry VII.

The preſent fabrick of Halifax church is a large Gothic ſtructure, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt.—It ſtands at the eaſt end of the town, and has a good appearance, excelling in ſeveral reſpects moſt parochial churches of this kind. It is one hundred and thirty-two feet long, (including the belfry, which is eighteen feet ſquare). It is more than ſixty feet broad within.

The choir or chancel is above ſixty feet from north to ſouth, and fifty-one from eaſt to weſt.

Under the chancel are large rooms, upon a level with the lower part of the church-yard, in one of which is a library of books.

The age of the preſent building cannot be determined; it ſeems to have been re-edified at different times, as part of the north ſide looks older than the reſt, and is worſe built.

It has undergone very conſiderable alterations, as is evident from the broken arches between the body of the church and the chancel. This laſt ſeems to have been added to the other. The body of the old church (or ſo much of it as remains) is ſixty-ſix feet long.

There are two chapels within this church, one on the north ſide, and the other on the ſouth.——That on the north is called Rokeby's chapel, which is eleven yards and a quarter long, and five

yards

yards and a quarter broad, This was erected in conſequence of the will of Dr. William Rokeby, Vicar of Halifax, and laſtly Archbiſhop of Dublin, which will, as quoted by Wood in his Athenæ, page 659, from Archbiſhop Wolſey's Regiſter at York, folio 155, runs thus,, "I will that after my death my body be embowelled, and my bowels and heart to be buried in the church of Halifax within the quire, and my body to be buried in the chapel at Sandal.—Item, I will that a chapel be made, in all convenient haſte, at Halifax, on the north (Wood ſays through miſtake, ſouth) ſide of the church, after the direction of mine Executors and Church-maſters, and there a tomb to be made with my image, and thereupon written, William Rokeby, Archbiſhop of Dublin.—Item, I will that a Doctor of Divinity have ten pounds, to be occupied in preaching, &c." This will was dated November 22, and proved February 4, 1521.

One Waterhouſe being Superviſor of this building, it ſometimes goes by the name of Waterhouſe-Work. It is doubtful whether the above ſinging took place, at leaſt for any conſiderable time, for no mention is made of it in the liſt of chantries taken in 1553.

The chapel on the ſouthſide of this church is more than ſixteen yards and a half long, and about five yards and a quarter broad. The following inſcription is on a monument (in this chapel) erected by Thomas Holdſworth, late of Aſtey, "Robert Holdſworth, L. L. D. the twelfth Vicar, built this place, at his own proper charge, in 1554."

The tower, or ſteeple, belonging to this church is well proportioned, and is ſaid to be one hundred and ſeventeen feet, from the ground to the top of the pinnacles; and was built about three hundred

and thirty eight years ſince. The great contributers to it were the Lacy's and Saviles.

It did contain the following eight muſical bells, the firſt of which was caſt new in 1660, as appears from the Regiſter, and has upon it, "Jubilate Deo vos." On the ſecond is, "Deo gloria, 1722." On the third, "Populum vodo Deum laudare, 1720." On the fourth, "Thomas Burton, Vicar. Gloria in altiſſimis Deo. "George Lodge and Joſeph Mellin, Church-wardens, 1720." On the fifth "Gloria in excelſis Deo." On the ſixth, "Gero nomen Sanct. Johannis, D 1599 F."* On the ſeventh, "Thomas Fourneſs, of Halifax, the firſt founder of this bell, 1472, † recaſt 1639." On the eight, "All you that hear my mournful ſound, Repent before you lye in ground. Stancliff, 1691."

In an old church book at Haliſax is the following: "Mem. that on the 1ſt day of April, 1691, Samuel Smith, bell-founder, did caſt the great bell in Halifax ſteeple, called Stankcliffe, at his own houſe in York, which was weighed at the crane, and doth weigh twenty-two hundred, one quarter, and ſeventeen pounds, and we find that it coſt for caſting, and new metal to it, and for carriage and other expence about it, forty-three pounds, four ſhillings, and ſix-pence." It alſo appears from the pariſh regiſter, that in Dec. 1626, the little bell,

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* *This D—F. may probably ſignify Doctor Favour, who was then Vicar.*

† *This was very likely the firſt Bell that was hung in the ſteeple, for we find in an old manuſcript now by us, that the ſteeple was begun in* 1450, *and finiſhed in* 1470.

which

which had been lent in Vicar Aſhburn's time, to Brearly, was fetched back again, after forty or fifty years loan of it.

Jan. 16, 1787. The Bells of the pariſh church of Halifax, being in a very ruinous, ſhattered condition, and incapable of repair, ſo as to render them in any degree tunable or muſical: It hath been propoſed that the ſame ſhall be exchanged for a new ſett of 8 good muſical bells, the expence of which exchange, and of taking down and carrying away the old Bells, and bringing and hanging the new ones, will amount (according to a moderate eſtimate) to the ſum of three hundred and fifty pounds, which ſum it is propoſed to raiſe by voluntary ſubſcription, and thereby to avoid all litigation, as to any townſhips, diſtricts, or places, being, or not being liable to contribute thereto, firmly relying on the generoſity of thoſe whoſe eſtates will be diſcharged from any expence on that account.

WE therefore whoſe names are hereto ſubcribed, do ſeverally engage and agree, to contribute and pay to Mr. Thomas Holden, upon demand, the ſeveral ſums ſet oppoſite to out reſpective names, in order to carry the ſame propoſal into execution: Provided nevertheleſs, that if ſubſcription for this purpoſe, be not obtained within three months from this time, to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds, the money ſubſcribed to be returned and this agreement to be void. Witneſs our hands.

	L.	S.
ROBERT PARKER, Eſq ——	21	0
Joſhua Crowther —— ——	5	5
Rev. Richard Hudſon ——	5	5
Rev. Edward Nelſon —— ——	5	5

	L.	S.
Robert Alexander	5	5
Thomas Holden, William Birkby (Church Wardens)	5	5
George and John Pollard	5	5
Jackſon and Ruſhforth	4	4
Thomas Rawlinſon	3	3
William Bolland	3	3
Thomas Stopford	3	3
John Hudſon	3	3
William Norris	3	3
Thomas Hyde	3	3
William and Thomas Bradley	3	3

RINGERS.

Joſeph Binns, James Wilſon, James Green, Joſeph Flather, Samuel Firth, John Crowther, John Fournis, William Taylor, Thomas Akroyd, Thomas Parker	21	0
James Scholes	2	2
Sharp Brearley	2	2
Joſhua Wright	2	2
John Bolland	2	2
Joſhua Hainſworth	2	2
John Hodgſon	2	2
John Haigh	2	2
William Bagnold	2	2
Irvin and Holden	2	2
Emanuel and John Emmet	2	2
John Birkby	2	2

John

	L.	S.
John Swire	2	2
Thomas Bates	2	2
William Frobiſher	2	2
Richard Schorey	2	2
Rev. John Ralph	1	1
Joſeph Atkinſon	1	1
George Green	1	1
Samuel Gath	1	1
David Briar	1	1
William Dickinſon	1	1
Jeremy Sharp	1	1
E. Jacob	1	1
Thomas Boothroyd	1	1
Joſeph Matthews	1	1
James Bradley	1	1
John Akroyd	1	1
Joſeph Bramley	1	1
John Hamilton	1	1
John Hudſon	1	1
Charles Chambers	1	1
William Hoyland	1	1
William Emmet	1	1
Thomas Binns	1	1
James Livſey	1	1
John Parker	1	1
Samuel Robinſon	1	1
Joſeph Newmarch	1	1
William Thorburn	1	1
Rev. Titus Knight	1	1
Joſeph Whitely, ſenior	1	1
William Lawrance	1	1
Duke Fielding	1	1
James Taylor	1	1
Edward Haigh, ſenior	1	1
Joſeph Whitely, junior	1	1

	L.	S.
Thomas Vaſlet	1	1
Joſeph Binns, junior	1	1
Edward Haigh, junior	1	1
Thomas Kighley	1	1
John Kighley	1	1
James Crowther	1	1
Lun Jagger	1	1
Nathaniel Binns	1	1
John Wilkinſon	1	1
Robert Swain	1	1
Thomas Payne	1	1
James Emmet	1	1
Thomas Nelſon	1	1
Mary Waddington	1	1
James Simpſon	1	1
Richard Liſter	1	1
James Wigleſworth	1	1
John Fawcett	1	1
Elizabeth Alderſon	1	1
Mary Wetherherd	1	1
Ann Wood	1	1
William Pool	1	1
John Edwards	1	1
Robert Theakſtone	1	1
Jeremiah Rawſon	1	1
John North	1	1
John Marſhall	1	1
Elizabeth Bramley	1	1
Samuel Thompſon	1	1
William Malinſon	1	1
Joſeph Liſter	1	1
Jonathan Caſtlehow	1	1
William Swainſon	1	1
Robert Parker, junior	1	1

SOWERBY.

SOWERBY.

	L.	S.
George Stansfield, Eſquire	5	5
John Lea } Joſeph Prieſtly }	5	5
John Prieſtley and Son	3	3
Elkanah Holroyde	1	1
Jeremy Holroyde	1	1

SKIRCOAT.

Edward Lodge, Eſquire	5	5
Waterhouſe, Wainhouſe, and Co.	5	5
Thomas Liſter	3	3
John Oates	2	2
James Kerſhaw	2	2
William Greenup	2	2
Thomas Murgatroyd	2	2
Matthew Moſs	2	2
Thomas Fletcher	1	1
Iſaac Goodall	1	1
Thomas Kitchen	1	1
William Ramſden	1	1
Revd. G. W. Kempſon	1	1
Edmund Taylor	1	1

WARLEY.

James Oldfield	3	3
Iſaac Ogden	1	1

MIDGLEY.

John Smith	1	1
Small Subſcriptions	2	12

HIPPERHOLME.

William Walker, Eſquire	5	5
John Carter	1	1

William

William Holland	1 1
Revd. Robert Wilkinſon	1 1

NORTHOURAM.

Irvin, Stead, and Holmes	3 3
James Pearſon	1 1
Thomas Clark	1 1
John Holt	1 1
William Mitchell	1 1

SOUTHOURAM.

Joſeph Thompſon, Eſquire	2 2
Joſeph Hincliffe	1 1
William Freeman	1 1
James Balmforth	1 1
Thomas Brookſbank	1 1
Jeremy Liſter, junior	1 1

OVENDEN.

John Mitchel	1 1
Small Subſcriptions	3 3

The above account was taken from the original, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Holden.

The Subſcribers names are upon a Monument erected in the Belfry.

On Wedneſday the eleventh of October, 1787, the new Bells were opened by the gentlemen of Halifax, who uſhered in the morning with an abſtract of a bob major, which, with a regular riſe and fall, was concluded in 40 minutes, and did the performers much honour:—The gentlemen from Bradford ſucceeded, and rung a handſome peal of crown bob, containing 5040 changes, in three hours and ten minutes:—The gentlemen from Wakefield next engaged, and laudably rung a peal of

of tripples, 5040 changes, in three hours and twenty-nine minutes;—The gentlemen from Leeds gave next a ſpecimen of their ſkill, and rung a peal of bob tripples, 5040 changes, in three hours and ſixteen minutes. On Thurſday morning the Company of College Youths, Members of a Society in London, took the ſtrings, (in the following order, firſt Bell, Robert Donkin, ſecond, Thomas Blakemore, who called the peal, third, John Invill, fourth, Joſeph Monk, fifth, William Lyford, ſixth, George Webb, ſeventh, Joſeph Holdſworth, eighth, Samuel Mugridge, junior,) and rung in the ſpace of three hours and thirty-five minutes, 5088 changes of a tripple bob, in ſo dexterous a manner as reflects honour on the ſociety to which they belong:—After theſe the gentlemen from Aſhton-under-Line went up, and in three hours and three minutes, rung 5040 changes, tripples, in a way which entitled them to a ſuperior degree of honour:—The day was concluded with a peal of tripples, at leaſt about 4500 changes, by the gentlemen from Sowerby, who acquitted themſelves in a maſterly manner, and envious night only forbad them to ſhare equal honours with any of their predeceſſors.

A Gentlemen of the town Haliſax, who, at leaſt, has ſome pretenſions as a connoiſſeur in the art, addreſſed the following lines to the London and Aſhton Gentlemen.

Ariſts from the Metropolis to you,
The laurels of the day are doubtleſs due:
'Tis granted all your brethren have done well,
But my opinion is, ye far excel.

Accept the honour Halifax beſtows,
Expect it too from all but fools and foes.*

A very high degree of praiſe is due,
Aſhtonia's artiſts, as I think to you;
Grudge not the praiſe to London Ringers given,
The merit of your work is nearly even!

Ye both excel ſomewhat in different ways,
Let both accept of ſacred Sylva's praiſe.

MOTTOS ON THE BELLS.

On the firſt bell.

"Mortals with us your voices raiſe,
And ſhout abroad Jehovah's praiſe."

On the ſecond.

"With ſweeteſt voices we will ſing,
And loudly cry God ſave the King."

On the third.

"Let PARKER's liberal deeds be known,
To future ages yet unborn."

On the fourth.

"Ye Ringers who wou'd happy be,
In concord live and unity."

On the fifth.

"When Britons are with laurels crown'd,
We'll make the hills and vales reſound."

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* *Meaning men ignorant of the art of ringing.*

On

On the ſixth.

William and Thomas Mears, late Liſter, Pack, and Chapman, Bell Founders, White Chappel, London; as ſuch, there is no motto on it.

On the ſeventh.

"Attend ye ſons for worſhip bent,
Your prayers put up, your ſins lament."

On the eighth.

"All ye who hear my mournful ſound,
Repent before you lie in ground."

Thomas Holden, } Church-Wardens.—1787.
William Birkby, }

Theſe Bells being exactly in tune and well toned, are allowed by the moſt competent judges, to be the beſt peal in the North of England.

The old ſteeple ſeems to have been at the ſouth weſt corner of the church; the arches on which it was built are ſtill ſtanding, and very ſtrong, though they have little or nothing to ſupport. Part of the ſtairs or road into the ſteeple remain, but lead to nothing.

Below the window on the preſent ſteeple are two angels, holding two eſcutchions made of ſtone, but if any arms have been cut upon them, they are obliterated. The window itſelf, by an inſcription there, appears to have been made at the charge of Dorothy, widow of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, of Halifax, in 1657. She alſo repaired May 20, 1652, one of the windows in the north chapel, as

we are informed by ſome writing on the glaſs there, in theſe words: "This window was repaired at the coſt and charges of Mrs. Dorothy Waterhouſe, late wife of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, of Halifax, deceaſed, 20th May, 1652."

On the north ſide of the church, under the middle window, is a cavity in the wall, and a projecting ſtone, where, propably, ſome chantry Prieſt, officiated. In the ſouth chapel windows, in old characters, "Doctor Haldes," alſo "Doctor Haldee." In the ſame windows, arms of earl Warren, viz. Checky or an azure; likewiſe, Or, a lion rampant ſable, under which is the word Mam.... in old characters.

On the right hand of what is called the ſun door, was a cavity, now filled up, where tradition ſays that what was called the holy water was kept.

There is in this church an antient and very curious wooden cover to the font, which font the regiſter tells us was re-erected in 1660. Alſo the royal arms, placed between the body of the church and the chancel, and facing both. On account of theſe, there is the following entry in an old church book: "1704, paid to John Aked, for Queen's arms, in part, ten pounds fifteen ſhillings."

This John Aked was an inhabitant of Halifax, and has put his name thereon; it is ſaid, however, that they were finiſhed in London; be this as it will, both the arms and ſupporters are done in a very maſterly manner.

On the roof of this church are painted, in different compartments, the following arms, (1.) Wilkinſon; (2.) Archbiſhop Tillotſon; (3.) Savile, impaled with four others, viz. 1ſt, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant; 2dly, Howard; 3dly, Warren; 4thly, Gules, a lion rampant argent. (4.) Archbiſhop

biſhop Sharp; (5.) Liſter; (6.) Farrer, a martlet for difference; (7.) Farrer, no diſtinction. (8.) Sable, a chevron between three eſcallops argent.—(9.) Cockcroft, of Mayroid, but the colours, as we apprehend, miſtaken; a martlet for difference; (10.) Same arms, creſcent for difference; (11.) Greenwood, impaled with another coat, forgot.—(12.) Preſcot; (13.) Argent, a chevron gules between three elephants paſſant ſable. (14.) Argent, a feſs between three creſcents gules. (15.) Savile; (16.) Argent, a lion rampant gules. (17.) Argent, on a pale gules between two .... three towers of the firſt, and in chief, gules, a creſcent between two eſcallops .... (18.) Naylor; (19.) Argent, on a feſs ſable, between three creſcents, as many mullets, gules, or ſomething like it; for this, and two others quartered with it, we could not diſtinctly make out, owing to their great diſtance from the eye. (20.) Midgley, of Midgley. (21.) Argent, a plain croſs azure. (22.) Argent, two bars gemells gules, and in chief three torteauxes. (23.) Argent, three pales ſable. (24.) Same as the laſt. (25.) Liſter, but wants the canton. (26.) Waterhouſe. (27 and 28.) The Cloth-workers arms. (29.) Lindley. (30.) Drake, impaled with .... (31.) Or, a chevron gules between three towers argent. (32.) Argent, in chief gules, three eſcallops ....(33.) Azure, on a chevron argent, between three griffins paſſant or, three eſcallops gules. (34.) Naylor. (35.) Murgatroyd, as we take it. (36.) Sable, a feſs lozengy, and in baſe an eſcallop argent, on a chief indented of the ſecond, three eſcallops of the firſt. (37.) Same as N° 35. (38.) Sable, a chevron between three roſes argent. (39.) Midgley of Midgley. (40.) Liveſey. (41.) Argent, two bars nebule, over all a bend gules, quartered

quartered with, Argent, a chief indented ſable.—(42.) Ramſden, of Crawſtone. (43.) Argent, three croſſes formè, five times pierced of the field. (44.) Gules, a griffin paſſant or.

After theſe follow the arms of the Vicars, which we ſhall inſert in the liſt of the Vicars, each under his reſpective name.

EPITAPHS

IN THE

CHURCH AND CHURCH-YARD

AT

HALIFAX.

THE method we ſhall obſerve herein will be to give thoſe belonging to each reſpective family apart, in an alphabetical manner, that they may be ſooner found by inſpection.

ALLENSON.

On a ſtone of blue marble in the South Chapel: "Under this marble is interred the body of the reverend and learned James Allenſon, A. M. Rector of Thornton, in Craven, who died the 26th and was buried the 29th day of November, 1730.

ALDERSON.

On a tomb-ſtone over Ann Alderſon, of Bull-cloſe, in the Church-yard: "She was of an admirable

rable ſweet, obliging temper, free from cenſure, paſſion, and pride, generous, charitable, and reſpectful, a perſon worthy of imitation."

BROADLEY.

In the wall of the ſouth-ſide, over a door, on a braſs plate: Mr. Jo. Broadley, late Miniſter at Sowerby Chapp. died Feb. 14, 1625, and Mary, his wife, alſo died March the 2d, 1625, and here lie buried.

Here lies interr'd a zealous grave Divine,
Meek, loving, lov'd, only with ſin at ſtrife;
Who heard him, ſaw life in his doctrine ſhine,
Who ſaw him, heard ſound doctrine in his life;
And in the ſame cold bed here reſts his Wife.
Nor are they dead, but ſleep for he ne'er dies
That waits for his ſweet Saviour's word, *Ariſe*."

BATLEY.

Near the font, on a marble monument in the north wall: "Near this place is interred, the body of John Batley, late of this town, Salter. A man juſt in his dealings, exemplary in his life and converſation, a kind and affectionate huſband, a tender and indulgent parent, a pious and ſincere Chriſtian; he finiſhed this life, hoping for a happy immortality. To his memory, Suſannah, his widow, cauſed this monument to be erected. He departed the 28th day of July, 1717, aged 66 years, and one day.—In the ſame place lieth the body of Thomas, eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John Batley, who departed this life the 28th day of March, 1702, aged 19 years, 7 weeks, and 2 days."

BREAR-

BREARCLIFFE.

On a pillar on the ſouth ſide of the font: An epitaph on Eſter, late wife of Edmond Brearcliffe, of Halifax, who died June 16th, 1629 and on Favour, their ſon, who died March 5th, 1628.

"Here reſt three Saints; the one a little Brother,
The Favour of his ſcarce ſurviving Mother:
Then ſhe expired, and bore unto her tomb,
An unborn infant coffin'd in her womb."

This Mr. Brearcliffe, as we are told by Mr. Wright, was, October 1, 1623, made Pariſh Clerk by Dr. Favour, then Vicar, and having a ſon chriſtened the 14th of March, following, out of gratitude, called him Favour.

BENTLEY.

On a graveſtone in the South Chapel: Eli Bentley, ſon of Richard Bentley, of Sowerby Dene, M. A. ſome time Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge, and late Miniſter of the Goſpel at Halifax, departed this life July 30th, 1675, in the 45th year of his age."

On a ſtone in the Church-yard: Here were buried three children of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Bentley, Curate of Illingworth, and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Wadſworth, late of Holdworth. Alſo the Rev. Mr. Daniel Bentley, who was Curate of Illingworth above 30 years, died the 15th of November, 1748.

CROWTHER.

On a tomb in the Church-yard: "Here lieth the body of Henry Crowther, who was born in Norland,

Norland, died at Ball-Green, in Sowerby, December 21, Anno Dom. 1635." Round the border theſe lines:

" Eighty-four years I liv'd; woudſt thou ſo do,
Be thou, as I, quiet, chaſte, and temp'rate too,
Norland me gave, and Sowerby took my breath;
Man knows the place of birth, but not of death."

D E A N.

Round the border of a ſtone near the font: " Here lieth the body of Robert Dean, eldeſt ſon of Robert Dean, of Exley, who died January 7, 1619." Within the border: " Here reſteth the body of Ann, the wife of Mr. Robt. Dean of Exley, who departed this life the 19th day of September, 1661.

There is a God with whom I truſt
My ſoul ſhall triumph, when my body is duſt."

D O L L I F E.

On a braſs plate behind the Governor's pew: " Here reſteth the body of Mary, the wife of Richard Dollife, of Halifax, who was buried the 12th of Auguſt, Anno Dom. 1659,

Reader, here lies intomb'd a virtuous wife,
Whoſe ſweet deportment whilſt ſhe had a life
Procur'd her huſband's love, her friends delight,
But th' grief of both ſince ſhe hath bid good night.

Alſo Richard Dollife, her huſband, who departed this life the 14th of September, 1681, in the 64th year of his age."

Tradition ſays, that the above four lines were compoſed by Archbiſhop Sharp, when a ſcholar at

Bradford ſchool, which is propable enough, as they ſeem to be the compoſition of a ſchool-boy.

D U N.

On a marble monument upon the wall of the ſouth-ſide of the Chancel.

M. S.
Hic juxta conditur
Quod reliquum eſt Joſhuæ Dun,
Filii Joſhuæ et Mariæ Dun, de Haliſax,
Collegii Chriſti dum apud Cantabrigienſes floruit
Alumni
Quin et Collegii et Academiæ decoris et ornamenti,
Nunc proh dolor! triſtis iiſdem deſiderii;
Juvenis erat, ſi ætatem; ſi ſpectas dotes, vir eximius;
Si quem eximium reddere valeant
Probitas, ſummum ingenii acumen, acre judiciûm,
Artium ſcientia, morum ſuavitas, urbanitas.
Seſe quantumvis ad omne literarum genus aptum natum,
In Medicina perſertim excolenda, ſeu potius ornanda,
Exercuit;
In qua tam mirificos fecit progreſſus,
Ut brevi iſtius Facultatis peritus admodum prodierit:
Sümmatim,
Niſi quodtantum mortalibus fata invidiſſent virum,
Ad morbos propulſandos,
Et ad redintegrandas labefactatas hominum vires
Plane natus videbatur:
Aſt heu! buam aliis potuit ſibi-metipſi non conceſſum eſt
Opem afferre;
Variolis enim correptus, poſt duodecem dies,
Cum ſpes jam eum revaliturum effulſerat,

Inter

Inter ſeros nepotes vix æquiparandus,
Haud certe unquam ſuperandus, occubit,
Die 13 Sept. MDCCIX, annos natus XXV.
Nec procul ab illo recumbit
Pater ejus Joſhua Dun,
Qui obiit 7° Aug. A. D. 1715. Ætatis ſuæ 80.
Et mater ejus Maria Dun,
Quæ obiit Apr. 5° A. D. 1729,
Ætatis 87.

The above, Mr. Wright, page 180, ſays, he was told was drawn up by the ingenious Mr. Nicholas Sanderſon, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of Cambridge.

In Engliſh.

D U N.

Near this place lie the remains of Joſhua Dun, ſon of Joſhua and Mary Dun, of Halifax, ſtudent of Chriſt College, ſhedding a luſtre on it and the Univerſity while he lived at Cambridge, and at his death deſervedly lamented :—In the flower of his age, he was endowed with thoſe qualities which render a character truly reſpectable. Though born with a propenſity for univerſal literature, he excelled chiefly in the healing art; in which he made ſo amazing a progreſs as to become very ſkilful in that faculty. To ſum up all, he ſeemed born to relieve the diſtreſſes of his fellow creatures, had not divine wiſdom thought fit to releaſe ſo great a man from the ties of mortality at ſo early a period.

Being taken with the ſmall-pox, after an illneſs of 12 days, he finiſhed life on the 13th of September, 1709, aged 25, with a character hardly to be

equalled by poſterity. Near his grave reſts his Father, Joſhua Dun, who died Auguſt 17, 1715, aged 80; as alſo his Mother, Mary Dun, who died April 5, 1729, aged 87.

FAVOUR.

On a graveſtone in the chancel: "Hic dormit Johannes Favour, Doctor ſanctiſſimus hujus Eccleſiæ. . . .

Occubuit ſeris, heu! quod non ſerius, annis;
Nec longæva magis quam bona vita fuit.
Quam ſacre velavit ſpecioſum pectore corpus,
Dignum equidem tumulo nobiliore tegi.
Qui quidem extremam fidus permanſit ad horam,
Non illi tumulus, ſed diadema decus.
Theologus, Medicuſq; obiit, Juriſq; peritus:
I, ſequere in cœlos, qui modo ſalvus eris."

In Engliſh.

Here ſleeps John Favour, a pious Doctor of this Church.

Loaded with honours, as with years,
He mounts above the ſtarry ſpheres;
Releas'd from earth by pitying fate,
Tho' worthy of a longer date:
How weak the monument we raiſe,
To equal his deſerved praiſe!
Whoſe ſoul was undiſmayed by death,
And faithful to his lateſt breath.
Reader, purſue him to the ſkies,
Who ſhalt, like him, in glory riſe.

On a pillar on the ſouth ſide of the quire is a monument, erected to the memory of the above Dr.

Dr. Favour, who is placed as in a pulpit, dreſt in his robes, and in an attitude of preaching, with one hand on his breaſt, and the other on a ſkull, which reſts on the cuſhion before him.

Jo. Favour, LL. Doct. Medici peritiſſ. et hujus Eccleſiæ Paſtoris vigilantiſſimi.

"Corpora et ægrotant animæ; fremit undiq; rixa,
Scilicet orba ſuo turba Favore jacet:
En Paſtor, Medicuſq; obiit, Juriſq; peritus:
I, ſequere in cœlos, qui modo ſalvus eris."

In Engliſh.

Jo. Favour, L. L. D. practitioner in phyſic, and a moſt vigilant paſtor of this church.

"With ſick'ning heart and fainting breath,
We hear the ſound of Favour's death:
The paſtor, friend, phyſician is no more,
Purſue him, Reader, and with him adore."

FAUCIT.

On a braſs plate near the font: "Here lieth the body of Hugh Faucit, of Halifax, buried the 8th day of April, A. D. 1641; and alſo Hugh Faucit, his ſon, was buried the 19th day of Auguſt, 1668. Ut enim per Adamum omnes moriuntur, ſic per Chriſtum omnes reviviſcent."

FOURNIS.

On a monument, upon the north wall of the chancel, is this inſcription: "Near this place is interred the body of Captain John Fournis, who died the 10th and was buried the 12th of November, 1717, aged 35 years: and at a ſmall diſtance are interred

interred the bodies of two of his children; Jane his daughter, died the 25th, and was buried the 28th of July, 1720, aged 5 years, 11 months; Suſannah his daughter, died the 20th, and was buried the 22d of July, 1722, aged 5 years and two months.

On a tablet on the north-ſide of the chancel, on one of the pillars: "Mr. Joſeph Fournes departed this life the 3d day of March, 1676, aged 73 years. Hannah Fournes, his daughter, was born the 7th day of Auguſt, 1666, and departed this life, the 27th of April, 1680. John Fournes, his Son, was born the 8th of January 1664, and departed this life, the 29th of October, 1683, Samuel Fournis, his Son, was born the 7th of December, 1662, and departed this life, the 20th of February, 1687.—— Phæbe, Daughter of Mr. S. Fournes, was born October the 14th, 1687, and died the 21ſt of March, 1699.

GAUKROGER.

On a ſtone in the church-yard: "Here lieth the body of John Gaukroger, who faithfully diſcharged the office of Pariſh Clerk of Halifax, for the ſpace of 22 years. He departed this life the 6th day of May, 1707, in the 62d year of his age. He lived beloved, and died lamented of all that knew him."

GREAME.

On a grave-ſtone in the chancel: "Here lieth the body of Hannah, the wife of Henry Greame, of Shaw-Hill, in Skircoat, who departed this life the 13th day of September, 1727, in the 67th year of her age.

She, that does take her reſt within this tomb,
Had Rachael's face, and Leah's fruitful womb,
Abigail's

Abigail's wiſdom, Lydia's faithful heart,
Martha's care, and Mary's better part."

GIBSON.

On a monument in the north weſt corner of the church: "Near this place is interred Elizabeth Gibſon, of Slead-Hall, who died A. Æ. S. 23. A. D. 1698. And Robert Gibſon, of Slead-Hall, who died A. Æ. S. 63. A. D. 1691. And Michael Gibſon, the ſon of Michael Gibſon, of Slead-Hall, who died A. Æ. S. 10. A. D. 1711. And Rhenetta, the wife of Robert Gibſon, who died A. Æ. S. 84. A. D. 1715. And Elizabeth, the wife of Michael Gibſon, who died A. Æ. S. 52. A. D. 1722. And Michael Gibſon, of Slead-Hall, ſon of Robert, who died A. Æ. S. 72. A. D. 1738. And Robert Gibſon, of Slead-Hall, ſon of Michael, who died A. Æ. S. 43. A. D. 1746. Alſo William Gibſon, M. D. Anat. Prof. Cantabrigiæ, who died February 16, 1753, aged 39."

HEALD.

On a grave-ſtone in the chancel: Hic tecti jacent cineres Jeremiæ, fillii Mri Gulielmi Heald, nuper Nicarii de Donagdadee, in Hibernia, qui 22do Ætatis anno animam Deo inſpiranti retribuit, 5° die Auguſti, 1685. Quem tuetur ac diligit Deus, Juvenis ſupremum mortis intrat limitem."

On another ſtone in the chancel: Quæris advena, quid hac abdita incarceratur urna, reliquiæ mortales immortalis animæ terrigenas mortalitatis ſuæ exuvias ad Dei judicis uſq; adventum hic deponentis, cœlo jam triumphantis, ſi modo virtus pietatis patientiæ virtus cœlum animis æternitati maturis aperit. Nomen humati Lector ambis, Gratia eſt,

Filia

Filia Mri Gullielmi Heald, Uxor Franciſci Prieſtley, quæ geminam problem fæcunditatis ſuæ partem hic præmittens, ipſa poſt pluſculum dierum expiravit 16 die Novembris, Anno Dom. 1785. Ætatis 30.

In Engliſh.

Here lie the aſhes of Jeremy, ſon of Mr. William Heald, late Vicar of Donaghadee, in Ireland, who yeilded his ſoul up to God who gave it, Auguſt 5, 1685, aged 22.

The youth whom God protects and loves,
From earth with pleaſing hope removes.

You aſk, O ſtranger, what this hidden Urn contains. Anſwer. The frail remains of an immortal ſoul, putting off its earthly tabernacle till its judge appear,—and now triumphing in glory, if piety and patience can open Heaven to minds matured for eternity. Aſk you the name of the enterred? It is Grace, the Daughter of Mr. William Heald, Wife of Francis Prieſtley, who died a few days after the birth of her two children, viz. November 16, 1685, aged 30.

H I L L.

On a tomb in the church-yard is an inſcription to the memory of Mr. Edward Hill, late Rector of Croſton, aged 79 years and of Ann, his wife, who having been married 53 years, died both on the ſame day, and were buried in that tomb, January 29, 1668.

The account which Calamy, in his liſt of the ejected Miniſters, page 793, gives of this Clergyman, is this: "That he was M. A. of Chriſt's College

College, Cambridge; that he had been formerly a Nonconformiſt, but could not fall in with the new ſettlement in 1662; that he was a pious, grave, ancient Divine, of an excellent temper; that on the coming forth of the Five-mile Act he removed to Shibden, near Halifax; and that he and his wife had lived together forty years, and died within two hours of one another in January, 1668-9." Mr. Wright adds, that he had likewiſe been Vicar of Huddersfield, and died at Shipden-Hall.

HOOKE.

On a marble monument in the chancel: "P. M. Richardi Hooke, S. T. P. Regimini tam eccleſiaſtico quam ſæculari Anglicano fideliſſimi, qui per viginti ſex annos huic Eccleſiæ præfuit Vicarius, tribus Archiepiſcopis Ebor^bus^ a ſacris, Hoſpitiorum ſancti Johannis beatæq. Mariæ Magdelenenſis ſub agro Ripponenſi Magiſter, Eccleſiæ Ebor^fis^ Southwell^fis^ Pipponenſiſq. Canonicus. Obiit 1mo Jan. Ætatis ſuæ 66. Anno Domini 1688-9.

On a graveſtone in the chancel: Matilda, filia Richardi Hooke, D. D. Vicar de Halifax, obiit 9 Sept. A. D. 1667. Ætatis ſuæ 18." And below: "Samuel Hooke filius Richardi Hooke, M. A. Socius Coll. Jeſu Cantabr. vir egregie doctus, et inſigniter pius, a ſocietate Jeſu in terris exaltatus eſt ad ſocietatem Jeſu in cœlis, Aug. 12, 1687. Ætat. ſuæ 24."

On a ſtone near the above: "Anna Hooke, Matildæ ſoror, obiit Dec. 15. An. 20. A. D. 1667. In cœlum tendentibus non eſt ætatis ratio, non gradus: Majorem natu præceſſit minor, quam (ſancte invidens) ſequuta eſt, ah cito nimis! In-

nuptæ in terra Virgines in cœlo nuptæ: At ſemper Virgines æternum cum Sponſo gaudent. Eliz. Hooke, filia Ri. Hooke, Virgo pia et caſta terreſtre tabernaculum pro domo cæleſti commutavit Aug. 30, A. D. 1687. Ætat. ſuæ 26:"

In Engliſh.

HOOKE.

Erected to the memory of Richard Hooke, S. T. P. equally faithful in his eccleſiaſtical and civil departments, who was Vicar of this church 26 years; Maſter of the Seminaries of St. John and Mary Magdalen's, in the county of Rippon; Canon of Southwell, &c.—He died January 1, 1688-9.

On a graveſtone in the chancel: "Matilda, the daughter of Richard Hooke, D. D. Vicar of Halifax, died September 9, 1667, aged 18. And below, Samuel Hooke, ſon of Richard Hooke, M. A. Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambridge, a man remarkable for his learning and piety, being raiſed from the ſociety of Jeſus College on earth, to that of Jeſus in Heaven, Auguſt 12, 1087, aged 24.

On a ſtone near the above, Ann Hooke, ſiſter to Matilda, died December 15, 1667, An. 20. The younger died before the older, who (impelled by a ſacred emulation) too quickly followed.—Unmarried on earth they are united above. In a ſtate of laſting virginity they rejoice for ever with their God

Elizabeth Hooke, daughter of Ri. Hooke, a chaſte and pious virgin, changed an earthly habitation

tion for a heavenly manſion, Auguſt 30. A. D. 1687, aged 26.

HOUGH.

The following inſcription was put over Vicar Hough, who was buried in the chancel: "Sacrum memoriæ Edmundi Hough, A. M. e Coll. Jeſu Cant. quondam Socii, Parochiæ de Thornton poſtea Rectoris, tandemq; hujus Eccleſiæ Præſidis; qui concionandi perſpicuus, diſſerendo facundus, pietate catholicus, poſt exiguum autem Olicanæ temporis impenſum morienti hanc deſideratam requiem ſibi dedit Deus. Obiit 1mo die Aprilis, 1691. Anno Ætatis 59."

In Engliſh.

HOUGH.

Sacred to the memory of Edmund Hough, M. A. Fellow of Jeſus College, Cambride, afterwards rector of the pariſh of Thornton, and laſtly Vicar of this church, a perſpicuous preacher, an able rhetorician, and of catholic piety. After a ſhort reſidence at Halifax, he obtained his deſired reſt, April 1, 1691, aged 59.

There is an Engliſh one to the memory of the ſame, on a ſtone in the Chancel, taken from part of the above.

It was a great miſtake in the writer of the above epitaph to call Halifax by the name of Olicana, for that was undoubtedly the Roman ſtation at Ilkley.

HOLDSWORTH.

On a wall in the South Chapel: "Near this place lieth the body of Thomas Holdſworth, of Aſhday, in Southouram, Gentleman, who departed

this life the 23d of June, 1709; and alſo the body of Mrs. Phebe Holdſworth, his wife, the daughter of James Oats, of Landſhead, in Northouram, who departed this life the 12th of October, 1709: And alſo the body of Mary Holdſworth, the daughter of William Midgley, of Halifax, Gentleman, and wife of Thomas Holdſworth, ſon of the above mentioned Thomas Holdſworth, who departed this life the 25th of October, 1710."

HOLDEN.

On a ſtone in the Church-yard, near the ſun door, round the border: "Hic jacent Anna, Arthur, Johannaes, Lionel, Tobias Holden, univerſa progenies Gowaini et Annæ Holden de Halifax, Anno Domini 1642." Within the border:

"Ne doleas Genetrix, toties ad funera pregnans
Horrida ne timeas mater ad arma ferax.
Ante togam minor impietas, cita ſanctior urna;
Plurimus ille parens ſolus ad aſtra parens."

In Engliſh.

HOLDEN.

"Here reſt Ann, Arthur, John, Lionel, and Tobias Holden, the entire iſſue of Gowen and Ann Holden, of Halifax. A. D. 1642."

"Lament not, mother, oft the fruitful womb,
Is but an anti-chamber to the tomb;
In tender love th'inſpirer of our breath,
Prevents our ſorrows by a ſpeedy death."

HOLLINGS.

On the ſouth wall in the chancel: "Near this place lye the remains of Jeremiah Hollings, late of Shipley, in this county, Eſq; and alſo of Mary his mother

mother, widow and relict of Mr. Iſaac Hollings, late of Shipley aforeſaid.

She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Mr. Jeremiah Roſſendale, formerley of Shaw-hill, in Skircoat.

He } dyed { Auguſt 23d, 1738, aged 26.
She } dyed { May 9th, 1744, aged 53."

The above is cut on a very neat monument, at the foot of which are the heads of three cherubims; above the writing a Sarcophagus, the marble riſes in the form of a pyramid, on which are the arms of Hollings impaled with thoſe of Roſſendale.

L A C Y.

Dr. Johnſon, in his manuſcript collections for Yorkſhire, ſays, that in Halifax Church was the following, in antient characters: "Here lieth encloſed the body of John Lacye, of Brerely, Eſq; who was buried the 19th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord God...." (This date ſhould be 1585:) Part of this ſtone we ſaw in 1764; it had cut upon it the figure of a man in armor laid on his back, a cuſhion under his head, and a lion at his feet; on one ſide hung a large ſword, and a ſmall one on the other; his hands were joined on his breaſt in a praying poſture; on his left arm a ſhield, with the following coats of arms: 1, Argent, ſix ogreſſes, three, two, one, for Lacy. 2, Gules, three creſcents argent, on a chief of the ſecond three garbs or. 3. Gules an eagle diſplayed argent, for Soothill, of Soothill. 4. Argent, three bentlets ſable; all theſe quarterly impaled with Argent, a chevron between

between three croſſes formée, fitchée gules, for Woodrove, of Woolley.

It is not improper to mention here, that on a grave-ſtone in the chancel is a large croſs, on one ſide of which is a ſword of lead laid in the ſtone, and on the other, in a ſhield, the ogreſſes as above.

L I S T E R.

In the ſouth-weſt corner of the Church, on a neat monument: H. S. E. Jacobus Liſter, de Shibden-hall, Gen^{s}. qui November 14, A. D. 1729, Æt. 56, triſte ſui deſiderium viduæ liberiſq; decem reliquit.

Proſiliunt lacrimæ—ſed adeſt ſpes certa ſalutis,
Chriſtus, qui mortis vincula rupta dedit.
Hic jubet ut memores recolamus gaudia vitæ
Venturæ et cæli quæ bona civis habet.

In Engliſh.

L I S T E R.

James Liſter, of Shipden-Hall, gentleman, who left a diſconſolate widow and ten children, November 14, 1729.

Nature will weep—but O repreſs the tear,
Since Chriſt and his ſalvation are ſo near.
The goſpel loud invites us to rejoice,
Who wou'd not hearken to a Saviour's voice?
His dear requeſts with pleaſure we obey,
And wait the morning of a happier day.

In the ſame grave is interred the body of Mary, widow of the ſaid James Liſter. She died January 5, 1756, aged 79.

Bleſs'd

Bleſs'd are the dead proclaims the voice above
Who die in Chriſt, abiding in his love.
They reſt from labor in the peaceſull tomb,
Shall riſe to glory in the life to come.

J. L. F. N. M. P. C."

Theſe laſt letters ſtand for Johannes Liſter filius natu maximus poni curavit. He was a Clergyman, lived at Shibden-hall, and compoſed the above.

M A U D.

On a grave-ſtone in the Chancel: "Hic ſitum eſt corpus Thomæ, filii Jonath. Maud, de Halyfax, M. A. qui obiit Decemb. 22, A. D. 1682.

Si mea cum matris valuiſſent vota, dediſſes
Funus idem nobis, quod tibi, nate, damus,
Sed quoniam votis noſtris Deus obſtitit æquus,
Ante mea et matris funera, funus habe.

In Engliſh.

M A U D.

Here is depoſited the remains of Thomas, ſon of Jonathan Maud, of Halifax, who died December 22, 1682.

Had Heav'n vouchſaf'd to hear thy parents pray'r,
Their ſad ſepulchral rites had been thy care;
Impartial wiſdom did the wiſh deny,
And took thee earlier to a world on high.

M I D G L E Y.

On the wall in the north chapel: "Near this place reſteth the body of Mary, daughter of William Midgeley,

Midgley, Maſter of Arts, late of Headley, now of Sowerby, who was born March 3, 1696, and departed this life November 7, 1704.

Mortal by birth, ſhort my ſtay, here ſleeps my duſt,
My better part joins conſort with the juſt."

Above this, "William Midgley, A. M. Curate of Sowerby, died May 10, 1706. Aged 34."

MITCHELL.

On a braſs plate near the font. "Here reſteth the body of James Mitchell, late of Crow-neſt, in Hipperholm. He was buried the 1ſt day of October, A. D. 1679; and alſo three of his children. Ann was buried the 3d of April, 1668. Eliſabeth was buried the 29th of May, 1676. Samuel, he was buried January the 30th, 1676.

Non abiit, ſed obiit, modo rediturus."

NETTLETON.

On a ſtone in the chancel: Hic requieſcit Anna, filia Thomas Nettleton, M. D. nata 23 Octob. 1709. Obiit 23, Jan. 1710-11.—In eodem tumulo conditur frater ejus Johannes Nettleton, nat. 25 Dec. 1715. Obiit 6 Apr. 1717.—Et eorum Amita Suſanna Nettleton, quæ obiit 12° Apr. *A. D.* 1718. Ætatis 23."

In Engliſh:

NETTLETON.

"Here reſts Ann, daughter of Thomas Nettleton, M. D. born October 23, 1709. She died January 23d, 1710. In the ſame grave is interred her

her brother John Nettleton, born December, 25, 1715. Died April 6, 1717. And their aunt Susannah Nettleton, who died April 12, 1718, aged 23."

PARRAT.

On a ſtone in the chancel: "Here is interred the body of the Rev. Mr. Francis Parrat, who was Lecturer of Halifax above fifty years, and died the 22d of December, in the 82d year of his age, 1741.

PRESCOT.

On a grave-ſtone in the north chapel: "Hic jacet Phebe, Uxor Gulielmi Preſcot, Chirurgo-Medici. Obiit 10° die Martii, 1704-5, Ætatis ſuæ 36. Et cum illa dormiunt una Nepotes duo, Nathanael, et Gulielmus Farrer.

In Engliſh.

PRESCOT.

Near this place ſleeps Phebe the wife of William Preſcot, Surgeon,* who died March 10, 1704, aged 36 years. In the ſame grave are interred two grand-children, Nathaniel and William Farrer.

* Chirurgeon.

In the ſouth chapel, on a monument on the wall: "Mary the daughter of Mr. John Preſcot, of Halifax, was buried near this place the 18th day of May, 1708. And in the ſame grave is interred the body of the above-named Mr. John Preſcot, Practitioner in Phyſic and Chirurgery, who died the 11th day of November, 1728, in the 53d year of his age.—

Alſo Sarah, his wife, who died June 10, 1739, in the 56th year of her age."

RAMSDEN.

On a pillar in the chancel: "Hic jacet Hugo Ramſden, filius Galfridi Ramſden, de Greetland, infra Vicariam de Halifax, Bacc. in S. S. Theol. olim Socius Collegii de Merton in Ac. Ox. poſtea Rector de Methley, in Comit. Ebor. demum Vicarius de Halifax. Vir dubium ſanctior, an doctior, ingenii acris, judicii ſubacti, eruditionis multiplicis, qui omne tempus deperire exiſtimabat quod non aut templo aut muſæo impertiabatur; qui dum vixit toti circumjacenti Regioni doctrina ſua prælucebat, et magis exemplo; atq; moriens triſte ſui apud omnes bonos, paciſq; Eccleſiæ cultores reliquit Deſiderium. Inductus eſt Vicarius de Halifax Non. Octob. An. Salutis 1628, et decimo ſeptimo Calend. Auguſti ſequentis vitam cum immortalitate commutavit.—Hoc mœrens monumentum poſuit Frater ejus natu minor, ejuq; in Vicaria de Halifax impar ſucceſſor, Henricus Ramſden."

To the word "commutavit," there is the ſame on a tablet in Methley church, put there in 1680, by one Robert Nalſon.

On a pillar oppoſite to the above: "Hic jacet Henricus Ramſden, filius natu ſecundus Galfridi Ramſden, de Greetland, infra Vicariam de Halifax, Artium Magiſter, necnon Collegii Lincoln. in inclyt. Oxon Academ. quondam Socius, tandemq; Vicarius de Halifax, ibidemq; fratris ſui Hugonis permagni. Licet multiq; nominis deceſſoris haud impar ſucceſſor, vir equidem multijugis eruditionis, et quod familiam ducit, ſpectatæ admodum probitatis, quo ſane egregie viguit, quicquid eſt,

eſt, quod in aliis aut ſuſpicimus eruditi, aut quod voneramur ſancti, literarum perinde decus pietatiſq; exemplum per duo præter propter annorum luſtra memor ſtationis muneriſq; ſui huic ſummopere invigilabat Eccleſiæ, ardens vita, verboq; lucens, quo temporis decurſu fidelis erat populi paſtor, cauſæ pauperum propugnator acerrimus, pacis Eccleſiæ ſtrenuus aſſertor, Juſticiæ publicæ, uti pro officio tenebatur, promptus licet cautus tamen et æquus diſpenſator, hujuſce loci ordinis regiminiſq; politici cum primis author, tandem lethali correptus victuſq; febri triſte ſui apud omnes relinquens deſiderium, gratamque memoriam non ſine juſtitio luctuqu publico ſpiritum in manus Domini reddidit, placideq; ſpe reſurrectionis fultus obdormivit anno Salutis 1637. ſeptim. calend. Martii. Hoc mœrens monumentum poſuit frater ejus Gulielmus Ramſden natu minor, Rectorque Eccleſiæ de Edgmund, in agro Salop.

In Engliſh.

RAMSDEN.

Here lie the remains of Hugh Ramſden, ſon of G. Ramſden, of Greetland, in the Vicarage of Halifax, B. A. formerly Fellow of Merton College, in Oxford, afterwards rector of Methley, in the county of York, and laſtly, Vicar of Halifax; a pious learned man, of a penetrating judgment, who thought that time was loſt which was not employed in the church or ſtudy. His example caſt a luſtre on this place and its environs, and at his death he was deſervedly regretted by his pariſhioners. He was collated to this Vicarage, in October, 1628, and put on immortality the 17th of Auguſt following.

ing. His younger brother and ſucceſſor Henry Ramſden, erected this teſtimony of affliction to his memory.

H. R.

In memory of Henry Ramſden, ſecond ſon of G. Ramſden, of Greetland, in this Vicarage, M. A. and fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, afterwards Vicar of Halifax, which office his brother Hugh Ramſden had enjoyed before him: a perſon well known for his learning and probity, (the ornament of letters) and an examplar of piety, faithful in the diſcharge of his function, and particularly attentive to the Church's intereſt for near eight years, exemplary in his life and converſation, a zealous defender of the poor, a ſtrenuous aſſertor of peace, a ready yet impartial diſpenſer of public Juſtice, and a principal promoter of the political order and good government of this place; being arreſted by a violent fever, to the unſpeakable regret of all, he rendered his ſoul into the hand of God, and calmly ſlept in Jeſus, March 7, 1637.—His brother William Ramſden, rector of Edgmund, in the County of Salop, erected this Monument to his memory.

RICHARDSON.

On a graveſtone near the font: "P. M. Johannis Richardſon, obiit anno Salutis 1702do, Ætatis ſuæ 89no. Sarah, daughter of the above John Richardſon, and wife of the Rev. Mr. Stephen Carr, of Honley, died Eaſter Eve, 1755, aged 90."

In Engliſh.

RICHARDSON.

Erected to the memory of John Richardſon, who died in 1702, aged 89.

ROSSENDALE.

ROSSENDALE.

"Here lieth the body of Jeremiah Roſſendale, of Shaw-hill, in Skircoat, who departed this life the 18th day of January, in the ſecond year of his age, Anno Dom. 1694. And alſo the body of Mr. Jeremiah Roſſendale, his father, who departed this life May 17th, and was interred May 27th, 1696."

ROBERTS.

On a ſtone in the Church-yard, oppoſite the great door: "Here lieth the body of John Roberts, of Hipperholme, who departed this life the 10th of November, in the year of our Lord 1721, and in the hundred and fourteenth year of his age." Tradition ſays, that he wanted a month. He was a carrier by trade, and uſed to ſay, that he had never drank above half a pint of liquor of any kind, at one draught.

ROKEBY.

On a monument formerly in the Chapel on the north-ſide of the Church, but now removed: "Orate pro anima Willielmi Rokeby, Jur. Can. Profeſſ. ac etiam Epiſcopi Medenſis et deinde Archiepiſc. Dublin, Capellæ fundatoris iſtius, qui obiit 29 Novembris, An. Dom. 1521."

In Engliſh.

ROKEBY.

Pray for the ſoul of William Rokeby, Profeſſor of Law, at Cambridge, Arch-biſhop of Dublin, and

and Founder of that College. He died November 29, 1521.

SHARP.

On a tablet in the Chancel, an angel in clouds, blowing a trumpet, and on a cloth hanging from it, theſe words: "Joannes, Dommus Archiepiſcopus Eborum, 1704." Arms of Sharp painted near the inſcription, impaled with thoſe of the See of York.

This was put up in honour to his memory, as he was born in the neighbouring pariſh of Bradford.

SAVILE.

In the Chancel, rouund the border of a ſtone, in antient characters: "(Pray) for the (Sa)wl of Thomas Savile, of Coplay, Eſquyer, the .... of July, (and) in the yeire of ower Lord God MCCCCCIXXX."

Dr. Johnſon ſays, the following was round a graveſtone in the Chancel, in old characters: "(Pray) for the Sawl of Thomas Savile, of Copley, Eſquyre ... (d)ay of July, the year of our Lord God MCCCCCXXXI."

SCARBROUGH.

On a ſtone near the font: "Here lieth the body of Suſan, late wife of Richard Scarbrough, of Halifax, who was buried November 17, A. D. 1678.

Spes prolis, Sponſi fulcrum, Matriſq; Suſanna
Solamen, tumulo hoc, hei! moribunda jacet.
Non tollitur relatio, cui eſt Mariti melioratio.
Tempus celerrime aufugit.

In

In Engliſh.

SCARBROUGH.

Approach and drop the tribute of a tear,
A faithful Wife ſleeps unmoleſted here,
Prop of her ſinking Spouſe while life remain'd,
Who all a Mother's tender cares ſuſtain'd;
Such virtue dies not with the mould'ring tomb,
Heir to the glories of a life to come.

STEAD.

"Near this place is interred the body of Mr. Valentine Stead, Merchant, who died May the 16th, 1758, aged 70. Alſo Naomi, his wife, who died October the 9th, 1740, aged 47. And ſeven of their children. Alſo two children of Valentine Stead the younger, who erected this monument."

Near the font on a graveſtone: Here lieth the body of Mary, the wife of Samuel Stead, of Halifax, who was buried the 29th of May, 1734, aged 82 years and 6 months. She was wife of the aboveſaid Samuel Stead, Salter, 58 years and 6 months."

Alſo Samuel Stead, huſband to the aboveſaid Mary, who departed this life the 4th day of December, 1736, aged 80 years, 10 months, and ſeven days.

Mr. Wright, page 195, remarks, that this Gentleman lived to ſee of his children, grand children, and great grand children ſixty-one in number.

SMITH.

On a ſtone in the Church-yard: Here lieth the body of Daniel Smith, the ſon of Matthew Smith, of Halifax, who departed this life the 28th day of February,

February, Anno Domini 1729, in the 18th year of his age.

Under this ſtone here lies, as you may ſee,
A lovely child, who once was dear to me,
Dearer to God, who took him hence away,
With whom I leave, until the final day.
Methinks I hear my lovely child ſay here,
Weep not for me, but for your children dear;
Make haſte to follow me, and then you'll ſee,
What is provided in eternity."

SOMERSCALES:

On a ſtone on the weſt wall of the Church: "Mr. Richard Somerſcales, of Halyfax, who died April the 8th, A. D. 1613, and who, by his laſt will, gave all his lands in Halyfax and Ovenden, (after the deceaſe of his ſiſter,) to the poor of the ſaid towns for ever, amongſt whom he gave 40s. to his ſiſter's huſband, for the term of his life."

SUNDERLAND.

Dr. Johnſon ſays, that the following was in the ſouth iſle of the Chancel: Here lieth the bodies of Robert, ſon of Richard Sunderland, of Coley, Eſq; and Judith, his daughter, who died January 19th, 1623. February 8th, 1623."

This was round a ſtone, on which were cut, in bad proportion, the figures of a man and woman kneeling down together; over their heads, On a ſhield, three lions paſſant; and for creſt, On an helmet a goat's head.

TILLOTSON.

In the Chancel, in letters of gold, on a tablet, with

with the arms of the Archiepiſopal See of Canterbury impaled with his own:

Johañes Tillotſon, Archiepūs Cantuar. natus Sowerbiæ, renatus, Halyfaxie, 3tio 8bris, 1630. Denatus Lambethæ, 22° Novēbris, A. D. 1694. Ætatis ſuæ 65."

In Engliſh.

JOHN TILLOTSON,

Archbiſhop of Canterbury, was born at Sowerby, baptized at Halifax, October 3, 1630, and died at Lambeth, November 22d, 1694, Aged 65.

THURSTON.

On a ſtone in the Chancel: John the ſon of John Thurſton, Gentleman, died the 6th of December, 1663. Orimur, morimur, oriemur. (In Engliſh.) We riſe, we fall, we ſhall ariſe.

Bleſt babe, who art ſo ſoon become
A man in Chriſt, with him at home."

WATERHOUSE.

In the North Chapel, on a ſtone with a man in armor upon it, in old characters: "Here lyeth the body of Robert Waterhouſe, of Halyfax, Eſquyer, which departed this life the . . . . of June . . . . (hav)ying lyved as one that ſhould dye."

Mr. Wright has called the above John, inſtead of Robert, and has put Gregory inſtead of Bryan, in the next epitaph.

The wife of the above Robert was buried in St.

Michael Belfray's Church in York. She died May 1ſt, 1592.

Near the above, but now deſtroyed (as ſuppoſed) was another figure of a man in armor, with this inſcription round, in old characters: "Here lyeth the body of Bryan Waterhouſe, of Halyfax, Gentleman, which departed this life the IV day of October, in the year of our Lord God, 1589.

In Dr. Johnſon's manuſcript Collections is the drawing of a tomb ſaid to be removed out of the North Chapel when the ſtairs were made which lead to the north gallery there, at the head of which was a ſhield of arms, viz. Waterhouſe, Or, a pile ingrailed ſable, quartered with Savile, parted per pale quarterly. 1. Boſſeville, of Gunthwaite. 2. Bendy of thirteen pieces, or and argent. 3 . . . . A lion rampant . . . over all a bend gules; fourth as firſt. Under theſe a ſcroll and motto, "Virtus vincit omnia." On the top of the tomb lay the figure of a man in armor, holding on his breaſt a ſhield, with the ſame arms as above: On one ſide of his head were, on a ſhield, the arms of Waterhouſe, on the other the coats of Waterhouſe and Savile, quartered; on one ſide of his feet, Waterhouſe impaled with Boſſeville, and on the other, Waterhouſe impaled with the ſame quarterings as are impaled in the ſhield on his breaſt. The above ſtairs were made in 1700.

In the middle iſle of the Church, on braſs plates, fixed to a ſeat near the pulpit, which are all torn off except the heads, a man kneeling, with a book in his hand, and oppoſite to him a woman kneeling, and a ſtring of beads hanging down from her waiſt.

On

On a label over the man, in old characters "Miſerere mei Deus, et ſalva me." On another label near the woman, in like characters; Miſerere mei Deus, ſecundum magnam miſericordiam." On a braſs plate over their heads; "I am the reſurrection and the life, ſaith the Lord. He that believeth in me, though he were dead yet ſhall he live, and he that liveth and believeth in me ſhall never die." Underneath, in the above characters: "John Waterhows, of Halyfax, and Agnes, hys wyff, which John dep'ted from this worlde the xxvii day of January, anno Dm. MCCCCCXXX.—Something wanting both at the beginning and end.

On the north ſide of the Church, where the deceaſed particularly deſired to be buried, is a tomb, on which is wrote: "Here lieth the body of Mr. John Waterhouſe, of Lower Ranns, in Northouram, who died April 4th, 1759, aged 60."—On the weſt end of the tomb:

Oh Chriſtian Reader! often think
Chriſt will appear,
How ſhall I then in judgment ſtand!

WATKINSON.

On a pillar on the ſouth ſide of the Chancel:—"H. M. Memoriæ ſacrum Mariaæ, filiæ unicæ Revdi Dni Edwardi Watkinſon, Capellæ de Luddenden in hac Vicaria Curat. Quæ nata veſperi præcedente Paſcha, Anno 1723, febre perquam maligna correpta occidit (heu nimium fugax et multum flebilis) Auguſti 24to, 1726."

In Engliſh.

WATKINSON.

This monument was erected to the memory of Mary, only daughter of Dr. Edward Watkinſon, curate of Luddenden, in this Vicarage. She was born on Eaſter Eve, in the year 1723, and being taken ill of a violent fever, quitted this life Auguſt 24, 1726.

WAINHOUSE.

On a braſs plate near the font: "Here lieth the body of Michael Wainhouſe, late of Binroyd, in Norland, buried the 21ſt day of October, A. D.—1684. Ut moriens viveret, vixit ut moriturus."

In Engliſh.

WAINHOUSE.

That in dying he might live, he lived as one ready to die.

WILKINSON.

On a grave-ſtone in the Chancel: "Joſeph Wilkinſon, A. M. quondam Vicarius de Chapel-Izod, juxta Dublin, in Hibernia, et Prebendarius de Caſtroknock, Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Sancti Patricii Dublin, poſtea Rector de Wigginton comitatu Ebor. et tandem huic Eccleſiæ par viginti annos præfuit Vicarius. Obiit 28 die Decembris, Anno Dom. 1711. Ætatis ſuæ 60.".

In

In Engliſh:

WILKINSON.

Joſeph Wilkinſon, A. M. formerly Vicar of Chapel-Izod, near Dublin, in Ireland, and Prebend of Caſtroknock, the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick, Dublin; afterwards Rector of Wigginton, in the county of York, and laſtly, Vicar of this church for near 20 years. He died December 28, 1711, aged 60.

WILSON.

At the bottom of the middle iſle: Ann, the daughter of Mr. John Wilſon, Curate of Honly, was buried the 4th day of November, 1725."

At the ſouth end of the weſt walk in the church, on a ſtone fixed to the wall: "Here lieth the body of John Wilſon, formerly Clark of the Pariſh Church of Halyfax, who was buried the 7th day of November, 1701."

This man, who was Clark of Ealand, was made Clark of Halifax by Dr. Hooke; and Wilſon, in the courſe of a diſpute which happened between them, having arreſted the Doctor, the latter perſuaded the other to ſhew him his licence, and when he had got it in poſſeſſion, would never ſuffer him to officiate any more.

TESTAMENTARY

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS

AT

HALIFAX.

From Mr. TORR's Manuſcript.

July 12, 1402, John del Burgh, of Halifax, made his will, and left his ſoul to God Almighty, St. Mary, and All Saints, and ordered his body to be buried in the pariſh church of Halifax.

November 21, 1437, Henry Savyle, of Halifax, Eſq. ſoul and body as above.

March 3, 1439, Richard Pek of Southouram.—Soul as above, body in the quire of the pariſh church of Halifax.

April 20, 1459, John Savyle, of Copley, Eſq.—Soul as above, body in the church, or church-yard of Halifax.

June 1, 1481, Thomas Wilkinſon, Vicar of Halifax, already mentioned.

April 4, 1482, William Marſhall, rector of Kirk-Sandal. Soul as above, body in Halifax church,

February 3, 1484, Richard Waterhouſe of Warley. Soul as above, body in the church or church-yard of St. John Baptiſt, Halifax.

April

April 29, 1510. Henry Savile, of Copley. Soul as above, body in the New Warke of Halifax.

February 15, 1530. Thomas Savile Bladeroyd, in Southouram.

Jan. 5, 1533, Thomas Savile, of Copley, Eſq.

1533, John Waterhouſe, of Skircoat.

1535, EdwardWaterhouſe, buried in the churchyard at Halifax.

1538, Richard Waterhouſe, of Shipden, body to be buried in the church of the holy prophet St. John the Baptiſt, of Halifax.

1541, John Illingworth, of Illingworth.

1543, Edward Waterhouſe, of Skircoat.

1543, William Illingworth.

1545, Humphry Waterhouſe, of Shelf. Soul to God Almighty, hoping through Jeſus Chriſt to be ſaved. "Here Proteſtantiſm began to ſhew itſelf, and mankind began to act more from principles of reaſon, and common ſenſe, than to bequeath their ſouls to the Virgin Mary, and all the Saints, who are only in the ſame condition that all living Saints will ſhortly be placed in, and who cannot help if they are applied to."

1545, John Waterhouſe, of Skircoat

1554, Henry Savile, of Copley

1556, John Waterhouſe, of Thollinges, in Warley.

1556, Richard Midgley, of Midgley

1569, Thomas

1569, Thomas Savile, of Copley

1570, Hugh Lacey, of Brearley, in Midgley, Eſquire.

1570, Thomas Savile, of Southouram, Gentleman.

1578, Anthony Waterhouſe, of Warley, Gentleman.

1586, Abraham Sunderland, of High Sunderland, Gentleman.

1620, John Holdſworth of Aſtey, Gentleman.

The fabrick of Halifax church is, by antient cuſtom, kept in repair by the inhabitants of the townſhip of Halifax, and nine other townſhips, which will be mentioned below; the Wardens or Repreſentatives of which towns attend at Halifax on the firſt Wedneſday of every month, to conſult with the Chruch-wardens of Halifax, about the neceſſary buſineſs relating to the church there.

The cuſtom in 1760, with regard to fixing the place of meeting, and perhaps for other purpoſes, was this:

1, Halifax—2, Sowerby—3, Northouram—4, Ovenden—5, Upper end of Warley—6, Lower end of Warley—7, Southouram—8, Hipperholm 9, Skircoat—10, Shelf—11, Midgley—12, Halifax again, becauſe they have two Church-wardens.

The proportions paid by theſe towns, towards repairs of the church, have been variable, as may be ſeen in an old church book in the hands of Mr. Scolfield, Surgeon, in Halifax.

In 1624 they ſtood thus: Halifax, 3l. 6s. 8d. Sowerby, 3l. Northouram, 2l. 13s. 4d. Ovenden, 2l. 13s. 4d.

2l. 13s. 4d. Warley, 2l. Hipperholm, 1l. 10s. Southouram, 1l. 10s. Midgley, 1l. 6s. 8d. Skircoat, 1l. 3s. 4d. Shelf, 16s. 8d. In 1655, Halifax, 2l. 5s. Skircoat, 12s. Ovenden, 1l. 8s. Southouram, 16s. Sowerby, 1l. 8s. 4d. Northouram, 1l. 5s. 11d. Upper-end of Warley, 13s. Lower-end, 8s. Hipperholm, 19s. 7d. Midgley, 13s. 1d. Shelf, 6s. 5d.

Sowerby ſometimes paid more than Halifax towards the repair of the church, and ſometimes leſs; it began to pay equal about 1669, and continues to do ſo ſtill.

The above nine towns have their chapels dependant on the mother church, but Skircoat ſeems not to be in any chapelry.

Sowerby and Luddenden have their own Regiſters, the reſt are ſent yearly to Halifax, and from thence tranſmitted to York.

The Vicar of the pariſh, as ſuch, has, a little before Eaſter, two names ſent in from each of the ſeven chapels dependant on his church, and he takes which he pleaſes for Warden, and publiſhes them, together with the Church-wardens for Halifax, at Eaſter, in Halifax church. All who are thus publiſhed are ſworn in together at the Viſitation, and act as one body.

Each of the above towns has a part of a Gallery appropriated to it in Halifax church, with the name of the town to which it belongs cut upon the front of it.

All the ten towns pay their fixed proportions not only to the repairs of the pariſh church, but to other

church expences, ſuch as ſacrament wine, books, veſtments, &c. on which account they all divide the poor's-box money in Halifax church, and the ſacrament money collected there.

All their banns of matrimony are publiſhed in the ſaid church, and not in any of their own chapels.

The Vicar is entitled to ſurplice dues, Eaſter dues, mortuaries, and ſmall tythes, from the ſaid towns; the inhabitants of which, it is ſaid, might all have reſorted to the mother church in Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe's time, and long after his death.

EALAND CHAPEL.

THIS is reputed to be the oldeſt place of worſhip in the whole pariſh, next to Halifax church. Some of the inhabitants here would have it believed, that it is nearly as old as the time of the Conqueſt. This Mr. Wright, page 35, denies, becauſe in Earl Warren's grant of his churches in Yorkſhire to the Priory of Lewes, no mention is made of any chapel then belonging to Halifax church, though in other inſtances, as Wakefield, Dewſbury, &c. where chapels belonged to thoſe mother churches, they are expreſsly conveyed by name.

Whether this argument be quite concluſive with regard to Ealand we will not ſay, becauſe it is not ſituated

ſituated in one of Earl Warren's manors; if it can be proved that the Vicar of Halifax has always preſented to it, it may be good, if not, it is defective, for the Earl would hardly convey what did not belong to him. There is, however, no mention of a church or chapel here in Domeſday-book.

On the north porch of Ealand chapel are the characters JO JO, one half on one ſide of the door, and the reſt on the other, which one Gentleman would have perſuaded us was the date of the building, viz. 1010; but we have ſeen no proof as yet that ſuch like numerals were at that time introduced into England.

Mr. Wright ſays expreſsly, page 70, that it was built ſome time before the year 1310; meaning, no doubt, that it was erected not long before that period. But he did not conſider, that in the original ſettlement deed of the vicarage of Halifax, dated in 1273, the Prior and Convent of Lewes tell the Archbiſhop of York, that the mother-church of Halifax, with its chapels, &c. was granted them by Pope Alexander IV. which Pope, if we miſtake not, died about the year 1260.

Now what chapels are likely to have belonged to the mother-church of Halifax at this early date? moſt probably the two parochial ones of Ealand and Heptonſtall, for no others pretend to ſuch antiquity.

The next proof of a place of worſhip here, which we have met with, is in an original deed which we ſaw at Okes, in Riſhworth, which mentions the "great altar at Eland." The witneſſes to this deed (which is not dated) are Richard del Schay, whom we have met with in deeds from 1313

to 1331, Roger de Schay, (the ſon of this Richard) in a deed dated in 1331, Adam del Rode, and Tho. de Eland, Cler. in a deed in 1321.

There is ſome little difficulty in accounting for the power of the Vicar of Halifax, for the time being, to preſent to this chapel of Ealand, as the manor, in which it ſtands, never belonged to the Earls of Warren, who were the original patrons of the mother-church within this vicarage.

It ſeems to us, that what is now called the parochial chapelry of Ealand, was looked upon as part of the pariſh of Halifax, before any place of religious worſhip was erected at Ealand, otherwiſe it had been a pariſh of itſelf to all intents and purpoſes, and totally unconnected with Halifax.

Ealand is ſerved by a ſtipendiary Prieſt, who receives yearly the ſum of four pounds from the Vicar of Halifax, which, we doubt not, took its riſe at the very firſt endowment of that Vicarage. And it ought to be noticed, that at that time of the day four pounds per annum, was a ſufficient maintenance for a Clergyman in ſuch a ſtation. Heptonſtall receives the ſame penſion.

Under the account of Halifax church which we endeavoured to ſhew, that it was the ſecond Earl of Warren and Surry, who died in 1138, by whom that, and other churches in Yorkſhire, were given to the Priory of Lewes; it appears alſo, that no chapels belonging to that church, are mentioned in the donation deed; ſo that, in all probability, none were then built; Halifax church itſelf being but, as it were, in its infancy; but there is expreſs mention of ſuch, a little before the year 1260; they were

were therefore ſet up between thoſe two dates, and, in our opinion, not long after this pariſh came into the hands of the Monks of Lewes, who might have good reaſons for this regulation, perhaps at the requeſt of the Rector himſelf, who might think this pariſh too large to be taken care of from one common center.

Whoever will carefully conſider this original diviſion of the pariſh into three parts, will find, that it was made with judgment; even townſhips themſelves being divided, for the greater eaſe of the inhabitants; thus Soyland, a part of Sowerby, was allotted to Ealand, and Eringden, another part of the ſame, was given to Heptonſtall.

The reaſon why a parochial chapel was fixed at Ealand, ſo near the mother church of Halifax, was probably by the intereſt of the family of Ealand of Ealand, who would naturally deſire to have ſuch a convenience on their manor, where they conſtantly reſided; it appears alſo to have been the moſt conſiderable ſettlement in all this diviſion.

There have been ſeveral attempts to prove Ealand and Heptonſtall diviſions to be diſtinct pariſhes of themſelves; but the fact, as it appears to us, is this; That originally the whole of what is now called the Vicarage of Halifax was one pariſh or rectory; that on ſome account or other this pariſh was divided into three parts, and two of theſe diviſions, having places of worſhip erected therein, were allowed, moſt probably, for the convenience of the inhabitants, to have parochial rights, that is, they were allowed to marry, baptize, and bury there; and the ſame regulation was continued when the Rectory was converted into a Vicarage; the Vicars, for

for the time being, (as the Rectors had done before,) paying yearly to the reſpective Miniſters of theſe places of worſhip (called then capellæ, or chapels) the ſum of four pounds for their maintenance; and doubtleſs for that reaſon preſenting to the ſame, as often as any vacancies happened, but reſerving to themſelves all the profits and advantages thence ariſing, except what was paid to the Prior and Convent of Lewes, as will appear from the firſt endowment of the Vicarage in 1273, wherein the Vicar had given him for his portion, inter alia, "omnes obventiones, et proventus, ſpectantes ad alteragium, excepta decima lanæ, et agnorum, et hedorum," which was kept by the Impropriators for their own uſe; and the above allowance to the ſaid Vicar, with what is farther mentioned in the ſaid endowment, was deemed ſo very ſufficient for him and his ſucceſſors, that they were bound by the ſame inſtrument to pay the ſalaries of the officiating Miniſters at the chapels within their Vicarage, which is done to this very day, without alteration of the original ſum.

Afterwards, on a diſpute between the Convent of Lewes, and the Vicar of Halifax, a compoſition real was made between them, in 1275, by Walter Gifford, Archbiſhop of York, who ordered, that the Vicar and his ſucceſſors for ever, ſhould enjoy the tythes of mills and calves, and ſhould likewiſe take the mortuaries within the Vicarage paying yearly to the Prior and Convent aforeſaid, four pounds thirteen ſhillings, which the Impropriator ſtill receives.

In the ſeparate diviſions of Ealand and Heptonſtall, the Clergy had then no original allowance but the ſtipends already mentioned, from the Vicars of

of Halifax; they were nothing therefore but ſtipendiary Prieſts, allowed, on account of the amazing ſize of the vicarage, to exerciſe parochial rights at their reſpective chapels.

We call them chapels, both becauſe they were called ſo from the beginning, and becauſe we cannot conceive how there ſhould be a church, where there is neither Rectory, Impropriation, nor Vicarial Right to any ſort of tithes.

It is no material objection againſt this opinion, that the incumbents appropriate the ſurplice fees to their own uſe, for this aroſe merely from the indulgence of one of the Vicars of Halifax, as is evident from the following inſtrument, entered in Halifax Regiſter, and dated in 1633. "Memorandum, that I John Thompſon, M. A. was elected and appointed Curate of Ealand, by Henry Ramſden, Vicar of Halifax, by whom I was allowed and authorized to receive the ſurplice fees at buryals, marriages, chriſtenings, &c. growing and ariſing within the ſaid chapelry, upon condition that the reſt of the inhabitants that uſually reſorted to divine ſervice to Eland, would make up the aforeſaid ſum forty pounds by year, or thereabouts, ſo as there might be a convenient maintenance for an able and ingenuous Miniſter. Signed J. Thompſon. Hen. Ramſden."

Such another paper, verbatim, was ſigned by Leonard Burton, Curate of Heptonſtall.

So late as the third year of the reign of Charles I. the Miniſters of Ealand and Heptonſtall were called Chaplains, as is evident from the following paſſage in Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum, page 189, taken from Hetley's Reports: "A

"A Chaplain that was under the Vicar of Halli-fax, libells againſt him in the Eccleſiſtical Court for his ſalary. And he preſcribes, that the Vicar ought to pay the Chaplain four pounds a year; and the Vicar prays a prohibition, 1. For that he alledges, that the Chaplains were eligible by him-ſelf; and becauſe that Chaplain was not elected by him, he is not Chaplain, but he is in of his own wrong, &c.

2. That perſcription for ſalary was triable at the common law. Yelverton, The ſalary is ſpiritual, as the Cure itſelf is ſpiritual, for which it is to be paid.

But a prohibition was granted until it was deter-mined to whom the election appertained; and that now depends by prohibition in this Court." This was Edward Sunderland, Curate of Ealand, againſt Dr. Clay.

The inhabitants of Ealand and Heptonſtall have pleaded preſcription for the chuſing of their reſpec-tive Miniſters; in particular, the latter had a great conteſt at law about this with the Vicar of Hali-fax, when the Judge was of opinion, that Hepton-ſtall was originally parcel of the pariſh of Halifax; but what weighed chiefly with him was, that the people of Heptonſtall had made no ſettle proviſion for the maintenance of their Curate, that chiefly conſiſting in voluntary contributions; therefore the election of a Curate by them was only an indul-gence of the Vicar of Halifax, and it was hard that ſuch an indulgence ſhould turn to a matter of right againſt him from whom it proceeded.

And

And what was the caſe of Heptonſtall in this reſpect, was exactly alſo that of Ealand.

Theſe two chapelries have alſo contended for the mortuaries within their reſpective diviſions; but the right to theſe is clearly with the Vicar of Halifax; firſt from the compoſition above-mentioned to have been made in 1275, for he was thereby bound to pay for theſe (inter alia) the yearly ſum of four pounds thirteen ſhillings to the Convent of Lewis, as impropriators of this benefice.

And the caſe was not altered at the diſſolution of the monaſteries, for this living being veſted by ſtatute in the Crown, the King, when he preſents to the Vicarage, grants theſe to the Vicar, as appears from this endowment.

In a book of accounts kept at Ealand, beginning March 12, 1561, it is ſaid, that the order for chuſing Church-wardens yearly within the pariſh or chapelry of Ealand, by the Gentlemen and chief pariſhioners is thus.

The Church-warden in Ealand two years, and Greetland one.

Riſhworth cum Norland year for year.

Barkiſland every year.

Stainland three years, and Old Linley one.

Raſtrick two years, and Brighouſe one.

Soyland three years, and Fixby one.

Soyland has the preſenter every year.

The moſt remarkable things in or about the fabric here are theſe.

In the eaſt window, quarterly France and England, with a label of three points, uncertain what colour; within the garter, Hony ſoit, &c. Above, a ducal crown or, turned up ermine, and lions ſupporting.

Theſe were the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, who died in 1399, and had Eland as part of his Honour of Pontefract.

The ſame are repeated, with falcons argent ſupporting, only the ducal crown on this is or, turned up argent, and the label ermine.

In the ſame window were alſo the arms of France and England, within garter, with Hony ſoit, &c. but no crown or ſupporters.

There were alſo ſome coats of private families painted in a window in this Quire, which Doctor Johnſon, who ſurveyed this place July 23, 1669, could not well make out, they were ſo defaced.

One of theſe coats contained, 1. Savile. 2. Gules, a plain croſs argent. 3. Thornhill, of Fixby. 4. Eland, viz. Gules, two barrulets between eight marlets argent, three, two, and three. 5. Argent, on a bend gules, three eſcallops or, for .... 6. Sable, an eſcutcheon within eight marlets in orle argent, for Rachdale, of Rachdale, parted per pale, argent, on a feſs ſable, three mullets of the field.

On another ſhield, three chevronels braced in baſe, and in another part of the quarterings, ſix billets, three, two, one; two others imperfect.

In a part belonging to Savile and Thornhill, a man kneeling at prayer, and in armor, his upper garment

garment alternately white and red, behind him, in the ſame poſture, his wife, her garment the ſame, only in two places thereof appear two bars gemells, argent; behind her, another woman, in the ſame poſture and dreſs.

There were alſo the following inſcriptions in the north quire: "Pray for the gude proſperity, mercy, and grace of Sir John Savile, knt. daughter and one of the heirs .... childere, and for the ſaul of his aboveſaid wief, daughter of Sir William Vernon, the which Sir John cauſyd this window to be made the yere ...."

In the north window there; Savile impailed with Scargil: "Pray ye for the ſouls of George Sayvell, ſon of John Sayvell, Eſquire, and of Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Scargill, Eſquire, which .... cauſed this window to be made."

At the beginning of Ealand Regiſter (the firſt date of which is April 1, 1559) is this entry:

"The window over the quier or chanell dore was made in the yere of our Lord 1310, as it was written in the ſame window where the glaſs was broken, An. Dom. 1618."

The Chancel at Ealand is called St. Mary's Quire; the North Quire, St. Nicholas's Quire; and that of the South, St. John's Quire.

THE

THE PRINCIPAL

EPITAPHS

AT

EALAND,

ARE THESE:

ASHETON.

On a grave-ſtone in the Chancel: "Hic in ſpe chriſtiana requieſcit Petrus Aſheton, A. M. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Preſbyter, et Parochiæ de Ealand in ſacris Adminiſter: Orthodoxæ Fidei et Doctrinæ ſanæ Theologus: Pietatis Exemplar: Pacis Cultor! Qui per decurſum annorum triginta et unius fideliter paſtorali functus munere, et reciproco omnium amore remuneratus, placide gregem ſimul cum anima Deo vocanti reſignavit 3 o^mo Octobris, A. D. 1691. Ætatis 55to.

Fil.		Die	Menſis	A. D.	
Thomas,	obiit	22do	Dec^bris	1684	13^tio
Johannaes,		9no	Maii	1675	1mo
Petrus,		9no	Junii	1674	1mo

"Hic etiam (cum Infante) jacet Samuel filius Rich. Petty, Curati de Ealand, qui unicam P. Aſheton filiam uxorem ſibi adjunxit. Obiit Aug. 22, A. D. 1709. Ætatis ſuæ 2do.

"Hic etiam jacet Suſanna ejuſdem R^di. Petty filia. Sepulta fuit 11mo Aprilis, A. D. 1711. Ætatis ſuæ 8vo."

On a grave-ſtone in the Chancel: "Reliquiæ hic repoſitæ Petri Aſheton, Curati de Mildraw, in com. Lancaſtri, (filii Petri Aſheton propinq; tumulati) qui animam Deo reſignavit 5to die Aug. 1718. Ætatis 42.

"Atque Rich^di Petty, Curati de Ealand, qui animam efflavit vivacem 7mo die Martii, 1723.—Ætatis ſuæ 49."

In Engliſh.

ASHTON.

"Here reſts in chriſtian hope, Peter Aſhton, A. M. preſbyter of the Engliſh church, and curate of Ealand; a divine of (an) orthodox, faith, and ſound doctrine; an example of primeval piety, and a lover of peace: After having faithfully diſcharged the paſtoral office 31 years; being univerſally beloved, he calmly reſigned his flock, together with his ſoul, at the call of God, October 30, 1698, aged 55.

In this place (with an infant) ſleeps Samuel, ſon of Richard Petty curate of Elland, who married the only daughter of P. Aſhton. He died Auguſt 22d, A. D. 1709, aged 2 years. Alſo, Suſanna, the daughter of Richard Petty, was interred here, April 11, A. D. 1711, aged 8 years.

In this place are depoſited the remains of Pete^r Aſhton, curate of Mildraw, in the county of Lancaſter, ſon of P. Aſhton, deceaſed, who reſigned his ſoul to God, Auguſt 5, 1718, aged 42. Richard Petty died March 7, 1723. aged 49.

BOSWELL.

BOSWELL.

In the North Quire, the figure of the greateſt part of a woman, in a praying poſture, and four children below, alſo praying; over the children heads the names Elezabeth, Mary, Jane, Dorithy. On the right ſide of the woman's head the arms of Savile; on the left, thoſe of Boſwell impaled with .... a ſaltire ingrailed .... in a chief three roſes ....— Inſcription round the ſtone: "Here the ſlepeth the body of Francis, daughter of Godfrey Boſwell, Eſq; wife of John Savile, of Newhall, Eſquire, whoſe ſoul returned to God that gave it, February 26, 1609, aged 60 years."

BAIRSTOW.

In the Chapel-yard: "Reliquiæ hic reponuntur Jeremiæ Bairſtow, Viri, ſi quid venerationis ſibi vendicant, Literarum ſcientia, rerum ſacrarum peritia, morum probitas, vitæ ſanctitas, reverá reverendi. Qui poſtquam per annos triginta et amplius, gregi quodam chriſtiano Paſtor fidelis invigilaſſet, officii rationem, animamq; Deo reddidit 27 Julii, 1731." This was compoſed by the Rev. Mr. Elſton. See below.

In Engliſh.

BAIRSTOW.

"Here is depoſited the remains of Jeremy Bairſtow, a truly venerable man, if the ſcience of letters, probity of manners, and ſanctity of life have any claim to that character, during a term of more than 30 years. He was a faithful and vigilant Paſtor

tor over a chriſtian congregation, and commended his ſoul to God July 27, 1731.

C L A Y.

From Dr. Johnſon's manuſcript: "Hic jacet ſepultus Johannes Clay, de Clayhouſe, qui obiit decimo octavo die Junii, 1616." On the ſame ſtone: "Here lieth Captain John Clay, deceaſed, September 13, 1643."

In Engliſh.

C L A Y.

Near this place lies interred John Clay, of Clayhouſe, who died June 18, 1616.

E L S T O N.

In the Chapel-yard: "M. S. Hananiæ Elſton, A. M. qui ingenio acri, limato, ſubacto, morum probitate, et aperto illo animi recte ſibi conſcii candore, veram pietatem, fidem, humanitatem, cælituſq; demiſſam Chriſtianis libertatem, excolebat, tuebatur, promovebat: Qui magnas opes, famamve mortaleis inter neque quæritans, neque aſſecutus, ſuorum tamen amorem bonorum omnium, quotquot illum norant, benevolentiam conciliaret, ſib ſummi certe Judicis favorem adeptus eſt. Quis enim Viator meliore jure beatam ſperet immortalitem? Obiit 22 Junii, 1738."

This was compoſed by the Rev. Mr. Crowther, late Vicar of Otley.

In

In Engliſh.

ELSTON.

"Sacred to the memory of Ananias Elſton, M. A. who, with a penetrating, correct, yet well-governed judgment, by (a) probity of manners, and an open undiſguiſed candour of mind, conſcious of its integrity, cheriſhed, defended, and promoted true piety, faith, humanity, and chriſtian liberty; who, without either ſeeking or acquiring opulence and fame, conciliated the affections of his friends, and the kind regards of all good men who knew him. We truſt he has obtained the favour of his Judge——for what mortal traveller had better grounds to hope for a happy immortality? He died 22d June, 1738.

ELLISTONES.

In the Chapel-yard, over Henry Elliſtones, who died at Howroyde, 1697: "Ullamne in rebus humanis, Lector, certitudinem eſſe reris, cum ipſum hominen una diſſolvat hora?"

In Engliſh.

ELLISTONES.

"Can you ſuppoſe, reader, there is any ſtability in human things, when a ſingle hour can diſſolve the man himſelf?"

GRANTHAM.

On a marble monument: "Heare lyes the body of Thomas Grantham, of Muxe, in the county of Yorke, Eſq; ſonne of Thomas Grantham, late of Goltho,

Goltho, in the county of Lincolne, Eſquire. He married Frances, the ſecond daughter of Sir George Wentworth, of Wooley, and departed this life the firſt day of April, at Fixby, in the 35th year of his age, Anno Dom. 1668."

" John Grantham, the youngeſt ſonne of the the ſaide Thomas Grantham, of Goltho, departed this life the ſeventh day of March, at Fixby, in the 17th year of his age, Anno Dom. 1667, and lyes in this Queare."

" Heer lyes the body of Frances Grantham, wife to Thomas Grantham, Eſquire, who died March 12, 1692, and lyes interred in her huſband's grave.

Beſide them lyes Vincent Grantham, their only ſon, who died when he was 12 years of age, whoſe bodyes now reſt in peace, waiting the reſurrection of the juſt."

HORTON.

On a marble monument near the communion table: " Near this place below lies interred the body of William Horton, of Howroyde, Eſq. who died in the 64th year of his age, 1715-16.

He married Mary, the youngeſt daughter of Sir Richard Muſgrave, of Heaton-Caſtle, in the county of Cumberland, Baronet, by whom he left two ſons, William and Richard; the eldeſt, William Horton, of Coley, Eſq. died in the 38th year of his age, in 1739, and Richard Horton, the younger ſon, of Howroyde, Eſq. who died a bachelor, in the 35th year of his age, in the year 1742. In memory of whom this monument was erected by

the relict and mother of the deceaſed, and preſent poſſeſſor of Howroyde, Mrs. Mary Horton, who deſignedly omitted many deſerved praiſes, leſt ſome honour ſhould thereby redound to herſelf." Arms, Horton impaling Muſgrave.

On a white marble monument near the Communion Table: "In memory of Thomas Horton, of Barkiſland-hall, and Everilde, his wife, daughter of John Thornhill, Eſq. of Fekiſby, by whom he had ſix ſons and five daughters, of which the only ſurvivors were, Eliſabeth, married to Richard Bold, Eſq. of Bold, in Lancaſhire. Suſanna, married to Richard Beaumont, Eſq. of Whitley-hall, and Anne Horton, here interred, April the 22d, 1750. By whoſe order this monument was erected."

Arms, Horton quartered with Gledhill, Barkiſland, and Thornhill.

There is a miſtake made on the above monument, by miſplacing the names of Eliſabeth, and Suſanna, but it is here corrected.

HOILE.

In the Chapel-yard over one John Hoile: Deo, ac conjugi pius, juſtus ac propoſiti tenax, amicis certus, omnibus affabilis, ac ſi quid ultra eſt, ſit tota vita pro epitaphio. Vade, et tu fac ſimiliter."

In Engliſh.

JOHN HOILE:

Devout towards God, affectionate to his Wife, juſt and ſteady to his purpoſe, ſincere to his friends, affable

affable to all, and if aught remains, let his whole life be his Epitaph.—Go and do thou likewiſe.

HANSON.

From Dr. Johnſon's Manuſcripts: "Here ſleepeth the body of Nicholas Hanſon, one of the Attornies of the Common Pleas, Servant to Sir John Savile, Baron of the Chr. a favourer of religion, whoſe ſoul returned to his Saviour November 7, 1613."

The oldeſt date upon the grave-ſtones at Ealand is this "John Hanſon de Woodhouſe, 1599. Æt. 82."

There are alſo above twenty pieces of poetry in this Chapel-yard, but the compoſition is not worth recording; we ſhall, therefore, only take notice of a ſigularity on one of the grave-ſtones, which is an anagram upon one Maria Tailour, which it ſeems will make A mari alto rui, and then follows this obſervation, by way of alluſion:

"From ſeas of woes, which were due to my crimes
Death ſnatcht me hence, to go to reſt betimes."

There is alſo a couplet over one Elizabeth Brooke, which has been a little admired:

"She was — but room forbids to tell you what;
Think what a wife ſhould be, for ſhe was that.

CURATES of EALAND.

It is impoſſible to give a perfect liſt of theſe; the following is the beſt which we can make out:

Thomas Strenger, Chaplain of the Parochial Chapel of Elande, 1459.

James Butterfield, 1544 married to Elizabeth Gill. See Halifax Regiſter.

Michael Savile, July, 1561.

Robert Milner, Curat. de Eland, ſepult. December 22, 1565.

Richard Worral, entered to the Curacy, 1588.

Conſtanus Maud, was buried November 17, 1600.

Edward Sunderland, A. M. of Clare-hall, Camb. entered to the Curacy in 1601, was buried February 1, 1632.

John Thompſon, entered in 1633.

Robert Houldſworth, 1651.

. . . . Abbot, in 1650, and 1652.

Robert Towne, 1652, for whom ſee Calamy's account of ejected Miniſters, page 809.

R. Walker, 1656, and to March, 1661.

Joſiah Brodeheade, March 2, 1663 and 1664.

Peter Aſheton, A. M. March 4, 1667. Buried at Ealand, November 3, 1698.

Richard Petty, March 5, 1699, and 1703.

Jeremiah Bairſtow, 1721, died July 28, 1731.

George Smith, died December 4, 1733.

Thomas Alderſon, March, 1734.

Samuel Ogden, D. D. March, 1747.

George Burnet.

There

There was alſo one Hugh Gledhill, Curate here, but at what time uncertain.

We do not find that there was more than one Chantry at Ealand, the hiſtory of which is this. By an inquiſition taken an Pontefract, 19 Ric. II. the Jurors ſay, that it is not to the damage of the Lord the King, if the King grant to John Neele, Parſon of Tankerſley, John Wath, Vicar of the church of Huddresfeld, John de Diſhford, Chaplain, and Will de Heton, that they may of new make, eſtabliſh, and found, a certain Chantry of one Chaplain in the chapel of Elande, annexed to the pariſh church of Halifax; and may give and aſſign to a Chaplain of the Chantry aforeſaid, one meſſuage with appurtenances in Elande, and a certain yearly rent of eight marks, to be perceived out of the manor of Wyke, near Okenſhaw, and of one meſſuage, 200 acres of Land, 20 acres of meadow, and ſix acres of wood, with the apputenances, in Himſworth. In conſequence of this, the above-named perſons founded the ſaid Chantry for one Chaplain, preſentable by Sir John Savill, Knt. and Iſable his wife, and their heirs, within fifteen days from the time of any vacation, for the ſaid Chaplain to celebrate therein, at the altar of St John Baptiſt, for the good eſtate of John Duke of Acquitain and Lancaſter, of John Sayvill, Knt. and Iſabel his wife, and the children of the ſaid John and Iſabel, and for the ſouls of the ſaid Duke, and ſaid John and Iſabel, and the ſouls of their children after death; and for the ſouls of Henry late Earl of Lancaſter, John Sayvill, and Margery his wife, parents of the ſaid John Sayvill, Knt. alſo of Thomas de Eland, and Joan his wife, parents of the ſaid Iſable, of John Rylay, Thomas Croſs, Chaplain,

lain, and Richard Schepard, of Eland, and the friends and benefactors of the ſaid John Sayvill, Knt. and Iſabel, and for the ſouls of all the faithful deceaſed.

It is worth remarking, that from what has been ſaid, it evidently appears, that Eland chapel was not erected purely as a chantry chapel, ſince it was more than a cenutry after its being firſt built that we hear of a chantry Prieſt there. The argument, therefore, made uſe of, to exclude the Vicar of Halifax from preſenting to this, becauſe it has been a chantry chapel, and privately endowed, is ill founded, both becauſe it was ſet up merely as a chapel of eaſe to Halifax; and ſuppoſing it had been otherwiſe, yet we find, that the Priory of Lewis firſt granted it to the Vicar of Halifax, and afterwards the King himſelf did the ſame, when, after the diſſolution, he was impowered by ſtatute to preſent to this living.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS,

At ELAND.

FROM TORR's MS.

1399, John Sayvill, of Eland Chevalier.

1529, John Thornhill, of Fixby, to be buried within the chapel of our bleſſed Lady St. Mary, of Eland, in St. Nicholas Quire, or in the Chancel thereto adjoining.

1545, John Sayvill, of Newhall, Gen. 1566, Henry Sayvil, of Bradley.

1565, John

1567, John Thornhill, of Fixby.

1580, Thomas Savile, of Eland.

1583, Elizabeth, widow of John Thornill, of Fixby, esq.

1598, Bryan Thornhill, of Fixby.

1607, John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq.

1669, John Thornhill, of Fixby, esq.

HEPTONSTALL CHAPEL.

THIS chapel, which is dedicated to St. Thomas of Becket, has exactly the same parochial rights as Ealand, so that what was said of that chapel and chapelry, with regard to the mother-church at Halifax, is true of these. There have been several disputes here between the Curates and the Vicars of Halifax, about the right of presentation, mortuaries, &c. but the said Vicars continue to present both to Heptonstall and Ealand, as chapels within their vicarage, and to receive thence mortuaries Easter-offerings, and every thing usually belonging to Vicars excepting surplice dues, which were given (as mentioned under Ealand) to both these curacies in the time of Henry Ramsden, and continued to them by all his successors.

Wright, page 70, says, this chapel was built about the year 1340; but for our own part, we think it to be coeval with Ealand, and to have been

been erected before the year 1260, for the reaſon already mentioned.

This Chapel was once polluted by effuſion of blood, on which account, a licence bearing date December 20, 1482, was granted by the Ordinary for the inhabitants of the village of Heptonſtall and pariſh of Halifax, to meet in a convenient place to celebrate divine ſervice, till the chapel be reſtored.

It may not be amiſs to take notice here, that Joſeph Wilkinſon, Vicar of Halifax, in the Chancery-ſuit about Heptonſtall, ſwore, that he had heard, and believed it to be true, that the family of Saviles did formerly build and endow the chantry chapels of Heptonſtall and Ealand, and did build and repair part of the pariſh church of Halifax: and that there was ſome agreement between the inhabitants of Ealand and Heptonſtall chapelries, and the reſt of the inhabitants of Halifax pariſh, and the Saviles, that the ſaid inhabitants ſhould repair their ſeveral chapels, and that the other inhabitants in the pariſh of Halifax, who were nearer to the pariſh church, ſhould repair the ſame at their own charge.

How far this may be true in other reſpects, we will not ſay, but it is not likely that the Saviles built Ealand chapel, for it was erected long before they had any eſtate there; and we take the ſame to be true alſo of Heptonſtall.

Another aſſertion, made uſe of in the ſame diſpute by the Vicar of Halifax, was equally falſe, that Heptonſtall was originally a chantry chapel, but afterwards became parochial; for there is reaſon to believe, that it had parochial rights before a chantry

try was ever founded in it. The chantries which were founded therein were these, as inserted in the Archbishop's certificate mentioned under Ealand.

1. A chantry there (no Founder's name mentioned) worth yearly five pounds.

2. The service of our Lady there, worth four pounds yearly.

From this there is a variation in Willis's History of Abbies, vol. ii. page 292.; for under the title of Heptonstall is this: "Virgin Mary's Chantry. To Richard Michell, Incumbent, 3l. 12s."

But we have an old manuscript, wherein the sums to both agree with the Archbishop's certificate, as does Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon, vol. i. page 68.

In a list of the tythes paid in the vicarage of Halifax, in the reign of Henry VIII. is the following entry: "For the lands in Stansfeld belonging to the Chauntry of the blessed Virgin Mary in the church of Heptonstall, 12d."

LIST OF CURATES

AT

HEPTONSTALL,

FROM DIFFERENT AUTHORITIES.

21 HENRY VI. Thomas Marshall, of Heptonstall, Capellanus.——1572, William

Mitchell. ——1579, William Ireland.——1586, John Hanley, —— 1647, Richard Coore, —— 1652, James Crouchley.——1655, Daniel Towne. ——1656, ... Eagland.——1660, ... Diglin. ——July, 1662, ... Ferret.——July, 1663, and to 1665, Jeremy Hay.——1668, and to 1703, Daniel Towne.——1713, Thomas Greenwood.

The liſt from Heptonſtall Regiſter is this: 1609, ... Booth.——1615, ... Scholfeilde.—— 1630 and 1631, William Smith.——1632 and 1633, Leonard Burton.——1636 and 1641, Robt. Gilbodie.——1644, Ma. Boothe.——1645 and 1649, Richard Coore.——1654, James Chrichley. ——1661, Will. Aiglin.——1662, Joſeph Ferret. He was buried at Halifax.——1663 and 1667, Jeremy Hey.——1669 and 1712, Daniel Towne, who died May 3, 1712.——1712 and 1744, Thomas Greenwood, who had in this laſt year for his ſucceſſor, Toby Sutcliffe, the preſent Curate.

All the above we have found to be Curates in the years ſpecified.

TESTAMENTARY BURIALS

AT

HEPTONSTALL.

ROBERT SHAGH, buried in the churchyard of the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, of Heptonſtall, 1467, in the 7th year of the reign of Edward IV.

This

This from a manuſcript in the Britiſh Muſeum, Harleian Collection, No. 797; and from hence may be ſeen, among numberleſs other inſtances which might be produced, what little diſtinction was formerly made in this pariſh, between the words church and chapel; they ſometimes were certainly meant to convey the ſame idea, as where Richard Waterhouſe, of Shelf, ordered by will, in 1617, ſome legacies to be paid in the chapel church of Coley.

Laurence Stansfeld, of Stansfeld's, Will, proved March 10, 1534, his body to be buried in the church or chapel of Heptonſtall.

George Wheatley, of Heptonſtall's, Will, proved Auguſt 25, 1586, his body to be buried in the chancel at Heptonſtall, amongſt the bodies of other faithful people. Regiſters at York.

In the chancel, near the communion table, is the following epitaph is capitals: "1712. The Revd. Mr. Daniel Towne, who ſupplied the cure of ſouls in this church of Heptonſtall 44 years, died May 3, and was here buried the 8th, aged 81. His laſt Text was, *Buye the truth and ſell it not.* Prov. xxiii. 23."

In one of the iſles is an antient grave-ſtone, the inſcription round which is worn out, but a Calvary Croſs is ſtill viſible thereon.

On one of the windows are the arms of Stansfield, of Stansfield; date in old numerals, 1508.

Alſo ſufficient remains to ſhew, that the twelve Apoſtles have been painted there, and with each of them, in antique characters, the part of the Creed inſcribed to him.

On a pillar towards the north is the antient mark for Jeſus.

There once was an organ here, as appears from the following entry in the Regiſter book: Mem. The 21 day of April, Ano Dom. 1572, in the pariſh church of Heptonſtall there were laid up in the coffer, with the Regiſter book, 120 organ pipes; and 16 great pipes, 5 wood pipes, and 15 lead pipes, were laid up with Richard Bently, in Heptonſtall, for the uſe of the pariſh, in the preſence of, &c."

The chapel of Heptonſtall was made uniform in 1634, and every man's particular form or ſeat appropriated to him.

RASTRICK CHPEL.

IN an old Manuſcript relating to this Chapel, the moſt material parts of which we ſhall here copy verbatim.

"M^dum. that in the thirtye neyne yeare of Queene Elizabeth a Parlyamente was begon at Weſtminſter the 24 of October, A^o. Dom^i. 1597, and divers ſtatuts there enacted and agreid upon, amongeſte which was a godlye ſtatute made, intituled, An Acte to reforme deceits and breaches of truſte, touching lands gyven to charitable uſes, &c. by virtue of which Acte a Commiſſion was awarded forthe of hir Maties heighe Cowrte of Chauncerye to the Righte Reverend Father the Lord Archbiſhope of Yorke, and divers other Noblemen and Gentilmen

Gentilmen in Yorckeſhier, to enquiere of the breaches aforſaid.

"By vertue of whiche Commiſſion, Sir John Savile, of Bradley, Knt. one of the Barons of Theſchequer, Sir John Savile, of Holoye, Knt. John Favor, Doctor of Law, Vicar of Halifax, Roberte Kaye, and Will. Rameſden, Eſquier, two Juſtices of Peace, &c. ſate in Eland, and impanelled a Jurye, to enquire of the breaches aforſaid, which Jurye amongeſte other things preſented as followeth.

"Item, we preſente, that in the towne of Raſtricke there is one awncyente chappell, buyldid as is thoughte above two hundreth yeares ſince by the inhabitants of Raſtricke, whiche was dedicated to St. Mathewe, and wherein devine ſervice hath bene uſed within the memorye of man, whiche is converted to a lathe or barne, to the great hurte of the inhabitants there, and late ſolde unto Roberte Rameſden, late of Raſtricke, by Will. Tuſſer, Clercke of the Duchye, under color of a commiſſion made unto hym, in the two and twentye yeare of his Heighnes reigne, for ſale of ſome improvements. Theye do not knowe of any lands or tenents gyven to the maintenance of the ſervice ther, ſave one chappel-yeard, and one howſeſteede, now in ruyne, wherein ſomtyme (as reporte is) dwellyd a Hermit, who was a principal founder of that Chappell. But the inhabitants be deſyerous, in regard theye be two miles from the churche, that it be to them agayne reſtored, and theye meane, by a voluntarye ſtipend, to maintey.ne divine ſervice there againe, as was in former times uſed."

"This preſentement was, amongeſt other things, returned

returned by force of the ſaid commiſſion unto the heighe Courte of Chauncerye.

"Mdum. that it was the good .... of the ſaid Mr. Baron Savile, upon ſuite to hym made by yong Mr. Thornehill and John Hanſon, upon the laſt daye of Julye, Aº 43 Eliz. to call before hym Henrye Rameſden, ſonn and heire of the ſaid Roberte, being his cooſen, ſheweing unto hym that nether his late father nor he had anye right in that Chappell, (but as other inhabitants hade,) nor Mr. Tuſſer had anye right to graunte it, being a Chappell of ſuch antiquitye as it was; and he orderyd, by aſſent of the ſaid Mr. Thornehill, John Hanſon, and Henrye Rameſden, that the inhabitants of Raſtricke ſhold peye unto hym forty ſhillings, in regard his father had diſburſed ſom charge to Mr. Tuſſer, and that he ſhold ſurrender his right in the Chappell, and a parcell of land lickeind for a garth to it, to the uſe of the inhabitants of the towne. This order was made in wrytinge, and thereunto the ſaid Baron ſett his hand, and the ſaid Henrye Remeſden alſo. The moneye was peid unto Henrye, and he ſurrendrid accordinglye, as appeareth by the order and by the cowrtinge of this ſurrender."

Then follows an account of the charges of repairing this Chapel; under which it appears that a common day work was made by moſt of the inhabitants of Raſtrick, March 28, 1602, when the old wall about the garth was pulled down, and a new one begun.

In April following Raſtick Chapel was feſcyd to be walled to the ſquare, after the rate of 3s. 4d. a roode, to be begun the day after Palm Sunday, and to be finiſhed before the 20th day of Auguſt.

Auguſt

Auguſt 2d, another common day work was made, and one end of the Chapel pulled down, and enlarged in length ſix yards, the breadth being the ſame as the old Chapel. It then proceeds thus.

"Mdum, that the olde Chappell in Raſtrick was buyldid of two heights, to witt, the Chappell of one rate, and the Queere of another. The breadthe of the olde Chappell was the ſame the nowe is; yt conteynid in lenthe .... yeards, and in heighte two yeards and a half beſyde the Queere. The Queere of the olde Chappell before it was pulled downe, conteynid in lenght fower yeards and a foote, and in heighte to the ſquare two yeards and half a foote."

"Theer was placed in this Chappell the image of owre Ladye, graven in wood, the image of St. Matthewe, unto whome it was dedicated, and the image of one other Sancte. And theer ſtood in the ſtreet, nye to the Chappell-door, one Croſs of ſtone, verye finelye graven with frettid worck."
N. B. This yet remains, with the top broken off.

Then follow more accounts, amongſt which are theſe remarks: "The 17th daye of Auguſt, 1602, the reſydue of the Chappell was pulled downe, and the old Queere. John Thornhill, yonger, and John Hanſon, feſcid the Queere wall at 3s. 4d. a roode, and they bare the charge of a great ſtone windowe. Henrye Ramſden made another windowe, and walled about the ſame."

Whole charges of the Chappel to the ſquare, 48s. 4d. Of the gavell end, above ſquare, 4s. 6d. Walling the Queere, (beſides the two windows) 23s. 4d. For ſtones getting and labourers wages, 5s. 6d. Total, 4l. 1s. 8d.

The

The roof coſt in workmanſhip, 30s. Sufficient timber was given to the old to make it with.—The 14th day of November, 1602, the Chapel was feſcid to theake for 20s. Some ſlate was given.—The whole charge of this was 35s 11d. Charge of plaſtering, at 1½d. a yard, 39s. 4d. The ſeating of the Chapel, beſides timber, (which was moſtly given) coſt 3l. 13s. 4d. Amongſt the reſt a good aſh tree was at that time forced down the river by a flood, from Copley-hall to Raſtrick, which Mr. William Savile, the owner of Copley, thought fit to give towards ſeating the Chapel. Paving in the Chapel coſt 9s. 10d. For pulpit making, 5s. 4d. viz. 2s. 8d. for workmanſhip, and the ſame for diet; the wood was given. Glaſs for windows, 14s. 10d.

A bell was borrowed of Mr. William Ramſden for a time.

"M^dum, that Gilberte Tomſon, of Mirfeilde, aged threeſcore and .... years, who had ſervid as a Clerck in .... for many yeares, was toleratid by Mr. Doctor Faver, Vicar of Halifax, to reed divine ſervice theere, durante bene placito of hym and the inhabitants, and he did the firſt ſervice 1°. Jan. A°. 1603

"M^dum, that the ſtales were twentye beſyd the Queere, and the tax of the townſhippe 13s. 4d. being twentye tymes 8d. And the wear thus intended:

"Mr. Thornhill, for all his landes in Raſticke, 3s. 4d. being one fourth part of the towne, fyve ſtales.——Henrye Rameſden and his tenants, 20d. two ſtales and an half; and in the like proportion for all the reſt.

"M^dum,

"Mdum, that theere was ordinarye ſervice ſo diſtincklye done and redd, and pſalmes ſo well tuned and ſonge in that Chappell, that pleaſyd Mr. Doctor Favor (to encourage the people in weldoinge) to preache there in May, 1606, and Mr. More, parſon of Giſeleye, and divers other, had preached theer before. Note, that before his com ynge the great windowe next the pulpitt, which was the Queere window in the olde Chappelle, beeing of wodd, was taken down, and a newe windowe of ſtone theere made and glaſſed at the charges of Johann, the wieff of John Hanſon; that window coſt 30s. beſyde the carryage from Greetland.

"Mdum, that theere was ſuche reſorte of people to this Chappell, that the twenty ſeates made wold not place them, and the inhabitants thought good to ſtale the nether end of the Chappell. John Hanſon bore the charges of an outſhott on the north ſide of the Queere."

In Feb. 1606, Mr. Ramſden calling for his bell which he had lent, the inhabitants bought a new one, which coſt 3l. 13s. and with the whole expence attending it 4l. 12s. The above is the only account we can give of the antiquity of this Chapel, except that in two deeds, dated in 1411, we have ſeen mention of the Chapel-yard, and in another of the ſame Date, of the Chapel-croft here.

CURATES of RASTRICK.

1411, Dom. Johannes Pip[e]. as by deed.—1630, or thereabouts, Roger Attey. —— 1650 . . . . Waterhouſe. —— Feb. 26, 1652, and to 1655, John Kaye, Paſtor of Raſtrick. —— 1655 . . .

Mitchel. —— 1656 to 1658 . . . . Jones. —— Feb. 1661 . . . . Robinſon. ——Feb. 1664, Matthew Shirt. ——Feb. 1666, John Baſkervile. —— Feb. 1674, Peter Bell. —— Feb. 1676, Dennis Hayford. —— June, 1688, ... Hanſon. —— March 5, 1689, ... Walker. —— 1694 and 1703, Robert Laycock. ——Feb. 1713, Edward Waring. ——Feb. 1719, John Metcalf. ——Feb. 1748, George Braithwaite.

N. B. Mr. Robinſon abovementioned was one of the ejected Miniſters. See Calamy, vol. ii. page 818, where alſo a Mr. Aſhley it ſaid to have been a Preacher at Raſtrick, though not a fixed one.—For him ſee Calamy, vol. ii. page 183, 184, 818.

RIPPONDEN CHAPEL,

DEDICATED to St. Bartholomew, ſtands in the townſhip of Barkiſland. There is no account in what year this Chapel was firſt founded.

The old Chapel extended itſelf from the old Bridge end, along by the preſent Chapel-yard wall towards the ſouth eaſt, and the rivulet called the Cob-Clough run under it, and in the great flood in May 1722, was the cauſe of its being demoliſhed. It had been rebuilt in 1610; and ſoon after the rebuilding of it, an old man then living in Barkiſland, whoſe name was John Waterhouſe, being childleſs, and bearing a charitable mind, (as ſaid in a paper at Howroyd,) gave the ſum of ten pounds to be beſtowed in erecting and ſetting up a chamber in

in the lower end of the ſaid Chapel, which was accordingly performed, and uſed for that purpoſe for ſeveral years.

It is impoſſible to ſay what the preſent fabric coſt, the accounts having not been regularly cloſed, and a great deal of work being given upon the occaſion. There was collected by brief 83l. 6s. This Chapel was conſecrated, Sept. 9th, 1737, by Dr. Martin Benſon, Biſhop of Glouceſter. At Sacrament, a ſum was collected, to be laid out in the purchaſe of a piece of a plate for the uſe of the Chapel. After Sacrament the Chapel-yard was conſecrated.

On the firſt bell here, "The gift of Elkanah Hoyle, Gent. A. R. 1715." On the ſecond, "Venite, exultemus Domino, 1708." On the third, "Gloria Pax Hominibus, 1708." On the fourth, "O may their ſouls in heaven dwell, who made the leaſt a tenor bell. 1701."

There is no one allowed to be buried within this Chapel: in the Chapel-yard, theſe are the moſt remarkable inſcriptions:

AINSWORTH.

The oldeſt ſtone in this Chapel-yard is over one Henry Ainſworth, and is dated March 29th, 1657.

HILL.

On an handſome well cut tomb-ſtone erected over a vault: "Here lies interred the body of Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Eliſabeth Hill, of Soyland, who departed this life the 23d of July, 1729, aged 15 years.

"Alſo the body of Ann, their daughter, who died the 3d of April 1730, aged 5.

"Alſo of Joſeph their ſon, who died the 14th of January, aged 3.

"Alſo of Samuel, their ſon, who died the 11th of June, 1732, aged 12.

"Alſo the body of Deborah, the wife of James Hill, of Soyland, who died the 9th of October, 1741, aged 84.

"Alſo of James, ſon of the aforeſaid Samuel and Eliz. Hill, who died the 16th of January, 1753, aged 30.

"Alſo of Betty, wife of Richard Hill, (daughter of Roger Kay, near Bury, in Lancaſhire,) who lived unblameable thro' life, and died lamented, the 25th of October, 1747, aged 19.

"Alſo the body of Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Hill, of Soyland. She died the 1ſt of July, 1756, aged 65 years.

"Alſo of Samuel, ſon of Richard (and grandſon of Samuel Hill,) who died 22d of October, 1756, aged 10 years and 8 months.

LIVESAY.

" Here was interred the body of John Liveſay, A. B. of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, who died the 5th day of April, Anno Dom. 1730, in the 31ſt year of his age. Alſo the body of Hannah, his wife, relict of Mr. John Hoyle, late of Royde, in Soyland, who died the 13th day of March, 1729, aged 40 years."

SUNDERLAND.

" Here was interred the body of John Sunder-

land

land, ſen^r Curate of Ripponden, who departed this life the 21^ſt day of April, Anno Dom. 1720."

N. B. The ſtone on which this is cut, was laid down ſince the old Chapel was deſtroyed. There was a ſtone fixed in the wall of the old Chapel, with this inſcription: "Juxta, Johannis Sunderland, hujus Sacelli nuper Paſtoris, depoſitæ ſunt exuviæ, die Junii 23, Anno Dom. 1720."

On another ſtone: "Here was interred the body of John Sunderland, jun. Curate of Sowerby Bridge, Sep. 15th, 1715." And on the ſame: "Here was interred the body of the Rev. Mr. William Sunderland, A. B. Curate of Ripponden above 29 years, who died the 1ſt day of March, 1749, aged 73 years."

WRIGHT.

"Here lieth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. Tho. Wright, A. B. who was Curate of Halifax near 18 years, and of Ripponden 4. He died the 8th day of June, 1754, in the 47th year of his age."

CURATES of RIPPONDEN.

1588 and 1593, Henry Sharrock—April 6, 1650 and 1655, Iſaac Allen—1656, and to Auguſt 1663, Roger Kenion—April 6, 1664, Ralph Wood, who was buried at Ripponden, Feb. 16, 1696-7—1699, John Sunderland—Auguſt, 1720, William Sunderland, who died March 1, 1749-50 —May 17, 1750, Thomas Wright took poſſeſſion —Auguſt, 1720, William Sunderland, who died March 1, 1749-50 — May 17, 1750, Thomas Wright,

Wright took poſſeſſion — At Martinmaſs, 1754, John Watſon, took poſſeſſion, and after fifteen years reſident there, removed to the Rectory of Stockport.

The above Roger Kenion was turned out, (as Calamy, page 837, informs us), by the Bartholomew Act, but afterwards conformed.

We have copies of his two laſt ſermons preached at Ripponden, Auguſt 17, 1663, wherein he adviſes his hearers "not to neglect the firſt opportunity of cloſing with another, for he was perſuaded that true ſpiritual bread would be more ſcarce and precious than it had been."

In all probability they would not eaſily find one ſo curious at a ſimile as he; for in the latter ſermon he ſays, "We are like unto a man that is in a pinakle of a church, and ſeeth out at a hoale, where he can ſee nothing but what is before the hoale, but God is like unto a man on the top of the pinakle, that ſeeth round about."

LUDDENDEN CHAPEL,

WHICH ſtands in Midgley, was built about the year 1496, as appears by a Licence for the celebration of Maſſes, and other divine offices, obtained from Thomas Rotheram, alias Scot, Archbiſhop of York, dated in that year, and inſerted in his Regiſter at York, fol. 93.

Afterwards this Chapel was made parochial, as is evident from the following authentic papers; and firſt,

firſt, from a petition which we tranſcribed from a manuſcript at York.

PETITION

FOR

PAROCHIAL RIGHTS

AT

LUDDENDEN.

"TO the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, the humble Petition of the Inhabitants of Midgley, Roylleſhedd, Luddington-hill, and Longbothom, parcell of the village of Warley, in the pariſh of Haliſax, &c. muſt humbly ſhewing, that in 1535, the then Lord Archbiſhop Cranmer did grant his diſpenſative letters to the inhabitants of the ſaid places to have a Chapel, by the name of St. Maries Chapel, and to ordayne the ſame, and the Church-yard lands about the ſame, to be conſecrated with all ſacramental and divine rights, as by the ſaid letters more at large appeareth. And whereas King Henry VIII. having had inſpection of the ſaid letters, did by his letters patents, dated the 27th year of his reign, for the reaſons therein ſpecified, confirm the ſame, wherein mention is made of an Act of Parliament for the ſettling thereof, as by the ſaid letters patents likewiſe appeareth. And whereas the ſaid King Henry the VIIIth, in the 31ſt year of his reign, did

did alſo by his like letters patents under his great ſeal, dated 31° regni predicti, grant licence to the then Lord Archbiſhop of Yorke, to conſecrate and ſanctify the ſame, by the name of the Church or Chapel of St. Mary, &c. as by the ſame more at large appeareth. And whereas the then Archbiſhop died before the effecting thereof, and that the ſaid inhabitants ever ſince, by reaſon of their poverty, would not agree to bear the charges of the ſollicitation and confirming of the ſaid good Act untill of late, &c. Now foraſmuch as part of this pariſh of Halifax, being a very large pariſh, is above five miles off the ſaid Pariſh Church, and that the number of the inhabitants (being in former ages but few) are now much increaſed, and by reaſon of foul weather, floods, and craggy ways, the feeble old men, and women with child, are hindered to come to divine ſervice and ſacraments, to their great diſcouragement, and that alſo oftentimes ſome (eſpecially of the poorer ſort) in thoſe remote places ſo far from the Pariſh Church, lie moſt lamentably three or four days unburied.

The Petitioners, therefore, do moſt humbly beſeech (in regard there is already a fair Chapel, antient Church-yard, font, and books, and other neceſſaries, with ornaments fit for a parochial Church, and that they will maintain both ſervice and preaching upon their own coſts) that your Majeſty would be pleaſed, of your moſt pious zeal and princely clemency, in confirmation of that religious intent and grant of your moſt royal predeceſſor, King Hen. VIII. which was fruſtrated by the untimely deceaſe of the then Biſhop to authorize the Archbiſhop of York, for the time being, to conſecrate and ſanctify the ſaid deſolate Church, by the name

name of the Church or Chapel of St. Mary, in as large and ample manner as Heptonſtall and Eland, and which formerly were parcel of the ſaid pariſh.

And, as in duty bound, they ſhall daily pray for your Majeſties eternal joy and happineſs."

"At the Court at Greenwich, the 21ſt of May, 1624, his Majeſty, well approving the religious intention of theſe Petitioners, is graciouſly pleaſed to grant their requeſt, and requireth his Advöcate General to make ready for his ſignature a warrant to the Archbiſhop of York, for the time being, according to the precedent of King Hen. VIII.

This Chapel containeth in length, eighty-four feet, and in breadth within walls eight yards and a foot.

The circumference of the Church-yard is ſeven hundred and twenty feet about.

The breadth eaſt and weſt one hundred and eighty-nine feet, and north and ſouth one hundred ſeventy-four feet.

James Murgatroyd,	Gregory Patchett,
William Midgley,	Jaſper Lacy,
Thomas Lacy,	Gilbert Deane.

Theſe being witneſſes both of the conſecration, and alſo of the admeaſurement.

The Chapel of Luddenden being inveſted with the ſame privileges as Heptonſtall and Ealand, banns of matrimony were there publiſhed, and the parties there married, which never was done but where the Church or Chapel was parochial; on ſome account or other, however, it became diſuſed

as ſuch, and continues ſo to this day. In 1662, an arbitration was agreed upon between Halifax and the inhabitants of Midgley and Warley, becauſe the latter refuſed to pay their proportion towards the repairs of the Mother Church, alledging, that they were freed from Halifax by a grant made to St. Mary's Chapel in Midgley; and it ſeems as if it was given againſt Midgley and Warley, becauſe it is ſaid in an old Church-book at Halifax, that "they could not make it out."

After this, however, in a Faculty (now kept in Luddenden Chapel) for erecting a loft there, dated in 1703, it is called a Parochial Chapel.

CURATES AT LUDDENDEN.

1526, John Robinſon.——1606, Marmaduke Farrar, buried in that year; ſee Halifax Regiſter. ——1634, Nathaniel Welch.——1652 and 1662, Jonathan Fairbank.——June 1664 and 1665, Edward Doughty.——June 1666, Robert Dewhirſt. ——June 7, 1671, ... Gregſon.——June 1672, ... Hall.——March 3, 1674, Robert Sutcliffe. ——January 1676, Edward Dean.——June 1678, James Roberts.——June 1682, ... Sunderland. ——June 1698 and 1702, David Hartley.—— June 1706, Thomas Greenwood.——1710 and 1713, Robert Laycock. —— June 1720, John Earnſhaw. —— June 1722, George Smith.—— June 6, 1724, came to be Curate Edward Watkinſon, M. D. who ſtaid there three years and ſeven months.——June 1728 Joſhua Brookſbank, buried

May

May 9, 1740.——June 1740, Robert Brereton. ——June 1743, John Grimſhaw.——June 1749, John Welſh.—— 1750, Benjamin Travis.—— 1761, Thomas Weſt.

COLEY CHAPEL

STANDS in the townſhip of Hipperholme, and was built about the year 1500, by the joint contributions of Northouram, Shelf, and Hipperholm.

In a rental of the Lord's rents in the Graveſhip of Hipperholm, dated 22 Hen. VIII. 1530, it is called the New Chapel.

Coley Chapel is about eighty-four feet long, and forty feet broad.

Over the weſt porch is this: This place of God's worſhip was repaired when theſe were Coley Chapelwardens, Joſhua Knight, Jun. of Shelf, John Barke, of Northouram, and Will. Man, of Lightcliffe Chapel. Anno Dom. 1711." The eaſt-end was repaired the ſame year.

On the ſteeple: "This end rebuilt 1711."

EPITAPHS at COLEY.

BRAMFIT.

IN the Chapel-yard: "Here lieth interred the body of Joſeph Bramfit, who departed this life July 10, 1733, in the 33d year of his age; and

alſo Suſanna his daughter, who died the ſame day, in the 7th year of her age; alſo Phebe his daugher, who died the ſame day, in the 5th year of her age:

Behold a loving huſband, and his two daughters lay;
They ſmother'd were by ſmoke all on one day."

HUDSON.

Between the body of the Chapel and the Chancel, on a plain ſtone monument: "Near the door of this ſeat lie the remains of John Hudſon, ſon of the Revd. Mr. Thomas Hudſon, and of Martha his wife, late of Hipperholm, who died July 21, 1739, aged 4 years:

SHARP.

Within the Chapel, at the weſt end, on a ſtone monument: "Near this place lie interred the body of ANN, late wife of NATHAN SHARP, of Hipperholm, Clerk, who departed this life the 20th, and was buried here the 22d of March, 1727, aged 52 years and 7 months.

"As alſo the body of her huſband, NATHAN SHARP, who departed this life the 9th, and was buried the 12th of May, 1733, aged 58 years, and 10 months."

Arms below, Sharpe, which, to the beſt of our remembrance, were, Azure a pheon argent, within a bordure of the ſecond, charged with eight torteauxes; impaling, Prieſtley, viz. Gules on a chevron argent, three grappling irons ſable, between three towers of the ſecond, iſſuant out of each a demi lion rampant, or.

This

This Mr. Sharpe was School-maſter at Hipperholme near thirty years.

There are ſome other epitaphs, and a few of them in the poetic ſtrain, but the compoſition is too low for the preſs.

CURATES of COLEY.

1530, Richard Northend, Capellanus in capella de Coolay.——1613, ... Gibſon.——1631, Richard Denton.——Auguſt, 1649, Nicholas Cudworth.——1652, Oliver Heywood, ejected from thence in 1662, (See Calamy, vol. ii. page 804, &c.) He was ſucceeded by John Hool, who was alſo Curate here in 1670.——Nov. 1671, ... Moore.——Nov. 1672, IchabodFournes.——Nov. 4, 1674, Andrew Louthian.——Dec. 1676, George Hovie——1682, and 1689, Timothy Elliſon.——1703, Nathan Sharpe.——November, 1733, John Holdſworth.——Nov. 1741, Samuel Ogden.——Nov. 1747, Henry Whitworth, who died July 15, 1768.

A Mr. Marſden was Curate here before Oliver Heywood. See Calamy, vol. ii. page 810.

ILLINGWORTH CHAPEL,

SITUATED in the townſhip of Ovenden, was built about the year 1525; for Henry Savile, Lord of Ovenden, gave one acre of waſte land there by deed, bearing date Jan. 26, 17 Henry VIII. to certain feoffees, in truſt, that they ſhould ſtand ſeiſed thereof to the uſe of a Chapel there, to be built

built in honor of the Virgin Mary, paying yearly to the Lord one red roſe.

CURATES OF ILLINGWORTH.

1578, John Beſt, buried at Halifax, February, 22, 1578.——1650, Richard Clarkſon.——1652 to 1655, Nathaniel Heywood. (See Calamy, vol. ii. page 394).——1656, ... Bradſhaw.——1658 and 1664, Paul Greenwood.——Oct. 1668, Edward Wilkinſon, who died Jan. 4, 1704.——Oct. 1706, David Hartley.——Oct. 1717, Daniel Bentley.——Jan. 1748-9, J. Grimſhaw.

SOWERBY BRIDGE CHAPEL

WAS built about the 18th of Henry VIII, or 1526; for we find, that on the 15th of June, in that year, there were ſurrendered for this purpoſe into the hands of the Lord, at a Court held at Wakefield, twenty-ſix yards in length, and eight yards in breadth, within the townſhip of Warley, between a fulling-mill on the eaſt, and Sowerby Brigg on the weſt.

In 1632, this chapel was pulled down, and raiſed higher for lofting, which coſt 67l. 7s. 7d. the townſmen of Skircoat bearing a ſixth part of the charge, and the reſt being equally divided between Norland and Warley; ſeats being allotted ratable to their particular diſburſements.

We

We have a liſt of the ſeats thus allotted, and under it is wrote,

"Theſe things of note, with other more of marke,
Shall be recorded by your Under Clarke.

H. Maud."

CURATES

OF

SOWERBY BRIDGE CHAPEL.

1635 and 1646, Robert Booth.——1651 and 1652, ... Ainſworth.——1652 and 1653, . . . Thompſon.——1655 and 1658, Daniel Bentley.—Sept. 4, 1661, and Sept. 3, 1662, Timothy Root. He was turned out by the Bartholomew Act, (ſays Calamy, vol. ii. page 837), and afterwards conformed.——September 1663, and 1664, Elnathan Bains.——1665, John Brotherton.——September 1670 and 1701, ... Berron.——1703, John Sunderland, who died September, 15, 1717.——1717, Thomas Dunn.——September 1718, John Lupton, buried March 25, 1730.——September, 1730, Abraham Sharpe, who died April 17. 1732.——September, 1732, William Stackhouſe.——Richard Fiſher, who entered, July 1746.

LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL,

AS well as Coley, is ſituated in the townſhip of Hipperholme, and is dedicated to St. Matthew. In the Harleian manuſcript, No. 797, under the title of Lightcliffe, is this entry:

"In

"In the chapel of Lightcliffe was this inſcription in red characters, This chapell was builded A. D. 1529.

In the year 1668, Lightcliffe chapel procured a licence, from Richard Sterne, Archbiſhop of York, to baptize and bury there.

EPITAPHS AT LIGHTCLIFFE CHAPEL.

In the Chapel-yard: "Here is interred the body of Mary, the mother of Colonel Gueſt, of Lidgate, in Lightcliffe, who departed this life Sept. 10, 1729, aged 88."

At the eaſt-end within the Chapel: "Here lies interred the Revd. Mr. Joſhua Hill, Curate of this Chapel near thirty-two years, who was buried June the 11th, in the 79th year of his age, A. D. 1739, of whom it has often been ſaid, that he was neither poor, proud, nor covetous."

With ſome others, not worth publiſhing.

CURATES OF LIGHTCLIFFE.

1630, John Peebles, Preacher at Lightclive, (Halifax Regiſter.)——1634, John Burtomood. ——1647, 1649, and 1650, William Ainſworth. ——1650, ... Heald.——December 1, 1652, John

John Bell.——1655, ... Hopkins.——1656, and 1661, ... Seddon.——December 1663, and 1673, Alexander Bate.——1673, Paul Bairſtow.——December, 1677, ... Walker, late Miniſter of Lightcliffe.——1678, and 1700, William Clifford.——1703, Thomas Greenwood.——December, 1706, Joſhua Hill. (He was blind for ſome time.)——Jonathan Wright, Curate at Lightcliffe, died June 25, 1727.——October, 1739, Richard Fiſher took poſſeſſion.——December, 1746, Geo. Braithwaite.——December, 1746, Benjamin Travis.——March, 1752, Richard Sutcliffe.

In Mr. Dickenſon's manuſcript regiſter at Northouram, it is ſaid that the above William Clifford died in Northouram, April eighteen, 1732-3, and was buried at Halifax: that he was many years Curate at Lightcliffe, afterwards at Haworth, and was very old, having not preached of many years.

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL,

IN the townſhip of Southouram, ſo called from the name of the Saint to which it is dedicated. It is alſo diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of the Chapel in the Groves, and the Chapel in the Briers, or Breers.

The laſt Editor of Camden's Britannia, vol. ii. page 852, has made a miſtake, where in a marginal note he ſays, that "ſome think Halifax was formerly called The Chapel in the Grove;" for this is a diſtinct place from Halifax, and a conſiderable diſtance from it.

In the ſecond volume of Halifax Regiſter is an extract from an inquiſition, by which it was found, from a deed, bearing date the 21ſt of February, 21 Hen. VIII. that John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, Eſq. then living, and his neighbours, did build this chapel of St. Ann's; if ſo, it muſt have been erected before the year 1530.

There is a tradition, that this is a place of great antiquity; probably, therefore, the chapel was only at that time rebuilt. There is, however no evidence of this.

The building is very inconveniently ſituated for the neighbourhood, being at a mile's diſtance from the village of Southouram, and near no conſiderable number of houſes; but no doubt this was done by the owners of Cromwelbothom, who conſulted in ſome meaſure their own eaſe and emolument.

At Howroyd, in this pariſh, is a deed, by which John Lacy, of Cromwelbothom, mortgaged to Robert Lawe, of Halifax, for five marks, all that houſe or building, commonly called the Chapel, and uſed for a Chapel in the townſhip of Southouram, 2 James I.

This was the grandſon of that John Lacy who built it, and the ſame who, about ſeven years after, ſold Cromwelbothom itſelf, and ſeveral other eſtates.

It ſeems from this mortgage, that the chapel had not been conſecrated, nor have we ever ſeen when it was.

CURATES of ST. ANN's.

1650, ... Core.——February, 1652, Chriſtopher

pher Taylor.——1653, ... Waterhouſe.——1656, ... Smethurſt. January. 1661, Gamaliel Marſden, ejected by the Act of Uniformity. See Calamy, vol. ii. page 810.——1663, Richard Boy.——January, 1665, Chriſtopher Fiſher.——1666, Richard Boyes again.——January, 1668, ... Brooke.——January, 1670, ... Clegg.——January, 1675 and 1689, Thomas Walker.——But 1676, in January, Nehemiah Ferne occurs as Curate.

N. B. There is no certainty who was the licenſed Miniſter about this time, for the above Mr. Clegg received part of Mr. Waterhouſe's annual legacy to the Curate of St. Ann's, in 1679 and 1680, and afterwards when Thomas Walker is mentioned as Curate there.

January, 1698 and 1703, Joſhua Hill.——1708, Stephen Carr.——January, 1714, John Sheffield.——January, 1716, John Godley, who ſigned, "no graduate."——1718, Thomas Liſter.——January, 1731, Thomas Haldſworth.——September, 1746, entered Richard Sutcliffe.——Martinmas, 1750, entered Thomas Meyrick.

SOWERBY CHAPEL.

WRIGHT, page 74, ſays, this Chapel is of no older date than the latter end of Queen Eliſabeth's reign, but we ſuſpect this to be a miſtake. It is certain that it was in being before December 30, 1592, 35 Elizabeth; for one Robert Wade, of Sowerby, whoſe will bears that date, had

ſurrendered four pounds yearly, out of his lands, to feoffees, in truſt, that the ſame ſhould be diſtributed to the poor of Sowerby, by the Miniſter for the time being; and it is more than probable that it was not a new erection then, for at Whitewindows, in Sowerby, is an original agreement, dated May 25, 1622, to tax Blackwood, Sowerby, and Weſtfield Quarters, forty pounds each, towards enlarging, *re-edifying*, and beautifying the Chapel at Sowerby town; but if it was only built about 1592, it could hardly want all this ſo ſoon. One Adam Morris is alſo ſaid to have been Curate there in 1572.

At the ſame place is another agreement, dated May 25, 1622, between ſome of the chief perſons in Sowerby, and one Anthony Shepherd, of Warley, Carpenter, concerning the wood-work in Sowerby Chapel; and there is alſo a third original paper there, dated January, 1626, wherein is recited, that the Chapel of Sowerby was lately *re-edified* and enlarged, but ſituated in a mountainous country, above three miles diſtant from its Pariſh-church at Halifax, by reaſon whereof ſome of the inhabitants of the ſame Chapelry, dwelling five or ſix miles off (through foul and craggy ways) from the ſaid Church, were upon occaſions of chriſtenings, weddings, and burials, put to great and extraordinary pains in travelling to and from the ſaid Church; which labor they thought might well be eaſed, and much expence ſaved, if the ſaid Chapel could be procured to be a diſtinct Pariſh-church of itſelf, and endowed with parochial rights, viz. with all fees due for chriſtenings, churching of women, marrying, burials, mortuaries, oblations, obventions, and ſuch other monies and rights, as by the inhabitants of and within the ſaid Chapelry, and their predeceſſors, have

have been due and payable to the Vicars of Halifax, for the time being; all which divers of the ſaid inhabitants were in great hope to obtain either in poſſeſſion, by compoſition, or elſe after the death, ceſſion, reſignation, or deprivation of Robert Clay, D. D. then Vicar of Halifax, if a competent ſum of money could be raiſed for effecting thereof.

Nothing however was effected till the year 1678, when another attempt was made, upon a different plan, as appears from the copy of a letter at Chaderton, wrote by Dr. Hooke, Vicar of Halifax, to clear himſelf from being a traditor of the Church's rights; wherein he ſays, that the inhabitants of Sowerby ſhall have liberty to bury their dead in the Chapel, or Chapel-yard there, reſerving for every burial the accuſtomed due of one penny to the Vicar of Halifax, and to the Clerk of Halifax two-pence; and alſo to baptiſe their infants, reſerving to the ſaid Vicar for each infant, five pennies, and to the Clerk of Halifax one penny;—that no publication of marriage be but in Halifax Church, nor any marriage of any inhabitant of Sowerby but in the ſaid Church;—that the dues ariſing from Sowerby, ſhould be paid to the Vicar quarterly; and that the churchwarden of Sowerby ſhould attend, as formerly, the monthly meetings at Halifax, and contribute, as before, to all Church dues.

At Chaderton is alſo the following original conſent of the ſaid Dr. Hooke, relating to the above, dated October 8, 1678:

"Whereas the inhabitants of Sowerby, in the pariſh of Halifax, have repreſented unto the Moſt Reverend Father in God, Richard, Lord Archbiſhop

biſhop of York, the great inconvenience and danger of bringing their dead to be buried, and their infants to be baptiſed, unto Halifax; the chapel of Sowerby being three miles diſtant, and the greater part of the people living four or five miles from Halifax, and the way mountainous, and very uneaſy, and therefore have humbly beſought and obtained liberty from his Grace to bury their dead, and baptize their children at Sowerby chapel, if the Vicar of Halifax ſhall thereunto conſent:

I therefore, Richard Hooke, D. D. Vicar of Halifax, upon the earneſt requeſt of the inhabitants of Sowerby, being ſatisfied of the reaſonableneſs of their deſire, and of the Lord Archbiſhop of York his Grace's condeſcenſion towards them, and having made known this their requeſt unto the people of Halifax, by the Church-wardens, and they not oppoſing it, do give my conſent and allowance that the ſaid inhabitants of Sowerby may bury their dead, and baptize their children, at the chapel of Sowerby, provided that the ſaid inhabitants of Sowerby do and ſhall from henceforth ſatisfy and pay, as formerly they have done, all rights, dues, and cuſtoms, to the Vicar and church of Halifax, without diminution.

Provided alſo, that whenſoever the chapel of Sowerby ſhall happen to be void. and without a ſettled Miniſter, none ſhall preach any funeral ſermon there without leave obtained from the Vicar.

Richard Hooke, Vicar of Halifax."

In conſideration of the above conſent, the people of Sowerby gave towards the purchaſing of a Cloſe for ever, annexed to the Vicarage, the ſum of ſeven pounds

pounds ten ſhillings, which cloſe had been purchaſed of one Nicholas Elberke, of Halifax, in 1668, for thirty one pounds. It lies behind the Vicarage houſe.

After the above conſent was obtained, the Archbiſhop granted the like licence to Sowerby as he had done before to Lightcliffe. It is at Chaderton, and is dated at Biſhopthorpe, Nov. 1, 1678. See alſo Halifax Regiſter at that year. This grant was alſo regiſtered in the Archbiſhop's own book, and in the Regiſtry of the Court at York.

June 4th, 1761, Mr. Watſon, formerly Curate of Ripponden, ſigned a Certificate along with Sir George Armytage, Bart. Richard Richardſon, of North Bierley, Eſq; Joſhua Horton, of Howroyd, Eſq; and Muſgrave Briſco, of Height, Eſq; that this Chapel was in bad repair, and placed in an inconvenient ſituation; on which account the inhabitants had a Faculty granted them by the Archbiſhop to pull down the ſame, which they did, and built another upon a more commodious piece of ground, at their own expence, which is, on the inſide one of the moſt elegant Chapels in the North of England.

The firſt duty done therein was January 3, 1763, The old one was dedicated to St. Peter.

CURATES of SOWERBY.

1572 and 1583, Adam Morris, who went Chaplain to a regiment in Ireland, and was buried at Halifax, September 24, 1591.

John Broadley, who, during the building of the laſt chapel, preached thirteen Sundays on the dial-

ſtone

ſtone in the chapel-yard, without ſo much as a ſhower of rain to diſturb him. He was buried at Halifax, February 14, 1625, and called in the Regiſter there, Paſtor digniſſimus.

1635, Nathaniel Rathband, M. A. alſo March 16, 1645.

1646, Henry Roote, alſo May 8, 1662. Mr. Calamy, vol. ii. page 809, ſays that in 1645 (which muſt be ſoon after the death of Mr. Rathband,) he gathered a congregational church, and was Paſtor to them till 1662; that he preached in his chapel for half a year after Bartholomew-day, but was, at length, dragged out of his chapel, and ſent to York Caſtle, where he continued three months. He died October 20, 1669, aged about 80, and was buried at Sowerby. He was educated at Magdalen Coll. Camb. and was a conſiderable traveller in his younger days.

May 1664, Edward Wilkinſon.——May 1665, Chriſtopher Jackſon.——May 6, 1668 to 1670, ... Bovile.——May 1672, James Bowker, who was baniſhed for criminal converſation with a daughter of Mr. Farrer, of Gatelands.——May 1676, Chriſtopher Etherington, who died ſuddenly, January, 4, 1678-9, and was buried at Sowerby. ——May 1679 and 1682, John Witter, who was buried at Sowerby, December 27, 1697, aged 66. ——Benjamin Baron, or Berron, and ſon, held Sowerby and Sowerby Bridge. The elder was afterwards Vicar of Bradford.——May 7, 1701, William Midgley, who died of a palſy, May 7, 1706, and was buried in Halifax church, aged about 30.——1708, Archibald Young, who was thrown out at York by the Inhabitants of Sowerby, and

and was afterwards Curate of Haſlingden, in Lancaſhire. —— 1710, Richard Marſden, who left Sowerby that year.——1711, Nicholas Jackſon, who was buried at Sowerby, February 11, 1729. ——May, 1730, John Sheffield, who died November 23, 1735, and was buried at Sowerby.—— May 1756, Chriſtopher Gunby, who was buried at Sowerby.——1750, John Welſh, M. A.

CROSTONE CHAPEL,

SITUATED in the townſhip of Stansfield. Wright, page 74, ſays he cannot tell whether this is as old as Sowerby Chapel or not; however, it is certain that there was a Chapel here in 1616.

To this we muſt add, that one tradition of the neighbourhood is, that it was built by a Stansfeld, of Stansfeld-hall; if ſo, it muſt have been in being before the year 1536, for at that time James Stansfeld, of Stansfeld, (the laſt of that name who reſided here,) removed to Hartſhead.

Others ſay, that on account of the great diſtance from the mother Church, the inhabitants of Stansfeld and Langfeld obtained leave to build this Chapel, and that, in order to raiſe a proviſion for a Curate there, they did, at the founding and conſecrating of it, endow it with a yearly ſalary of twenty pounds, which ſalary, in a pamphlet publiſhed at London, by Archdeacon Hayter, in 1741, being an account of a diſpute with the Body of Quakers concerning their payment of tythes, church rates,

&c. is said to have been paid in 1572, as appeared by a Chapel rental of that date.

November 1, 1678, (the same day on which the like favour was granted to the inhabitants of Sowerby,) a licence was obtained from the Archbishop of York to the inhabitants of Stansfeld and Langfeld, for the allowance of baptisms and burials at Crostone, couched in the same form as that given under the article of Lightcliffe, and entered in Halifax Register.

In the Register at Heptonstall is an Injunction, dated June 28, 1682, from the Archbishop of York, to the Curate and Chapel-wardens of the Chapel of Crostone, reciting, that information had been given, that under colour of the above licence, the Curate of Crostone had presumed to join persons together in holy matrimony, in the said chapel, and that several persons dying in the said chapelry, had been carried to an adjacent church or chapel, called Todmorden, in Lancashire, and there interred, without a certificate from the Curate of Heptonstall, or his being any way acquainted therewith; and that the inhabitants of the said chapelry of Crostone had refused to pay the parish Clerk his usual fee for such burials at Crostone and Todmorden as aforesaid; and that the said Curate or Chapel-wardens of Crostone had neglected to return the names of such persons so married, baptised, and buried, to the Curate or Clerk of Heptonstall, by reason whereof the said Curate and Clerk were likely to be defrauded of their ancient and accustomed dues; and commanding them to redress those grievances for the future.

CURATES

CURATES of CROSTONE.

1650, ... Smethurſt.——1652 and 1662, George Stott.——Auguſt 1663 and 1665, Robert Dewhurſt.——Auguſt, 1670, ... Gregſon.——Auguſt, 1671, John Sunderland.——Auguſt 1682 and 1689, Richard Robinſon, who died April 28, 1690.——1703, Thomas Ferrand.——September, 1706, Archibald Young.——1708, and 1711, and 1714, and 1716, Edward Metham.——Auguſt 1728, Michael Godley.——Auguſt, 1732, Joſhua Brooke.——December, 1734, entered John Grimſhaw. —— Auguſt, 1744, Tobit Sutcliffe. —— Auguſt, 1745, John Welſh.——1750, John Law, who died September 6, 1768.

OTHER PLACES OF WORSHIP IN HALIFAX PARISH, In 1758.

LICENCED under the Act of Toleration. A chapel in Stainland, where a Layman reads the ſervice of the church, and, as we are informed, baptizes children.

Preſbyterian Meeting houſes. North-Gate.—— Hill End in Mixenden.——Warley town.—— Sowerby town ——Northouram town——Eland town.——Eaſtwood chapel in Stansfeild.

Quakers. Meeting Houſe in the townſhip of Raſtrick.——Clay-fields in Barkiſland,——Shoebroad in Langfield.——Ward's End in Halifax.

Methodiſt. Church-lane in Halifax.——Four-lane-ends in Sowerby.

Anabaptiſts (as they are called). Rodhill End in Stansfeild.——Slack in Heptonſtall.——Wainſgate in Wadſworth.

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

HALIFAX PARISH.

THE deſign of the following chapter is to give ſome account, in alphabetical order, of ſuch authors, and perſons of note, as have been born, or have lived, in the pariſh of Halifax.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM,

Curate of Lightcliffe, in this pariſh, publiſhed "Triplex memoriale, or the ſubſtance of three commemoration ſermons, whereof the titles are theſe, viz. 1. The memory of the Juſt. 2. A pattern for pious uſes. 3. The fifth beatitude, or the merciful man's bleſſing. Preached at Halifax in remembrance of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, deceaſed. Whereunto is added, an extract out of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, containing his ſeveral gifts and donations for pious and charitable uſes. By William Ainſworth, late Lecturer at St. Peter's, Cheſter. York, Printed by Thomas Broad, 1650."

This

This book, which contains ninety-ſix pages in octavo, begins with an epiſtle dedicatory to the Right worſhipful Sir John Savile, Knight, High Sheriff of the county of York. Next follows the Author's Apology to the reverend Dodecaſty of Miniſters within the vicarage of Halifax, eſpecially to Mr. Robert Booth, then Miniſter there. In this he mentions his being related to Mr. Waterhouſe. The firſt of theſe ſermons was preached December 1, 1647, from Pſalm cxii. 6. The ſecond, December 6, 1648, from Nehemiah, xiii. 14; and the third, December 5, 1649. The two laſt dedicated to the Right worſhipful Langdale Sunderland, and William Rookes, junior, Eſqrs. to whom the Author ſays "he was bound in thoſe days of his under-hand fortune, wherein (as every bird will have a peck at an owl) he had ſuffered very foul things from all ſorts of hands." This work contains ſeveral ſtrong complaints of the poverty of the Clergy in thoſe days; particularly at page 78, where he ſays, "The Miniſtry in this Church of England is, for the moſt part, the pooreſt trade that any man drives, the inferiour ſort of Miniſters having neither a competency while they live, nor proviſion made for their families after their death, contrary to the practice of other reformed churches.

Every man thinks he is at liberty to pay to the Miniſter or forbeare, though he be content to be bound in every thing elſe.

Men would have Miniſters to burn like lamps, but will afford them no oyle to keep in the light; like Pharaoh's hard taſk-maſters, they think we ſhould make brick without ſtraw." And a little farther, "The pooreſt Ballad-ſinger and Piper in the

the country live better of their trades then Miniſters do."

We ſhall only obſerve, that if this was the caſe in the ſucceeding reign, it is not to be wondered at that ſo many Curates ſuffered themſelves to be ejected from the Chapels in this neighbourhood.—It is ſaid, that Mr. Ainſworth taught ſchool, notwithſtanding which he declares, that by reaſon of the late civil ſtorms he was as poorly provided of accommodations for ſtudy, as Cleanthes was for writing his philoſophical notes, when having wrought all day long in the vineyards, he wrote at night on bare ſtones inſtead of paper.

BREARCLIFFE, JOHN,

An Apothecary in Halifax, where he was born, and where he died of a fever, December 4, 1682, aged 63. He wrote collections relating to the antiquities of Halifax in Yorkſhire, a manuſcript which the late Mr. Wilſon, of Leedes, (Author of the manuſcript collections of the lives and writings of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Hiſtorians, their ſeveral editions, and where their manuſcripts are depoſited, now lodged at the Free-ſchool in Leedes) ſays, Mr. Thoreſby, the Antiquary, ſaw in the library at Halifax Church, but to our own knowledge, there has been no ſuch thing there for more than twenty years.

The title of one of theſe papers was, "A particular ſurvey of all the houſeinge and lands within the townſhippe of Halifax, accordinge to the beſt information that could be had, taken the 22d day of November, 1648."

This

This Mr. Brearcliffe ſeems to have been fond of collecting together every thing which fell in his way, relating to the affairs of his native town and pariſh. Amongſt the reſt, we have twenty pages in folio, in his own hand writing, intitled "Halifax inquieryes for the findeinge out of ſeverall giftes given to pious uſes by divers perſons deceaſed. Written December 22, 1651."

BENTLEY, WILLIAM,

Born in Halifax, and the reputed Author of a book, called "Halifax and its Gibbet Law placed in a true light. Together with a deſcription of the town, the nature of the ſoil, the temper and diſpoſition of the people; the antiquity of its cuſtomary law, and the reſonableneſs thereof; with an account of the Gentry, and other eminent perſons, born and inhabiting within the ſaid town, and the liberties thereof.

"To which are added, the unapralled tragedies committed by Sir John Eland, of Eland, and his grand antagoniſts. London, printed by J. How, for William Bentley, at Halifax, 1708." In contains 174 pages in 8vo.

The ſon of the above William Bentley cauſed another to be printed at Halifax, by P. Darby, in 1761.

The firſt edition is that which Wright, in his Hiſtory of Halifax, quotes by the name of the Old Gibbet-law Book.

It leads off with a ſhort dedication to the Duke of Leeds, ſigned by William Bentley, from whence many have concluded, that he was the author of it; but

but there is reaſon to believe, that it was wrote by one Dr. Samuel Midgley, of Halifax. Next follows a preface.

Chapter I. contains a ſhort deſcription of Halifax, and the origin of its name; encomiums on its air, and the church, and how, and when the rectory became impropriate, with the number of chapels under the ſaid church, and an account of the Free Grammar-ſchool near the town, and ſome obſervations on the trade of Halifax.

Chapter II. treats of the Gibbet-law.

Chapter III. contains a narrative of the manner of trying felons at Halifax, and executing of them at the Gibbet.

Chapter IV. gives an account of eminent perſons within the precincts of Halifax, concluding with a catalogue of the Vicars of Halifax church. To all which is added a piece, called, Revenge upon Revenge, or an hiſtorical narrative of the tragical practices of Sir John Eland of Eland, High Sheriff of the county of York, committed upon the perſons of Sir Robert Beamont, and his alliances, in the reign of King Edward III. together with an account of the revenge which Adam the ſon of Sir Robert Beamont, and his accomplices, took upon the perſons of Sir John Eland, and his poſterity.

This William Bentley was Clerk of the pariſh church of Halifax.

BENTLEY, ELI,

Was born in the townſhip of Sowerby, in this pariſh, at an houſe called Bentley Hollins. Calamy, vol. ii. page 804, ſays, that he was Fellow of Trinity

ty College, in Cambridge; that in Auguſt, 1652, he became Aſſiſtant to Mr. Booth, at Halifax, and after his death continued alone till Auguſt, 1662. He fled before the Five Mile Act, but in 1672 returned to Halifax, and preached in his own houſe. He died July 31, 1675, aged 49.

The character which this Author gives of Mr. Bentley, is, that he was a man of good parts, a ſolid, ſerious Preacher, of a very humble behaviour, and very uſeful in his place; that he lived deſired, and died lamented.

On his death bed he thus expreſſed himſelf to a particular friend: "God will take a courſe with theſe unreaſonable men, that require ſuch terms of communion, as a man cannot with a ſafe conſcience ſubſcribe to."

He was Author of an explanation of one of St. Paul's Epiſtles, which was printed, but is now very ſcarce. It is ſo ſcarce, that we have ſome ſuſpicion he has miſtaken this name for that of J. Booth, mentioned below.

For the inſcription over Mr. Bentley's remains, ſee the epitaphs belonging to Halifax Church.

BENTLEY, BRIAN,

Was buried at Halifax, June 9, 1679, where he had lived with the character of being a good Poet; but for our own part, we can ſay little to this, having never ſeen any compoſition of his, either in print or manuſcript.

BRE-

BRERETON, ROBERT,

Publiſhed a Sermon from Eccleſiaſtes xii. 13. entitled, "The great duty of fearing God, and keeping his commandments, with their advantage (if duly obſerved) to mankind, while on earth, preached in the Chapel of Luddenden, May 24, 1741.—Leeds, printed by James Liſter."

Mr. Brereton (who was, in 1773, one of the joint Rectors in Liverpool) was at that time Curate of Luddenden, and Chaplain to Colonel Houghton's Regiment. Before the Sermon, is a ſhort Addreſs to the inhabitants of Midgley, Luddenden and Warley, in which he tells them, that his ſincere deſire to promote virtue and holineſs, was the reaſon of its being ſent amongſt them.

BRIGG, HENRY,

Was born at an houſe called Daiſy Bank, adjoining to Warley Wood, (not, as a Wood has expreſſed it, in an obſcure hamlet, called Warley Wood.) His life has been wrote in Latin by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Smith. Alſo by the late Dr. Ward, in his lives of the Greſham Profeſſors, page 120, who ſets off with ſaying, that the time of his birth is uncertain.

In Halifax Regiſter is the following entry, which we think will determine the diſpute: "Henricus, filius Thome Bridge de Warley, bapt. 23, Feb. 1560." The different ſpelling of the name will make no alteration, if it be conſidered how little care was uſed to be taken in this reſpect, and alſo that Bridge is generally here pronounced Brigg, or Briggs. As for other particulars relating to this very

very learned, and uſeful man, we refer the Reader to the Author above-mentioned, and to the Biographia Britannica, where he will receive ample ſatisfaction.

BROWN, Sir THOMAS,

Is ſaid, in Bentley's Hiſtory, page 89, to have fixed himſelf in this pariſh, in his juvenile years, as a Phyſician, and to have wrote here, his Religio Medici.

Wright, page 152, aſſerts the ſame, adding, that he compoſed this Piece at Shipden-hall, near Halifax, where he lived about the year 1630. Whence theſe Anecdotes were obtained we cannot ſay, for little or no tradition of this ſort remains there now. Mr. Watſon, late Rector of Stockport, had an edition of his Works in folio, printed at London, in 1686, and Wright quotes another at London, in 1736. The firſt of theſe has an engraved head prefixed to it, done by Robert White, and underneath theſe arms. Argent, two bendlets ſable, between as many ogreſſes. For creſt, on a Knight's helmet, with open beaver, a wreath, above all, a lion ſedant.

BOSCO, JOHANNES DE SACRO.

Bentley, page 49, and Wright, page 137, have both mentioned this great Mathematician, &c. as a native of this pariſh. The firſt of theſe, we believe, depended upon report, and the ſecond on what he read in Leland's Commentary de Scriptoribus Britannicis, page 353. But the conjecture there is certainly built on a wrong foundation, that Sacroboſcus is the ſame as Halifax; for this may

ſignify holy face, or holy hair, but cannot mean holy wood, nor did we ever ſee this name in any deed relating to Halifax pariſh.

We ſhould be glad to ſhew, that Halifax was really the birth place of this valuable man, for, as ten cities are ſaid to have laid claim to Homer, the writers even of three kingdoms have contended for this extraordinary genius. Leland, as above, that he was an Engliſhman, and Thoreſby, in his Topography, page 194, affirming, that he lay on his back on the hill at Halifax, to obſerve the motion of the ſtars, when he wrote his celebrated book, De Sphæra. Dempſter aſſerting that he was a Scotchman; and Stanihurſt, and others, that he was born at Dublin.

If Halifax pariſh has any right to him, the moſt likely place for him to be born at, is, we think, in Southouram, where is now the Chapel in the Groves, for we take that to have been uſed as a place for the exerciſe of Religion in very early times, perhaps as far back as that of the Druids.—If Ireland gave him birth, he came from Holywood, in the county of Dublin; and if he had his name from any part of Scotland, it was from the Monaſtery called Sacer Boſcus, or Halywood, mentioned in the Monaſticon, vol. ii. page, 1057.

The Corporation Seal at Halifax, had a virgin hung in a tree by her hair, and a man holding up a globe in his hand, the firſt alluding to the common ſtory of the young woman being put to death by the Monk; and the ſecond, to the above John's treatiſe on the Sphere; it was a little unfortunate that the firſt of theſe is a diſputed fact, and that the latter lays claim to a man, who probably was never in Halifax pariſh in his life.

BOYSE,

BOYSE, JOHN,

Was Preacher at Halifax Church in the time of Dr. Favour, the Vicar there. He was born in or near Halifax, and left a legacy to the poor there. It does not appear that any thing he wrote was printed, but in Thoresby's Museum (see Topography, page 539.) was a Manuscript Catechism of his, wherein he catechized the congregation at Halifax; and his principles for the poor people there.

BOIS, WILLIAM,

Born in Halifax, and, according to the custom of the time and place, instructed in music and singing, wherein he afterward attained to great proficiency.

His education was at Cambridge, and having a dislike to Popery, he was obliged to retire to some place of safety in the reign of Queen Mary, and he seems to have pitched upon Nettlestead, near Hadley, in Suffolk, where, though he was in Orders, he took a farm, and lived as a Layman, marrying there Mirable Poolye, a Gentlewoman of good family, who survived him about ten years.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Mrs. Bois urged her husband to act in the Ministry; on which account he took upon him to serve the Cure of Elmesett, near Hadley; and, after the death of the Incumbent, was presented by the Lord Keeper, to the Rectory; and not long after to the Rectory of West Stow, at the presentation of his brother-in-law, Mr. Poolye.

He

He died in the 68th year of his age. He had ſeveral children by his wife, but none lived any conſiderable time but one, who proved an ornament to his country, viz. Dr. John Bois, born Jan. 3, 1560, who had a conſiderable hand in the preſent tranſlation of the Bible, and the ſketch of whoſe life may be ſeen in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, lib. viii. page 38.

In this ſketch we are further told, page 40, that the Doctor's father was a great ſcholar, being excellently well learned in the Hebrew and Greek, which, conſidering the time he lived in, was almoſt a miracle.

BOOTH, ROBERT,

Firſt Curate of Sowerby Bridge, afterwards Miniſter of Halifax, where he was buried July 28, 1657.

In Bentley's Hiſtory of Halifax, page 81, we are told, "that this Mr. Booth, was a man of that worth and excellency in learning and divinity, that he deſerved the title of another Apollos, and ſeemed, like Jeremiah, and the Baptiſt, to be ſeperated from the womb to the miniſterial office; ſo temperate and healthful, ſo induſtrious and indefatigable in the labours of his ſtudy, and ſo divinely contemplative in the exerciſe of his mind, that he appeared to be made up of virtue, being a ſtranger to all things but the ſervice of heaven, for when he ſpoke to his congregation from the pulpit, it was with that power of truth, and elegance of ſtile, that he charmed his hearers into love and admiration."

BROOKBANK,

BROOKBANK, JOSEPH,

Son of George Brookbank, of Halifax, was entered a Batler in Brazen Noſe College, in Michaelmaſs Term, 1632, aged 20, took a Degree in Arts, went into Orders, and had a Curacy. At length retiring to London he taught a ſchool in Fleet-ſtreet, and exerciſed the Miniſtry there.

He publiſhed, 1. Breviate of King's whole Latin Grammar, vulgarly called Lilly's; or a brief grammatical table thereof, &c. London, 1660, 8vo. 2. The well tuned Organ; or an exercitation, wherein this queſtion is fully and largely diſcuſſed, Whether or no inſtrumental and organical muſic be lawfully in holy public aſſemblies. Affirmatur, London, 1660, 4to. in nine ſheets and a half. 3. Rebels tried and caſt, in three ſermons, on Romans xiii. 2, &c. London, 1661, 12°.

BURTON, THOMAS,

Was M. A. and Vicar of Halifax. He publiſhed a Sermon preached in the pariſh church of Halifax, from Pſalm xlvi. 10. on Tueſday, July 7th, 1713, being the day appointed by her Majeſty for a public thankſgiving for the peace. London, 1713, containing 16 pages in 8vo.

The principles advanced in this diſcourſe are ſomething extraordinary. At page 7, he ſays, "Kings receive no authority and power from their ſubjects, and therefore it is neither reaſonable nor juſt that they ſhould be accountable to them.—— Some men are for ſtorming Heaven, and ſnatching God's authority out of his hands, who has declared that by him Princes reign, and yet they will tell you

you it is by them they reign, and the plaineſt Scriptures in the world cannot drive them out of this wicked and blaſphemous opinion."

Speaking of the peace, he ſays, "It is ſuch as our allies could reaſonably deſire; 'tis a juſt, and therefore an honourable peace; a peace that anſwers all the ends propoſed when we engaged in a moſt bloody, and expenſive war.

"We ought thankfully to own, that God overthrew our enemies, and reduced a powerful Prince to ſue for peace; and it would have been hard meaſure not to have granted it to him on ſuch terms as we, among our little ſelves, ſhould think it hard to be denied it.

To take from him what was his own, would be nothing leſs than robbery, and to reduce him to ſuch circumſtances that he ſhall not be capable of doing us, and his neighbours miſchief, is as much as any honeſt and good man ought to deſire; and that he is reduced to ſuch circumſtances—no man can doubt, but ſuch to whom it is natural to find fault with every thing, and who are of ſuch a querulous temper as to complain when they are not hurt, and who, rather than to quarrel, will quarrel, even with peace itſelf, and who endeavour to diſturb the nation with noiſe and clamour, without either ſenſe or reaſon."

CRABTREE, HENRY,

Sometimes wrote Krabtree, was born, as ſome have thought, in Norland, as others, in the village of Sowerby, where he was initiated in ſchool learning with Archbiſhop Tillotſon.

He

He has left behind him the character of being a good Mathematician and Aſtronomer.

He publiſhed "Merlinus Ruſticus, or a Country Almanack, yet treating of courtly matters, and the moſt ſublime affairs now in agitation throughout the whole world.

1. Shewing the beginning, encreaſe, and continuance of the Turkiſh or Ottoman Empire.

2. Predicting the fate, and ſtate of the Roman and Turkiſh Empires.

3. Foretelling what ſucceſs the Grand Seignior ſhall have in this his war, in which he is now engaged againſt the German Emperor.

All theſe are endeavoured to be proved from the moſt probable, and indubitable arguments of hiſtory, theology, aſtrology, together with the ordinary furniture of other Almanacks, by Henry Krabtree, Curate of Todmurden, in Lancaſhire.—London, printed for the Company of Stationers, 1685."

COCKCROFT, WILLIAM,

Born, as we take it, at Souterhouſe, in Wadſworth, where his father, and elder brother Thomas lived. He was of the family of the Cockcrofts, of Mayroyd, in Wadſworth.

He was an apprentice in Halifax, and afterwards a Cadet in Mark Ker's dragoons; went to America, and married an Indian Lady, and was made Colonel of one of the provincial regiments in the province of New York, which regiment he commanded under Sir William Johnſon, againſt the

French, under M. Deſkau, when, in the year 1755, the Engliſh arms were crowned with victory.

CROWTHER, ...

Was born at Ealand, and was firſt a Diſſenting Miniſter, afterwards he conformed, and being recommended by Lord Irwin to Archbiſhop Herring, he was, by his intereſt with the Crown, made Vicar of Otley, in Yorkſhire. He publiſhed a Sermon, but we can give the Reader no account of it.

DRAKE, FRANCIS,

Lived part of his time in Halifax, and died there. He took the degree of M. A. and publiſhed, "The nature of lying and of moral truth, ſet forth in two ſermons, from Epheſ. iv. 25, preached in the church of Halifax. Halifax, printed by P. Darby, 1760," forty pages in 4to. preceded by a ſhort addreſs to the Reader. The Author has alſo wrote a practical expoſition on the church catechiſm, which is ſtill in manuſcript.

DEANE, RICHARD.

This Richard was ſon of Gilbert Deane, of Saltonſtall, in this pariſh, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Edmund Jennings, of Silſden, in Craven; that he was born at Saltonſtall, and having been educated in Grammaticals in his own country, became, at ſeventeen years old, a Student in Merton College, in 1587, where continuing about five years as a Portioniſt, he retired to Alban-hall, where he took the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, in October, 1592, and that of Maſter three years after, which was the higheſt Degree he took in this Univerſity.

A

A note, which came from Caermarthen, in Wales, aſſerted, that he had taught School there, but we doubt the truth of it.

He was made Dean of Kilkenny, in Ireland, and, in the year 1609, ſucceeded Dr. Horsfall in the Biſhopric of Oſſory. He died on the 20th of February, 1612, and lies buried in the Cathedral at Kilkenny, under a marble monument near the Biſhop's throne.

DEANE, EDMUND,

Brother to the above Richard, entered a Student in Merton College, in Lent Term, 1591, aged nineteen, where he took one Degree in Arts, and then retired to Alban-hall, where he became Bachelor and Doctor of Phyſic. He ſettled in the city of York, and practiſed there till about the beginning of the Civil Wars.

We have before us a ſmall quarto pamphlet of his, intitled, "Spadacrene Anglica, or the Engliſh Spaw-Fountaine; being a briefe Treatiſe of the acide or tart Fountaine, in the Foreſt of Knareſborow, in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire. As alſo a relation of other medicinall waters in the ſaid foreſt. By Edmund Deane, Doctor in Phyſicke, Oxon, dwelling in the city of Yorke." London, 1626.

The medicinal water at Haregate (commonly called Harrowgate) is here deſcribed, and recommended, and it appears that the firſt perſon who diſcovered it to have any quality of this ſort, was one Mr. William Slingeſby, a Gentleman of family in this neighbourhood, who, about 1571, having

drank of this water, found it to have the ſame virtues as thoſe at Spaw, in Germany.

FAVOUR, JOHN,

Born at Southampton, where he was educated in grammatical learning, but finiſhed for the Univerſity at Archbiſhop Wykeham's ſchool at Wincheſter. He was elected Probationer Fellow of New College, in 1576, and two years after was made complete Fellow. June 5, 1592, he proceeded Doctor of the Civil Law, and, according to Wood's Athenæ, page 487, was made Vicar of Halifax, January 4, 1593. Auguſt 1, 1608, he was made Warden or Maſter of St. Mary Magdalen's Hoſpital at Ripon. March 23, 1616, he was collated to the Prebendſhip of Driffield, and to the Cantorſhip of the Church of York. He was alſo Chaplain to the Archbiſhop, and Reſidentiary.

In the late Mr. Thoreſby's Muſeum (Topography, page 539) were the heads of ſome Manuſcript Sermons, preached at the exerciſe at Halifax by this Vicar. In the ſame place were alſo Manuſcript marginal notes upon a very ſcarce book, called, Faſciculus Temporum, publiſhed about 1485, in the infancy of the art of printing. But his moſt conſiderable compoſition was a book printed in London in 1619, containing 602 pages in quarto, and intitled, "Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie; whereby it is proved, that Antiquitie is a true and certaine note of the chriſtian catholicke church and verity, againſt all new and late upſtart hereſies, advancing themſelves againſt the religious honour of old Rome, whoſe ancient faith was ſo much commended by St. Paul's pen, and after ſealed

ſealed with the bloud of many martyrs and worthy Biſhops of that Sea. With other neceſſarie and important queſtions, incident and proper to the ſame ſubject.

It begins with a dedication to Tobie Matthews, Archbiſhop of York, wherein it appears, that the work was begun when the author was ſixty years old, at the deſire, and carried on under the encouragement of the ſaid Archbiſhop. Next follows an epiſtle to the readers, wherein, amongſt the impediments to this work, he reckons up preaching every Sabbath-day, lecturing every day in the week, exerciſing juſtice in the commonwealth, practiſing of phyſic and chirurgery.

This ſerves to conform what is ſaid of him in Halifax to this day, that he was a good Divine, a good Phyſician, and a good Lawyer. The Doctor, as an inſtance of the ignorance of the common people, when the Bible was kept from them, tells us, at page 334, a ſtory of a woman, who, when ſhe heard the paſſion of Chriſt read in her own tongue, wept bitterly, and tenderly compaſſioned ſo great outrage done to the Son of God; but after ſome pauſe, and recollection of her ſpirits, ſhe aſked, where this was done? and when it was anſwered, many thouſand miles hence, at Jeruſalem, and about fifteen hundred years ago; "then (ſays ſhe) if it was ſo far off, and ſo long ago, by the grace of God it might prove a lie," and therein ſhe comforted herſelf.

This learned, uſeful man, died March 10, 1623, and was buried in Halifax church.

See the epitaphs belonging to this church.

FARRER,

FARRER, ROBERT,

Born in Halifax pariſh, perhaps at Ewood, for Thoreſby, page 196, ſeems to think that he belonged to the family ſettled at Ewood, and Wright, page 140, ſays poſſitively that he was born there. Dr. Johnſon, in his Manuſcript Collections for Yorkſhire, ſays, he left lands to his friends, called Thraphead, within four miles of Halifax, but we know not the ſituation of it.

He became, when a young man, a Canon regular of the order of St. Auſtin, but in what priory or abbey is uncertain. Having partly received his academical education in Cambridge, he retired to a nurſery for the Canons of St. Auſtin, in Oxford, called St. Marie's College, ſituated in the Bayley, where he was in 1526, as alſo October 14, 1533, when, as a Member of the ſaid College, he was admitted to the reading of the Sentences, having a little before oppoſed in Divinity.

About the ſame time he became Chaplain to Archbiſhop Cranmer, after whoſe example he married, a practice at that time diſallowed amongſt the Popiſh Clergy.

In the reign of Edward VI. fifty-ſix articles and informations were laid againſt him, by George Conſtantine, David Walter, his ſervant, Thomas Young, (after Archbiſhop of York,) Rowland Merick, L L. D. (afterwards Biſhop of Bangor,) Tho. Lee, Hugh Rawlins, and others.

He was, partly on the importunate ſuit of his adverſaries, partly on the fall of the Duke of Somerſet, by whom he had been promoted and maintained,

maintained, detained in priſon till the death of King Edward, and the coming in of Queen Mary, when he was involved in freſh trouble; for he was now accuſed, and examined for his faith and doctrine, as he had before been for abuſe of the authority committed to him, for wilful negligence, ſuperſtition, covetouſneſs, and folly.

February 4, 1555, he was examined before the Biſhop of Wincheſter (who was Lord Chancellor) and others, and being kept in priſon uncondemned till the fourteenth day of the ſame month, he was ſent down into Wales, there to receive ſentence of condemnation; and being ſeveral times brought before Doctor Henry Mongan, the Popiſh Biſhop of St. David's, and refuſing to renounce his hereſies, ſchiſms, and errors, as the ſaid Morgan called them, he was degraded, condemned, and burned at Caermarthen, on the ſouth ſide of the Market-croſs there, March 30, 1555.

It was remarkable, that one Jones coming to the Biſhop a little before his execution, lamented the painfulneſs of the death he had to ſuffer; but was anſwered, that if he once ſaw him ſtir in the pains of his burning, he ſhould then give no credit to his doctrine,

And what he ſaid he fully performed, for he ſtood patiently, and never moved, till he was beat down with a ſtaff.

The character of this man, is very differently related, Biſhop Godwin aſſerting, that his ruin was owing to his own rigid, rough behaviour: A. Wood, that his doings were unworthy, and that he was not able to anſwer the firſt ſet of articles exhibited againſt him.

On

On the other hand, Fox, in his Book of Martyrs, ſeems clearly of opinion, that the firſt proſecution againſt him was unneceſſary, and malicious; and that the ſecond was commenced becauſe he was a Proteſtant,

It is certain, that ſome of the articles which he was put to anſwer in the reign of Edward VI. were to the laſt degree frivolous, and ſhewed themſelves to be the offspring of a revengeful mind, ſuch as riding a Scottiſh pad, with a bridle with white ſtuds and ſnaffle, white Scottiſh ſtirrups, and white ſpurs —wearing a hat inſtead of a cap—whiſtling to his child—laying the blame of the ſcarcity of herrings to the covetouſneſs of fiſhers, who, in time of plenty, took ſo many that they deſtroyed the breeders; and laſtly wiſhing, that at the alteration of the coin, whatever metal it was made of, the penny ſhould be in weight worth a penny of the ſame metal.

It is no great wonder, indeed, that malice ſhould ſhew itſelf on this occaſion, for it ſeems that two of the chief managers of this perſecution, Dr. Young and Dr. Merick, had been removed from their offices by this Biſhop, as he writes to the Lord Chancellor, "for their covetous reſpect to their own glory, and lucre, not regarding the reformation of ſin, and eſpecially of ſhameleſs whoredom."

The fall of the Duke of Somerſet, then Lord Protector, to whom he was Chaplain, ſeems, in fact, to have been his greateſt guilt; it certainly expoſed him to the reſentment of thoſe who wiſhed him ill; and who, we think, got very little credit to themſelves as Reformers of religion, by their conduct towards him.

FLETCHER,

FLETCHER, NATHANIEL,

A Schoolmaſter, in Ovenden, in this pariſh, wrote 1. A Methodiſt diſſected, or a deſcription of their errors.

2. The Tradeſman's Arithmetic, in which is ſhewn the rules of common Arithmetic ſo plain and eaſy, that a boy of any tolerably capacity may learn them in a week's time, without the help of a Maſter. Halifax, printed by P. Darby. No date, but it was publiſhed in 1761.

FOE, DANIEL DE,

Being forced to abſcond on account of his political writings, reſided at Halifax, in the Back-lane, at the ſign of the Roſe and Crown, being known to Dr. Nettleton, the Phyſition, and the Revd. Mr. Prieſtley, Miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation there.

Here he employed himſelf in writing his piece, De Jure divino, amongſt other things; but in particular he is here ſaid to have compoſed The Adventures of Robinſon Cruſoe, the ſubject of which was taken from the papers of Alexander Selkirk, who had been left ſome time on the uninhabited iſland of Juan de Fernandas, and had given his memoirs to this Daniel, to methodiſe, who, inſtead of doing as his friend deſired, ſtruck out this entertaining Novel, and by the publication of it prevented Alexander's deſign of making ſome advantage from a recital of his adventures.

To this, the Author ſeems to allude in the Preface to the 3d vol. called, Serious Reflections, when he ſays, "That there is a man alive, and well

known too, the actions of whoſe life are the juſt ſubject of theſe volumes, and to whom all or moſt part of the ſtory moſt directly alludes, which may be depended upon for truth."

GRAHAM, WILLIAM,

A Diſſenting Miniſter, living in Halifax, and late Preacher at Warley chapel, in that neighbourhood, took in Scotland a Degree in Arts.

He publiſhed a Sermon from Matthew x. 34, which he preached in Kingſton upon Hull, June 21, 1758, at the Ordination of the Rev. Mr. John Beverley. London, 1759. The deſign of it is to vindicate Chriſtianity from the charge of promoting diſorders in ſociety, whether civil or ſacred; and to enquire whence ſuch aroſe, and to what cauſes we muſt aſcribe them.

GRÆME, WILLIAM,

A Gentleman of fortune, who lived at Heath, in Skircoat, near Halifax, was the Author of, a ſhort Speech addreſſed to the antient and honourable Society of Free and Accepted Maſons in a Lodge held at the Roſe and Crown, in Halifax, upon Friday, the 24th of June, 1763.

Halifax, printed by Brother P. Darby, 1763.—And in the year of Maſonry, 5763.

GREENWOOD, DANIEL, D. D.

Born in the townſhip of Sowerby; was firſt Fellow, and afterwards made Principal of Braſen Noſe College, in Oxford, by the Parliament Viſitors in 1648, and was Vice Chancellor of that Univerſity in

in 1650 and 1651; in this latter year he was at the head of an aſſociation for the Parliament, raiſing, at the charge of the Heads of Houſes, &c. 120 horſe, and allowing the Governor of Oxford to acquaint the Council, that they had engaged to raiſe a regiment of foot out of the Univerſity and city.

This place he held no longer than the Reſtoration, when he was ejected from it.

We find him afterwards called Rector of Studley, in Oxfordſhire, though Wood, in his Faſti, ſays only, that on this event, he and his wife retired to Studley, and continued there in a private condition till her death.

This Author, under the year 1649, tell us, that this Daniel then took his Degree of D. D. and that he was a ſevere and good Governor, as well in his Vice Chancellorſhip as Principality.

After his wife's death, he lived in the houſe of his nephew, Mr. Daniel Greenwood, Rector of Steeple-Aſton, near Dedington, in Oxfordſhire, where dying Jan. 29, 1673, he was buried in the chancel of the church there.

GREENWOOD, DANIEL,

Son of John, was born in Sowerby aboveſaid, became Scholar of Chriſt's College, Camb. and in 1648 was made Fellow of Brazen Noſe College, in Oxford, by the endeavours of his uncle, Dr. Daniel Greenwood, the Principal of the ſaid College, ſeveral Fellows being that year ejected on account of their attachment to the King.

In 1653, he was preſented by the College to the Rectory of Steeple Aſton, in Oxfordſhire. He died

of an apoplexy at Woodſtock, in 1679, and was buried near the grave of his uncle above-named.

GUEST, ...

It is ſaid that General Gueſt, (who bravely defended Edenburgh Caſtle againſt the Rebels in 1745,) was once a ſervant at the Angel Inn at Halifax, which greatly redounds to his honour, as probably he was promoted for his merit.

His parents lived at Lidgate, in Lightcliffe.—See the epitaphs there

HARTLEY, DAVID, M. A.

Was born at Illingworth, in this pariſh. His father was Curate there, and married, May 25, 1707, a daughter of the Reverend Mr. Edward Wilkinſon, his predeceſſor. This Curacy Mr. Hartley afterwards reſigned for the Chapel of Armle, in the pariſh of Leeds, where he died, and left behind him eight children.

This ſon David was brought up by one Mrs. Brookſbank, near Halifax, and received his academical education at Jeſus College, Cambridge, of which he was a Fellow. He firſt began to practice phyſic at Newark, in Nottinghamſhire, from whence he removed to St. Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk. After this, he ſettled for ſome time in London, and laſtly went to live at Bath, where he died September 30, 1757, aged 53. He left two ſons and a daughter.

His elder ſon got a travelling Fellowſhip, and his younger was entered at Oxford in Michaelmas

mas Term, 1757. He publiſhed, "A View of the preſent evidence for and againſt Mrs. Stephen's Medicines as a Solvent for the Stone, containing 155 Caſes, with ſome Experiments and Obſervations." London, 1739.

This book, which contains 204 pages in octavo, is dedicated to the Preſident and Fellows of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London, wherein the Author informs that body, that about a year before, he publiſhed ſome caſes and experiments, which ſeemed to him ſufficient evidences of a diſſolving power in the urine of ſuch perſons as take Mrs. Stephen's medicines, tho' he did not then enter into the diſcuſſion of that point, but left the facts to ſpeak for themſelves; finding, however, that a quite contrary concluſion had been drawn from thoſe inſtances, and others of a like nature, as if the medicines did not diſſolve, but generate ſtones; he therefore republiſhes the ſame caſes and experiments, with all caſes favourable or unfavourable, perfect or imperfect, which he had been able to procure, hoping that he had obviated all objections, and even proved a diſſolving power in the medicated urine.

At page 175, of this book, are propoſals for making Mrs. Stephen's medicines public, and a liſt is annexed of the contributions for this purpoſe, from April 11, 1738, to February 24 following, the amount of which was 13871. 13s. He was the chief inſtrument in procuring for Mrs. Stephen's the 5000l. granted by Parliament. His own caſe is the 123rd in the above book. He is ſaid to have died of the ſtone, after having taken above two hundred pounds weight of ſoap.

Mrs. Stephen's

Mrs. Stephen's medicine was made public in the Gazettee, from Saturday June 16th, to Tueſday, June 19th, 1739.

James Parſons, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Society, publiſhed an octavo, printed in London, 1742, containing Animadverſions on Lithontriptic medicines, particularly thoſe of Mrs Stephen's, and an account of the diſſections of ſome bodies of perſons who died after the uſe of them. In this book are ſeveral caſes laid down in Dr. Hartley's own words, and afterwards critically examined, in order to ſhew (particularly from thoſe in whoſe bladders ſtones were found after death) that that celebrated medicine had no power of diſſolving ſtones in the kidneys or bladder. And it muſt be owned, though with regret, that this Writer has ſucceeded in his proofs.

Dr. Hartley is ſaid to have wrote againſt Dr. Warren, of St. Edmund's Bury, in defence of Inoculation; and ſome letters of his are to be met with in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. He was certainly a man of learning, and a reputed good Phyſician, but too fond of noſtrums.

The Doctor's moſt conſiderable literary production, is a work intitled, "Obſervations on man, his frame, his duty, and his expectations, in two parts." London, 1749. 2 vols. octavo.

The firſt part contains Obſervations on the frame of the human body and mind, and on their mutual connections, and influences.

The work, it ſeems, took its riſe from the Revd. Mr. Gay's aſſerting the poſſibility of deducing all our intellectual pleaſures and pains from aſſociation,

tion, in a diſſertation on the fundamental principle of virtue, prefixed to Law's tranſlation of King's origin of evil.

The ſentiments in this piece, led our Author to enquire into the power of aſſociation, and to examine its conſequences in reſpect of morality and religion, and alſo its phyſical cauſe, when by degrees many diſquiſitions foreign to the doctrine of aſſociation, or at leaſt not immediately connected with it, intermixed themſelves; for this reaſon, he has added thereto vibrations, and endeavoured to eſtabliſh a connection between theſe; and has taken a great deal of pains to ſhew the general uſe of theſe two in explaining the nature of our ſenſations.

The ſecond part contains Obſervations on the duty and expectations of mankind, before which is an introduction, in which he ſays, that the contemplation of our frame and conſtitution appeared to him to have a peculiar tendency to leſſen the difficulties attending natural and revealed religion, and to improve their evidences, as well as to concur with them in their determination of man's duty and expectations; with which view he drew up the foregoing Obſervations on the frame and connection of the body and mind; and in proſecution of the ſame deſign, he goes on in this part, from this foundation, and upon the other phænomena of nature, to deduce the evidences for the being and attributes of God, and the general truths of natural religion.

Secondly, Laying down all theſe as a new foundation whereon to build the evidences for revealed religion.

Thirdly, To enquire into the rule of life, and the

the particular applications of it, which result from the frame of our natures, the dictates of natural religion, and the precepts of the Scripture taken together, compared with, and casting light upon each other.

Fourthly, To enquire into the genuine doctrines of natural and revealed religion, thus illustrated, concerning the expectations of mankind here and hereafter, in consequence of their observance, or violation of the rule of life.

HEYWOOD, OLIVER,

Son of Richard, was born at Little Lever, in Bolton parish, in Lancashire, March 1629, and baptized in Bolton church the 15th of the same month.

He was designed by his parents for the Ministry from his birth, and he was also himself inclined that way.

In 1647, he was admitted Pensioner in Trinity College, Cambridge, under the tuition of Mr. Akhurst. Here he took the degree of B. A. but was afterwards called home from thence, his father not being able to support him there. Here for some time he lived retiredly, but at length became a Preacher, by the advice and solicitation of the neighbouring Ministers; and having preached some time about the country occasionally, he was invited to Coley Chapel, in this parish; soon after which, viz. Aug. 4, 1652, he was ordained in Bury Church, in Lancashire, by the Ministers of the second classis there.

He married to his first wife Elisabeth, daughter of

of the Rev. Mr. Angier, of Denton, in Lancaſhire, in 1655, by whom he had ſeveral children.

He had ſeveral diſputes with part of his congregation; ſome were diſpleaſed with him becauſe he would not admit all comers promiſcuouſly to the Lord's Table without diſtinction; others, becauſe he would not thank God for killing the Scots.

Once he was carried before Cornet Denham, by ſome of Colonel Lilburne's ſoldiers, and the Cornet told him, that he was one of the Cheſhire rebels; but by the mediation of friends he was diſmiſt.

His annual income from Coley did not exceed 36l. per annum; but he held a Lecture every Thurſday, for ſeveral years, at the houſe of one Samuel Hopkinſon, at the Subbing, in Sowerby, for which he had a conſideration: He had alſo a ſmall paternal eſtate in Lancaſhire, excluſive of what he might receive from Mr. Angier's effects.

He had a preſentation to the vicarage of Preſton, in Lancaſhire, worth at that time an hundred pounds per annum, ſent him by Sir Richard Hoghton, of Hoghton Tower, but on ſome account or other he declined it.

After the Reſtoration of King Charles II. he was proſecuted in the Conſiſtory Court at York for not reading the Common Prayer a year before the Act of Uniformity commenced, and ſuſpended ab officio; the ſuſpenſion was publiſhed at Halifax, June 29, 1662.

On this he forbore preaching at Coley, but did not attempt to get off his ſuſpenſion, becauſe of the

Act of Uniformity, which was to take place in Aug. following, and to which he could not conform.

Before it took place, however, he ventured to take leave of his flock, by two or three days preaching among them.

November 2, the ſame year, an excommunication was publiſhed againſt him in Halifax Church; on which he went to York, but found that nothing could be done for him, unleſs he would take the oath de parendo juri, et ſtando mandatis eccleſiæ, which his conſcience would not permit him to do.

In 1664 came out the Writ de excommunicato capiendo, but he was not taken, though he ventured to preach to a few in his own houſe, and now and then even officiating in public churches, where there was a vacancy, with the leave of the Churchwardens.

On the coming out of the Five-mile Act, he left his family, and went into Lancaſhire and Cheſhire, returning home but ſeldom.

After the edge of that Act was a little worn off, he took more liberty, and preached often publickly in the chapels of Idle, Bramhup, Bramley, Farnley, Morley, Pudſey, and Hunſlet.

In 1669, preaching occaſionally in a private houſe near Leeds, he was carried before the Mayor, who ſent him to priſon, but releaſed him the next day at the interceſſion of ſome friends.

July, the ſame year, he preached in Coley Chapel, in the abſence of Mr. Hoole, the Miniſter, at the deſire of ſeveral of the people, for which a warrant was iſſued out to diſtrain upon ten pounds worth

worth of his goods, but Calamy tells us, that nobody would buy them.

At last he was restored, by the King's declaration, March 15, 1672, to ministerial employment in his own house, by Licence, as appears from a private register kept by himself. He ventured, however, to preach at Alverthorp, Lassel-Hall, Sowerby, Warley, &c. on the week-days.

On the calling in of those Licences he met with fresh troubles; for August 15, 1680, he was again cited into the Consistory Court at York, with his wife and others, for not going to the Sacrament at the Parish-church at Halifax: and for contempt in not appearing, they were all excommunicated, the sentences being read in Halifax Church Oct. following, but keeping private, the storm soon blew over.

After this, he was indicted at Wakefield Sessions for a riotous assembly in his own house, and fined fifty pounds, for non-payment of which, and not finding sureties for his good behaviour in forbearing to preach, he was committed to York Castle, where he had both an expensive and troublesome confinement, and from which he was not freed without much difficulty. After a fatiguing, troublesome life, he died March 4, 1702, in the 73d year of his age.

In a manuscript of his, sent to one Mrs. Hannah Stansfeld, in Sowerby he says, "I have now been above fifty years labouring in the Lord's vineyard, studying, praying, and preaching, at home and abroad, travelling where Providence hath called, and have arrived well towards two years beyond the age of a man; now at last I am incapaciated

for travel, not only with age, but a very ſore ſhortneſs of breathing, called the aſthma, ſo that I am confined much to mine own houſe, only can ſtudy, preach in my chapel, and exerciſe myſelf in writing books, and ſermons, for thoſe that deſire them."

Thoreſby, page 542, ſays, he had a Dairy of this Oliver Heywood's, whereby it appeared, that in one year he preached one hundred and five times, beſides the Lord's days, kept fifty days of faſting and prayer, nine of thankſgiving, and travelled fourteen hundred miles in his Maſter's ſervice.

In another part of his Diary are the following entries: "This year, 1677, I preached, beſides Lord's days, ſixty times, kept . . . . . faſts, eight days of thankſgiving, and travelled eleven hundred and ninety-eight miles.

"This year, 1678, I preached ſixty-four times on week-days, have kept fifty faſt-days, four days of thankſgiving, and travelled one thouſand and thirty-four miles.

"This year, 1679, I preached ſeventy-ſeven times on week-days, kept fifty-two faſt days, ſeven days of thankſgiving, and travelled thirteen hundred and eighty-ſix miles."

Under June 2, 1678, is the following remarkable paſſage: "Lord's day. Preached too long, being under a miſtake a whole hour. I was employed ſix hours. Not weary."

The following is in Halifax Regiſter: "Mr. Oliver Heywood, of Northouram, Clerke, aged twenty-five years, and Mrs. Elizabeth Anger, of Denton,

Denton, Gentlewoman, aged twenty-one years, were publiſhed at the public meeting place, called Halifax Church, at the cloſe of the morning exerciſe upon three Lord's Days, viz April the 1ſt, the 8th, the 15th, 1655." Their marriage is not inſerted in that Regiſter.

We have ſeen, in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. David Stansfield, of Halifax, an original three quarters painting of this Oliver Heywood.

HEYWOOD, NATHANIEL,

Brother to Oliver, was born at Little Lever aforeſaid, in September, 1633, educated in Trinity College, in Cambridge, and afterwards with Mr. Edward Gee, of Eccleſton.

His firſt preferment was Illingworth Chapel, in this pariſh; from thence he removed, in 1657, to Ormſkirk, in Lancaſhire, where he continued till he was ſilenced in 1662.

This account is from Calamy, page 394; but if Mr. Heywood did not remove from Illingworth till 1657, he had ceaſed to be Curate there in 1656, for a Mr. Bradſhaw ſigned a receipt in that year, as Curate of Illingworth, in the Book of Accounts belonging to Mr. Waterhouſe's Truſtees, at Halifax. On the liberty, in 1672, he licenced Bickerſtaff and Scareſbrick, both in Ormſkirk pariſh, preaching there each week alternately.

He died December 16, 1677. After his death ſome Sermons of his were printed, entitled, "Chriſt diſplayed, as the choiceſt Gift, and the beſt Maſter," 8vo. 1679. They were publiſhed by his Brother Oliver, who wrote the Epiſtle Dedicatory thereto.

Calamy

Calamy tell us, that one of his hearers, when he was going to quit his Living, expreſſing a deſire for him ſtill to preach in the Church, Mr. Heywood ſaid, he would as gladly preach, as they could deſire it, if he could conform with a ſafe conſcience; to which the man repiied, "Oh, Sir! many a man, now-a-days, makes a great gaſh in his conſcience, cannot you make a little nick in yours?"

HOOKE, RICHARD,

Probably the ſame who his mentioned in Wood's Faſti, page 261, as having taken his Degree of B. A. from New Inn Hall, in Oxford, in 1635, and ſuppoſed to be a Northamptonſhire man; if ſo, he took the reſt of his Degrees at Cambridge, being D. D.

When he was M. A. he was Miniſter of Lowdham, in Nottinghamſhire, and wrote, The Laver of Regeneration, and the Cup of ſalvation, in two treatiſes concerning Baptiſm, and the Lord's Supper." London, 1653.

This is Wood's account, and if true, ſhews that this performance had a ſecond impreſſion, for we have ſeen a work under his name, entitled, "The Laver of Regeneration, and the Cup of Salvation; two plain and profitable diſcourſes upon the two Sacraments, the firſt laying open the nature of Baptiſm, and earneſtly preſſing the ſerious conſideration, and religious obſervation of the ſacred vow made by all Chriſtians in their baptiſm.

The other, preſſing as earneſtly the frequent renewing of our baptiſmal vow at the Lord's holy table;

table; demonſtrating the indiſpenſable neceſſity of receiving, and the great ſin and danger of neglecting the Lord's Supper, with anſwers to the chief pretences, whereby the abſenters would excuſe themſelves." 8vo. London, Printed, 1684, with a dedication to the Inhabitants of the town and pariſh of Halifax.

The firſt diſcourſe is from John i. 26, the ſecond from 1 Cor. xi. 28. Wood ſays, that he alſo publiſhed one or more Sermons.

He was likewiſe Author of "The Nonconformiſt Champion his challenge excepted, or an anſwer to Mr. Baxter's Petition for Peace, written long ſince, but now firſt publiſhed, upon his repeated provocations, and importunate clamors, that it was never anſwered.

"Whereunto is prefixed, an Epiſtle to Mr. Baxter, with ſome remarks upon his Holy Common-wealth; upon his Sermon to the then Houſe of Commons; upon his Non-conformiſt's plea for peace, and upon his anſwer to Dr. Stillingfleet." London, 1682, 157 pages in 8vo.

Dr. Hooke died January 1, 1688-9, having languiſhed for ſome time under great pain of a fiſtula. See the epitaphs at Halifax Church.

HOYLE, JOSHUA,

Born at Sowerby, received his firſt academical education in Magdalene-hall, in Oxford, and being afterwards invited to Ireland, was made Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; there he took the Degree of D. D. and was elected Divinity Profeſſor in that Univerſity. In this office he expounded the

the whole Bible through in daily lectures, and in the chiefeſt books ordinarily a verſe each day, which work held him almoſt fifteen years.

Some time before he ended that work, he began the ſecond expoſition of the whole Bible in the Church of Trinity College, and within ten years ended all the New Teſtament (excepting one book and a piece) all the Prophets, all Solomon, and Job. He preached alſo and expounded thrice every Sabbath for the far greater part of the year, once every holy-day, and ſometimes twice.

To theſe may be added, his weekly lectures (as Profeſſor) in the controverſies, and his anſwers to all Bellarmine's writings. On the breaking out of the Iriſh Rebellion, in 1641, he came into England, and was made Vicar of Stepney, near London, but being too ſcholaſtical, he did not pleaſe the pariſhioners.

He was conſtituted about this time, one of the Aſſembly of Divines, and furniſhed evidence againſt Archbiſhop Laud, on his trial, as to matter relating to the Univerſity of Dublin, whilſt he was Chancellor thereof. At length, by the favour of the Committee of Parliament for the reformation of the Univerſity of Oxford, he became Maſter of Univerſity College, and the King's Profeſſor of Divinity.

He was reſpected by Dr. Uſher, the learned Primate of Ireland, in whoſe vindication he wrote, "A Rejoinder to William Malone, Jeſuit, his reply concerning the real preſence." Dublin, 1641, in a thick quarto.

Dr. Hoyle died December 6, 1654, and was buried

buried in that little old Chapel of Univerſity College, which was pulled down in 1668, and which ſtood in that place which is now the middle part of the preſent quadrangle, in that College.

HULME, NATHANIEL, M. D.

Lived for ſome time in Halifax with his uncle, ... Hulme, M. D. He wrote, "Libellus de natura, cauſa, curationeque Scorbuti. To this is annexed a Propoſal for preventing the Scurvy in the Britiſh Navy, octavo." London, 1768.

KNIGHT, TITUS,

Publiſhed a Diſcourſe, printed at Leeds, entitled, "The Faith of the Saints, being the ſubſtance of a Sermon preached at the opening of the New Meeting Houſe, belonging to the Independents, in Blanket-row, Hull, on Sunday, April 9, 1769." By Titus Knight, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Halifax, in Yorkſhire.

LAKE, JOHN,

Was born, as we have been ſeveral times credibly informed, in that part of Halifax called Petticoat-lane; his father's name was Thomas, and he was baptiſed at Halifax December 5, 1624, as appears from the Regiſter there.—His firſt education was at the Grammar-ſchool near Halifax, from whence he was ſent to St. John's College, Cambridge, before he was complete thirteen years of age, and put under the care of the famous Mr. Cleveland, whoſe Poems, Orations, Epiſtles, &c. he and his friend Dr. Drake, Vicar of Pontefract,

collected into one volume, to which they prefixed his Life and Parentalia, and dedicated them to Biſhop Turner, then Maſter of the College, octavo. London, 1687.

When he was B. A. he was made priſoner in College with the royal party, but eſcaping from thence, he fled to Oxford, and continued four years in the King's army. He was at Baſing-houſe when it was taken, as alſo at Wallingford.—— When the royal cauſe was at the loweſt, he refuſed the Engagement, as he had done the Covenant before, and entered into Epiſcopal Orders.— July 26, 1647, he preached his firſt Sermon, as Lecturer, at Halifax, but continued not long in that employment on account of his principles. In 1652, he went, as we take it, to Oldham, in Lancaſhire:

May 21, 1660, he was made Vicar of Leeds, but met with ſo much oppoſition from thoſe who were for introducing Mr. Bowles, of York, that the Church doors were barred againſt him, and they were under a neceſſity of ſending for a party of ſoldiers to ſecure his induction.

Being appointed to preach the firſt Synod Sermon at York, he performed it with ſo much applauſe, that Dr. Hitch, then Rector of Guiſeley, and his great friend deſired a copy of it, which, without his knowledge, he ſhewed to Dr. Sheldon, Biſhop of London, who ſoon after gave Mr. Lake the Rectory of St. Botolph's without Biſhopſgate, London.

Here began (what he eſteemed the principal honour and felicity of his life) his friendſhip with Dr.

Dr. Sancroft, then Dean of St. Paul's, afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who had a particular eſteem for him.

He returned, for ſome reaſon or other, to his native ſoil, and having, October 17, 1668, been inſtituted to the Rectory of Preſtwich, in Lancaſhire, he was collated, July 16, 1670, to the Prebend of Fridaythorp at York, and on the ſame day to the Prebend of Halloughton, in Southwell, and to the Rectory of Carlton, in Lindrick, both in Nottinghamſhire.

He was now Reſidentiary at York, and endeavouring to break the bad cuſtom of walking in the body of the Cathedral during the time of divine ſervice, he was inſulted by the rabble, who, after breaking open the ſouth door of the Minſter, followed him home, aſſaulted him in his own houſe, and even took off a great part of the tiling, ſo that he was obliged to be reſcued from them by Capt. Honeywood, the Deputy Governor.

May 7, 1671, he was collated to the Maſterſhip and cuſtody of the Hoſpital of St. Mary Magdalene, near Bautry; and October 9, 1680, inſtalled Archdeacon of Cleveland.

Being nominated by William Earl of Derby to the Biſhopric of Sodor in Man, he was conſecrated December, 1682. And thence, by King Charles II, he was tranſlated to Briſtol, Auguſt 12, 1684, with liberty to hold his Prebend in commendam.

In the time of Monmouth's Rebellion, he went down to reſide at Briſtol, by order of King James II, though he was at that time much afflicted with the

gout, and narrowly eſcaped being taken by the Duke's forces.

His conduct on that occaſion was ſo pleaſing to the King, that, before his return, he nominated him to the Biſhopric of Chicheſter, in which he was confirmed October 19, 1685.

April 27, 1688, King James II. having renewed the Declaration he had ſet out the year before, for liberty of conſcience, to favour the cauſe of Popery, was reſolved to oblige the Clergy to read it in all their Churches; but Dr. Lake having firſt prevented the ſending down the Declarations into his Dioceſe, went up to London, and after conſultation with Archbiſhop Sancroft, and five other Biſhops, at Lambeth, they agreed to petition the King, and therein to lay before him their reaſons which inclined them to diſobey the Order of Council which had been ſent to them.

This Petition was delivered accordingly on the 18th day of May; and for this, ſuch as had ſigned it were cited to appear before the Council; where refuſing, on account of their Peerage, to give bonds to appear in the Court of King's Bench, the Archbiſhop, and ſix other Biſhops, (amongſt whom was Lake) were committed to the Tower by a warrant ſigned June 8th, and on the 15th were brought to the King's Bench Bar, arraigned, tried, and acquitted on the 29th, to the great joy of the generality of the people.

At the Revolution he refuſed to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy to King William and Queen Mary, for which he was ſuſpended ab officio, and would have been deprived had he lived a little longer.

Auguſt

Auguſt 27, 1689, he made the following Declaration (which no doubt, was meant as a vindication of this laſt act of his conduct) before Dr. Green, the Pariſh Miniſter, Dr. Hicks, Dean of Worceſter, Mr. Jenkins, his Chaplain, Mr. Powell, his Secretary, and Mr. Wilſon, his Amanuenſis.

"Being called by a ſick, and I think a dying bed, and the good hand of God upon me in it, to take the laſt, and beſt viaticum, the Sacrament of my dear Lord's body and blood, I take myſelf obliged to make this ſhort recognition and profeſſion.

"That whereas I was baptiſed into the Religion of the Church of England, and ſucked it in with my milk, I have conſtantly adhered to it through the whole courſe of my life, and now if it ſo be the will of God, ſhall die in it, and I had reſolved, through God's grace aſſiſting me, to have died ſo, though at a ſtake.

"And whereas that Religion of the Church of England taught me the doctrine of non-reſiſtance and paſſive obedience, which I have accordingly inculcated into others, and which I took to be the diſtinguiſhing character of the Church of England, I adhere no leſs firmly, and ſtedfaſtly to that, and in conſequence of it, have incurred a ſuſpenſion from the exerciſe of my office, and expected a deprivation. I find in ſo doing much inward ſatisfaction, and if the oath had been tendered at the peril of my life, I could only have obeyed by ſuffering.

"I deſire you, my worthy friends and brethren, to bear witneſs of this upon occaſion, and to believe it as the laſt words of a dying man; and who is now engaged in the moſt ſacred and ſolemn act of converſing

converſing with God in this world, and may, for ought he knows to the contrary, appear with theſe very words in his mouth at the dreadful tribunal.

Signed, Johan. Ciceſtrenſis."

This declaration cauſed many pamphlets to be publiſhed pro and con; and may be conſidered as the beginning of the diſputes on this ſubject, which, though but imperfectly at that time underſtood, is now too clear to need a comment.

Sir John Dalrymple, in his Memoirs, page 396, ſays, "the above was a weak declaration from a weak man, yet as the laſt words of a martyr, it was ſpread through the nation, and at that period of civil and religious ferment, added the impulſes of religion to thoſe of party in enthuſiaſtic minds."

On the 21ſt of Auguſt, before the making of the above declaration, he had been ſeized with a trembling fit, which was the forerunner of a malignant fever, and convulſions, which carried him off.

On the application of painful remedies, he ſaid, "And is life worth all this, at threeſcore years and five?"

He died Auguſt 30th, 1689, and was buried in St. Botolph's Church, September 3d.

We cannot find that he publiſhed any thing except two Sermons, viz. 1. "A Sermon preached at Whitehall, May 29th, 1670, publiſhed by his Majeſty's command," London, 1671. "2. The true Chriſtian's Character and Crown, preached in St. Botolph's Church, July 15, 1669, at the Funeral

ral of Mr. William Cade, Deputy, of that Ward." London, 1671, 4to.

MARSH, RICHARD,

Was born at Finhamſted, in Hertfordſhire, in 1585, and educated at Cambridge, (though ſome have ſaid that he was Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford.) He took the Degree of D. D. at Oxford, in 1636, In 1614, he was made Vicar of Birſtall, in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire; in 1625, Prebendary of Southwell; and in 1634, he ſucceeded Archbiſhop Bramhall in the Prebend of Huſthwaite, in the Church of York.

April 17, 1638, he was inducted into the Vicarage of Halifax, as appears by an entry wrote with his own hand.

In 1641, the King preſented him to the Archdeaconry of York, or of the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire; and in November, 1644, nominated him to the Deanry, on the death of Dr. Scott, the King being then at Oxford; but the confuſions of thoſe times would not permit him to be elected, much leſs inſtalled, till the Reſtoration, when the former of theſe was performed Auguſt 17, and the other the 20th, 1660.

Dr. Peter Heylin made great intereſt, by his friends, to obtain this dignity, but was denied, to make way for Dr. Marſh, whom King Charles had ſo great a value for, that he deſired him to be one of the Chaplains to attend him, when the Parliament had got him into their hands in 1648.

He was alſo Prebendary of Rippon, and as Walker,

ker, in his Sufferings of the Clergy, page 82, ſays, Vicar of Bourſon, in Yorkſhire, but we know not any ſuch place.

And as the Doctor had theſe good preferments, ſo he was a great and very early ſufferer for his attachment to the King his patron; for in 1642, he had his living of Halifax ſequeſtered, for delinquency, to the uſe of the forces under Lord Fairfax, himſelf narrowly eſcaping from the town, but taken priſoner at Blackſtone-edge, and carried to Mancheſter, where he was confined for ſome time, till he made his eſcape from thence, and got to the King at Oxford.

Thus he loſt the benefit of his living for eighteen years together, and ſaw Halifax no more till the Reſtoration, when he returned, Sept. 16, 1660, and took poſſeſſion of his Church again.

An old man, who was preſent, told Mr. Beckwith, of York, "that the Doctor went into the Church, with his Prayer-book under his arm, and finding Eli Bently officiating there, he turned him out of the Deſk, and read Prayers himſelf."

The loſs which the Doctor ſuſtained at Halifax (beſides other places) amounted to more than four thouſand pounds.

He did not live long to enjoy his Deanry, for he died October 13, aged 78, and was buried the 15th, 1663, in York Minſter, near the grave of Matthew Hutton, Archbiſhop of York, in the ſouth iſle of the choir, and over him was an atchievement with his arms, impailing Grice, of Wakefield, but that atchievement is deſtroyed, and there only remained, in 1766, an eſcutcheon hung up near his grave,

grave, with his arms, viz. Gules, an horſe's head couped argent. (That in Halifax Church is eraſed.)

He had reſigned the Vicarage of Halifax ſome time before his death. He had been Chaplain to King Charles I. to Archbiſhop Laud, and to Dr. Matthews, Archbiſhop of York.

He was three times married. His firſt wife was the daughter of Mr. Stephens, by whom he had, 1. Tobias, born in 1633, (ſo called, we preſume, after his patron the Archbiſhop); 2. Henry, baptized at Birſtal, November 16, 1637; 3. Frances, married to Lewis Weſt, father of Captain Richard Weſt, of Underbank, whoſe only daughter married Mr. Fenton of Underbank; 4. A daughter, married to Mr. Driffield, of Rippon; 5. Another daughter, married to Mr. Wymberley, of Poſt-Witham.

The Doctor's ſecond wife was Eliſabeth, daughter of Robert Batt, of Okewell-hall, near Birſtal, and Fellow and Vice Maſter of the Univerſity College, Oxford, by whom one daughter, Catharine, born in trouble; for when her mother was big with child of her, the ſoldiers coming into the houſe in ſearch of Dr. Marſh, and not finding him, ſuppoſed he might be hid in bed, and therefore ſtabbed their ſwords into the bed where is wife was laid, and ſo frighted and wounded her, that it immediately threw her into labour, and ſhe expired almoſt as ſoon as ſhe was delivered.

The Doctor fled to ſave himſelf, and a truſty ſervant-maid made her eſcape with the child in the night, with nothing but her ſhift on, carrying it in that condition in the dark, for fourteen miles, to a relation of the Doctor's, where it remained till the

Reſtoration, when her father was at liberty to return.

This daughter, Catharine, married Mr. John Kay, of Gomerſal, near Birſtal, and died at Howley-hall, about 1730, leaving, by ſaid Mr. Kay, 1. Robert Kay, of Howley-hall, whoſe daughter married Mr. Thomas Beckwith, of York; 2. Martha, wife to Dr. Robert Tomlinſon, Rector of Wickham; which Martha was, in 1766, in her 104th or 105th year, and gave part of this account.

The Doctor's third wife was Frances, daughter of Mr. Grice, of Wakefield. She was buried in York Minſter, July 25, 1665.

Mr. Beckwith, above-named, had, in 1766, an original painting of Dr. Marſh in his robes, which ſeemed to have been done when he was about ſixty years of age.

The wives and children of delinquents being, by public ordinances, allowed the fifth part of the eſtate and goods which had been ſeized upon, the following Petition was ſent in againſt Dr. Marſh, which we took from a paper, dated in 1650, containing a ſet of reaſons againſt their receiving the ſaid fifth part; but what was the effect of it we cannot tell.

" 1. Dr. Marſh was long ſince caſt out of the Vicarage of Hallifax for miſdemanors.

" 2. As wee conceive the ſaid Dr. Marſh was never actually ſequeſtered, or if hee was, never yet made his compoſicion.

" 3. There was never any yett ſettled by authoritty in the room of the ſaid Viecor to receive the

the profitts, except Mr. Wayte, who was appointed Viccor by the late Lord Fairfax.

" 4. The wholle profitts of the Viccarage doe in a manere wholy confiſt in Eaſter dewes, and Comunicant two penſes, which wee conceive in equitty cannot be demanded, ſeeing thatt Eaſter comunicants have ſoe longe ſeaſed.

" 5. The people in that Viccarage have beene att greate charge in mayntayneing the Miniſters, there beeing 12 chappelreyes in the ſaid Viccarage att which they have had for the moſt part preaching Miniſters, and very little or noe mayntayneance to moſt of them.

" 6. The ſaid Dr. Marſh had, when hee was expelled the Viccarage, ſeveral other Liveinges, as att Birſtall, Yorke, Rippon, Suſſex, hee was the latte Kinges Chaplayen, and one of the hie Comiſhon att Yorke, beſides he hath a good eſtate of his owne in land, to the valeu of 30l. per ann. and upwards.

" And whereas itt is declared, thatt this now demanded is for his childeren, being a fifth part, wee make bold humly to certiefie, thatt if itt ſhold bee expected, and the people forſt to pay itt, the greatteſt part of itt muſt come from thoſe that are in far greater neſeſitie then any of his childeren is likely yett to come too, and from thoſe who have hazerded their lives, and laid out their eſtates in the Parliament's ſerviſe, and whoſe ſufferings and loſes have been very greate.

" The Peticioners unanimouſly, as well the inhabittants within the mother-church whom the ſaid

ſmall tithes did chiefely concerne, and all the reſt of the Vacarage, make it theire humble requeſt, that the ſaid Dr. Marſhe's order for his fifth part may bee called in, and that the ſame, and all the reſt of the ſaid tithes or Eaſter oblacions may either wholy bee taken of, or otherwayes that the ſaid tithes may be devided amongſt the ſeveral Chapells and Mother-church, as the was certified by the Com^r. for the Weſt Rideing of the county of Yorke upon an Act or Order of Parliment."

It muſt be obſerved, that the eſtate of one John Marſh, D. D. who was ſaid to have been late of Halifax, in the county of York, was declared forfeited for treaſon, by an Act of November 18, 1652, but this we have reaſon to think was a miſnomer.

Walker, in his Sufferings, &c. page 83, ſays, that the Doctor had one or more Sermons extant, but we have not ſeen any account of them.

MARSDEN, GAMALIEL,

A Student in Trinity College, Dublin, where he continued ten years, and part of the time was Fellow there.

He was turned out with Dr. Winter, on King Charles's Reſtoration, and came to England.

He had but five pounds when he landed at Liverpool, and knew no relations or friends he could repair to; but reſolved to go to Coley, in this pariſh, where his father had been miniſter. There he found friends, and was fixed in St. Ann's Chapel, in Southouram, from whence he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity.

He

He afterwards went into Holland, and, at his return, taught Philoſophy, &c. to ſome young Students at Hague-hall. He was alſo Paſtor of the Congregational Church at Woodkirk. He died May 25, aged forty ſeven.

MIDGLEY, SAMUEL,

The real Author of the Hiſtory of Halifax, which goes under the name of William Bentley.—This man was a priſoner for debt in York Caſtle, in 1685, where he was acquainted with Oliver Heywood. He was alſo three times in Halifax jayl, for debt. Here it was he wrote the above Hiſtory; and here he died, July 18, 1695.

His poverty prevented him from printing the Book, which he wrote for his own ſupport; and he not only loſt the benefit of his labours in his life-time, but had another man's name put to his Work when he was dead.

He practiſed Phyſic, and was the ſon of William Midgley, who was buried at Luddenden, Auguſt 21, 1695, aged eighty-one.

MILNER, JOHN,

The ſecond ſon of John Milner, of Skircoat, near Halifax, by Mary, daughter of Mr. Gilbert Ramſden, was baptized February 10, 1627-8. The foundation of his great learning was laid in the Grammar ſchool there, from whence he was ſent, at fourteen years of age, to Chriſt's College, Cambridge, where he took the Degrees of B. A. M. A. and B. D. He was firſt Curate of Middleton, in Lancaſhire, but was forced thence, on Sir George Booth's

Booth's unſucceſsful attempt to reſtore King Charles II. a little before the fight at Worceſter. After this he retired to the place of his nativity, where he lived till 1661, when Dr. Lake, then Vicar of Leeds, and his brother-in-law, gave him the Curacy of Beeſton, in his pariſh. In 1662, he took the Degree of B. D. and the ſame year was made Miniſter of St. John's, in Leeds. He was elected Vicar of Leeds, and was inducted thereto Auguſt 4, 1673, and March 29, 1681, was choſen Prebendary of Ripon. In 1688, not being ſatisfied about the Revolution, he retired from his Vicarage, and was deprived of all his Perferments; on which he retired to St. John's, in Cambridge, where he ſpent the remainder of his days, continuing a Nonjuror till his death, which happened in the ſaid College, February 16, 1702. He was buried in the Chapel there, on the 19th, aged ſeventy-five, leaving an only ſon, Thomas Milner. M. A. Vicar of Bexhill, in Suſſex.

It is remarkable, that both Biſhop Lake and he were born in Halifax pariſh, both educated in Cambridge were both Vicars of Leeds, and both loſt their perferments for Nonjurancy, in 1688.

We will only add the character which Dr. Gower, Lady Margaret's Profeſſor at Cambridge, gave of this Mr. Milner, to Mr. Thoreſby. —— "Great learning and piety made him really a great man; he was eminent in both, and nothing but his humility and modeſty kept him from being more noted for being ſo. He was a bleſſing to the whole Society, by the example he gave in every good thing. He died beloved, and much lamented here, and his memory is honourable and precious amongſt us, and will long continue ſo." MIT-

MITTON, JOHN,

Son of Thomas, was born at Geſlingroid, in the townſhip of Barkiſland, in this pariſh, and died at London about the latter end of the year 1736. He turned his thoughts, it ſeems, to natural phyloſophy, for in Thoreſby's Muſeum (Topog. page 543) was a manuſcript diary, giving an account of the riſing and falling of the Barometer, the point of the compaſs the wind was upon, and ſome account of the temperature of the air, as rain, ſnow, froſt, miſt, &c. from Octo. 1710, till December, 1713, by Mr. John Mitton of Barkiſland, near Halifax.

NABB, ...

Wrote a Poem in 4to, called, "Caliſta, or, The injured Beauty, a Poem founded on fact." London, 1759. It is anonymous, and only ſaid to be written by a Clergyman; but the Author, who reſided ſome time at Halifax, being dead, we have ventured to give the public as much as we knew of his name.

NALSON, ROBERT,

The Collector of a folio manuſcript, intitled, Miſcellanea ſive Obſervationes collectaniæ, and ſigned Robert Nalſon, 1665. This volume conſiſts of a vaſt variety of ſubjects, chiefly tranſcripts, but interſperſed with original papers, and others ſo ſcarce that they are nearly as valuable as if they were known originals. Wright, at page 80 of his hiſtory ſays, this manuſcript unfortunately fell into ill hands, and had ſeveral pages, all of them relating to the Gibbet Executions, torn out, before the book was returned to the proper owner. Where he

he received that information we cannot tell, but it appears not from the book itſelf.

The late Mr. Wilſon, of Leeds, in his manuſcript account of the Engliſh Hiſtorians, in two volumes folio, now at the Free Grammar School at Leeds, ſays, that Mr. Nalſon left manuſcripts to Halifax Library, but nothing of that ſort appears now, and we judge it to be a miſtake.—The Author tells us, that he received confirmation from Archbiſhop Freuin in 1664, in his own chapel at Biſhopthorpe, and that he was then about thirty-nine years of age.

NETTLETON, THOMAS,

Son of John, born at Dewſbury, ſettled at Halifax, and practiſed Phyſic there for ſeveral years with great ſucceſs, having taken degree of M. D. at Leyden. He and Mr. Weſt, of Under-bank, near Penniſton, in Yorkſhire, were the firſt who inſtructed Profeſſor Sanderſon in the principles of mathematics, and the Doctor uſed to ſay, that the Scholar ſoon became more knowing than his Maſters. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions appear ſeveral pieces of the Doctor's, which were communicated by Dr. Jurin, who was his friend and acquaintance, viz. "An account of the height of the Barometer at different elevations above the ſurface of the earth."

We have here the altitude of Halifax Bank determined at five hundred and ſeven feet; and after ſome obſervations on the air, follows a table, ſhewing the number of feet aſcending, required to make the mercury fall to any given height in the tube from thirty to twenty-ſix inches; as alſo the number

ber of feet deſcending, required to make the mercury riſe from thirty to thirty-one inches; and alſo a table ſhewing the number of feet required to make the mercury fall one tenth of an inch from any given height in the tube from thirty-one to twenty-ſix inches. In Vol. vi. page 121 of the Tranſactions abriged by Reid and Gray, is an account of inoculation of the ſmall-pox, by the Doctor; and at page 129, another treatiſe by him on the ſame ſubject.

In a paper of Dr. Jurin's, page 131, it appears, that Dr. Nettleton had inoculated ſixty-one perſons, when all others in England (as far as could be gathered) had only inoculated one hundred and twenty-one. At page 161, is a diſcourſe by the Doctor, ſhewing that the refractions of the air are different at different times. From his obſervations it likewiſe appears, that Halifax is in the latitude of 53. 47. that the height of Blackſtone-edge, at Robin-hood's-bed, is two hundred and thirty-nine yards and a quarter; that Halifax Bank bears from this 60°. from north to eaſt; Mancheſter 40. 30. from ſouth to weſt; Rochdale 70. 20. from ſouth to weſt.

The Doctor was Author of a pamphlet, intitled, "Some Thoughts concerning Virtue and Happineſs, in a Letter to a Clergyman." London, 1729, 8vo. which he afterwards much enlarged. It was reprinted in 1736, and 1751, at London, both in 8vo. but the former of theſe is the more valuable, becauſe it had the Author's finiſhing hand. The deſign of this valuable work is to ſhew, that happineſs is the end of all our actions; how we deviate from our true happineſs; and how theſe deviations

may be prevented. He has alſo given us ſome excellent rules for the management of our ſeveral paſſions, and has undeniably proved, that virtue is the beſt and chiefeſt good; that it is not only the ſupport and ornament of ſociety, and beneficial to mankind in general, but the trueſt, and moſt ſubſtantial happineſs to every particular perſon, as it yields the greateſt pleaſure, both in its immediate exerciſe, and in its conſequences and effects; that it gives a reliſh to all other pleaſures, and where it is wanting, there can be no true nor laſting pleaſure, but all will be bitterneſs, horror, and remorſe, without the leaſt mixture of any thing gentle and agreeable.

The following ſtory is told of the Doctor: That being in company with ſeveral Gentlemen, one of them was laying great ſtreſs on Dean Echard's account of Cromwell's ſelling himſelf to the Devil before the battle of Worceſter; affirming, that the bargain was intended to be for twenty-one years, but that the Devil had put a trick upon Oliver, by changing the twenty-one into twelve, and then turning haſtily to the Doctor, aſked him, "What could be the Devil's motive for ſo doing?" The Doctor, without heſitation, anſwered, "That he could not tell what was his motive, unleſs he was in a hurry about the Reſtoration."

The Doctor married, March 30, 1708, Eliſabeth Cotton, of Haigh-hall, by whom he had ſeveral children. He died January 9, 1741-2, at Halifax, and was buried on the 12th, at Dewſbury.

OGDEN, SAMUEL,

Born, as we take it, in or near Mancheſter, was Curate

rate of Coley, in this parish, afterwards, Master of the Free Grammar-school near Halifax, and Curate of Eland. He was Fellow of St. John's, College in Cambridge, where he took the Degree of D. D. and was made Vicar of Damerham, in Wiltshire. He published two Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, in 1758, one from 1 Thess. v. 13. upon May 29, being the Anniversary of the Restoration of King Charles II. the other from Deut. iv. 6. on June 22, being the Anniversary of the Accession of his Majesty King George II. Both dedicated to his Patron the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. He has also published some Sermons on the Efficacy of Prayer and Intercession, printed at Cambridge: The Doctor was chose Woodwardian Professor of the University of Cambridge.

PATCHET, BENJAMIN,

An inhabitant of Upper Saltonstall, in the higher part of Warley, in this parish, published a pamphlet, intitled, "A short Inquiry into the proper Qualifications of Gospel Ministers, considered as the Servants, not of Men, but of Jesus Christ; with some Directions, how we, who are Hearers, may know whether the Doctrines our Ministers deliver from the Pulpit, are according to God's Will and Mind, or not. And also how we are to attend on the Word preached in a profitable manner." Halifax, 1759, 8vo.

POWER, HENRY,

Took the Degree of M. D. and practised Physic in Halifax, from whence Wright, in his History, page

171, ſays, he removed to New Hall, near Eland, and died there; but Wilſon, in his munuſcript account of the Engliſh Hiſtorians, already mentioned, tells us, that he removed from Halifax to Wakefield, where he died December 23, 1668. He wrote a Treatiſe, intitled, "Experimental Philoſophy, in three books, containing new Experiments, microſcopical, mercurial, and magnetical," 4to. London, 1664.——The Doctor was buried at Wakefield.

RAMSDEN, HENRY,

Was ſon of Geoffry Ramſden, of Greetland, in this pariſh, and was admitted a Commoner of Magdalene Hall, in Oxford, in 1610.

He took the Degrees in Arts, and was elected Fellow of Lincoln College, in 1621, and five years afterwards, leaving that place, became a Preacher in London, and was much reſorted to for his edifying and puritanical ſermons.

At length, on the death of Hugh Ramſden, his elder brother, he was made Vicar of Halifax, where he continued till his death, in 1637, and was buried in the Chancel of Halifax Church, with an inſcription to his memory, which ſee amongſt the Halifax Epitaphs.

After his death were publiſhed, under his name, by John Goodwin, with his Epiſtle before them, four Sermons, viz.

1. The Gate to Happineſs, on Romans vi. 8.—2. The wounded Saviour, on Iſaiah liii. 5.—3. Epicure's Caution, on Luke xxi. 34.—4. Generation of Seekers, on Coloſſ. iii. 1. The book was intitled,

intitled, " A Gleaning of God's Harveſt." London, 1639, 4to.

RICHIE, JAMES,

Is ſaid to have have been M. D. He was a Diſſenting Miniſter at Mixenden Chapel, in this pariſh, and practiſed Phyſic in that neighbourhood. His publications were :

" A Criticiſm upon modern Notions of Sacrifices, being an Examination of Dr. Taylor's Scripture Doctrine of Atonement examined, in relation, 1. To Jewiſh Sacrifices.—2. To the Sacrifice of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. To which is added, an Appendix, containing an Examination of another Notion of Jewiſh Sacrifices, which is exhibited in an anonymous piece publiſhed at London in 1746, and intitled, an Eſſay on the Nature, Deſign, and Origin of Sacrifices." London, 1761.

This was intended as a prelude to a larger work afterwards printed, and intitled, " The peculiar Doctrines of Revelation, relating to piacular Sacrifices, Redemption by Chriſt, Faith in him, the Treatment of different moral Characters by the Deity, under the ſeveral Diſpenſations of Revealed Religion, &c. exhibited as they are taught in Holy Scripture, and the Rationale of them illuſtrated, in two Eſſays, viz.

1. On the Rectitude of divine moral Government, in the Treatment of Rational Creatures.

2. On the Rectitude of divine moral Government, in the Treatment of different moral Characters, under the ſeveral Diſpenſations of Reveal-

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ed Religion, viz. the Adamical, Patriarchal, Hebrew, and Chriſtian.

To which are ſubjoined two Diſſertations, viz. 1. On the Office of Jeſus Chriſt as Mediator, and Surety of the New Covenant.

2. On the Perſon of Jeſus Chriſt." With a Preface to the whole. Warrington, 1766, 2 vols. 4to.

This Work was poſthumous, though the Author had put the finiſhing hand to it, and had even ſent the manuſcript to the preſs It was publiſhed by ſubſcription, and ſubſcribers names were printed.

ROOKEBY WILLIAM,

Born, as Wilſon aſſerts, in his manuſcript account of Engliſh Hiſtorians, at Kirk Sandal, in Yorkſhire, though Tanner ſays that he was born in Halifax.

He was educated, ſays Wood, in his Athenæ, vol. i. page 659, partly in an ancient Hoſtle for the reception of Canoniſts in St. Aldate's pariſh in Oxford; he himſelf being afterwards Doctor of the Canon Law.

He was made Rector of Sandal, where he was born, and Vicar of Halifax. In 1498, according to Sir James Ware, vol. i. page, 153, he was made Lord Chancellor of Ireland by King Henry VII. but Wood fixes this to the year 1515, not knowing that this was his ſecond election into that high office, which he is ſuppoſed after this to have held for life.

In 1507 he was advanced to the Biſhopric of Meath,

Meath, by Pope Julius II. and the ſame year called into the Privy Council by King Henry VII. And was afterwards, by the ſame Pope, tranſlated to the See of Dublin, January 28, 1511-12, and on the 22d of June following had reſtitution of the Temporalties.

In 1518, he convened a Provincial Synod, the Canons of which are yet extant in the Red Book of the Church of Oſſory; and were from thence publiſhed by Sir Henry Spelman, tom. ii. page 726. See alſo Wilkins, vol. ii. page 660.

He died November 29, 1521, and his body was buried (ſays Sir James Ware) in his own Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, only his heart was conveyed into England, and depoſited in the monument of his anceſtors.

This may be true, but it is directly contrary to the words of his Will, which ordered that he ſhould be embowelled, and his bowels and heart buried in the Church of Halifax, within the choir, and his body to be buried in the new Chapel at Sandal, and thereon a tomb of ſtone to be made, and about the ſame to be written:

"Ego Willielmus, Dublin. Archiepiſcopus, quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiæ, credo quod Redemptor meus vivit—Qui obiit—cujus animæ propitietur Deus, Amen."

There is no proof, it muſt be owned, that his body was conveyed to Sandal. That his heart and bowels were buried at Halifax ſeems certain, for Wright, page 43, ſays, they were buried in the Chancel of Halifax Church, and over them was laid a ſtone, with the figure of an heart engraved thereon;

thereon; and that when the Chapel, which he had ordered to be built on the north ſide of Halifax Church, was finiſhed, they were removed into it, with the ſtone which lay over them, which yet remains, though his heart and bowels may not be there, for the earth has been ſuffered to be opened, and once, if not oftener, the little lead box which contained them has been dug up.

The Archbiſhop beautified and repaired the Vicarage-houſe at Halifax.

ROOTE, HENRY.

This was the perſon whom Mr. Tillotſon (afterwards Archbiſhop) conſulted, in 1649, about taking the Engagement at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He publiſhed a pamphlet, intitled, "A juſt Apologie for the Church of Duckenfield," 4to. This was a defence of one Eaton, who was at the head of a congregational Aſſembly there, againſt the reflections of one Edwards, and is dated from Sowerby, March 2, 1646

SAVILE, Sir JOHN,

Eldeſt ſon of Henry Savile, Eſq; of Bradley, in the townſhip of Stainland, in this pariſh, by Ellen, daughter of Mr. Robert Ramſden, was born at Bradley, in 1545, and entered a Commoner of Braſen-Noſe College about the Year 1561; from whence, before he took any Degree, he was removed to the Middle Temple, where, being called to the Bar, he became Autumn Reader of that Houſe in 1586, Steward of the Seigniory or Lordſhip of Wakefield, and was called to the Degree and Honor

nor of the Coif in 1594, made one of the Barons of the Exchequer 1598; and about the ſame time, one of the Juſtices of Aſſize. When King James came to the Crown, he not only continued him in his Baron's place, but conferred on him, July 23, 1603, a little before his Coronation, the honor of Knighthood, being one of the Judges who were to attend that ſolemnity.

He died at London, Feb. 2, 1606, aged ſixty-one, and was buried in St. Dunſtan's Church in the Weſt, in Fleet-ſtreet; his heart being carried to Methley Church, in Yorkſhire, and buried in the ſouth iſle there, and a monument erected over it, with the figure of the deceaſed, cut in ſtone, in his Judge's robes.

He left behind him at his death ſeveral pieces fit for the preſs, of which only the following is made public, "Reports of divers ſpecial Caſes, as well in the Court of Common Pleas as of the Exchequer, in the time of Queen Elizabeth." London, 1675, in a thin folio, printed in old French, in a black character, and publiſhed by John Richardſon, of the Inner Temple.

SAVILE, Sir HENRY,

Brother to Sir John, laſt named, was born at Bradley aforeſaid, November 30, 1549. In the beginning of the year 1651, he was admitted into Merton College, Oxford, and January 14, 1565, took the degree of B. A. ſoon after which he was elected Fellow of Merton. April 30, 1570, he proceeded M. A. reading for that degree on the Almageſt of Ptolomy, which procured him the reputation of a

man wonderfully ſkilled in the Greek language, and the Mathematics. In this laſt he voluntarily read a public Lecture in the Univerſity for ſome time. Having now great intereſt, he was elected Proctor for two years together, viz. 1575 and 1576, an honor not very common, for as the Proctors were then choſen out of the whole body of the Univerſity, by the Doctors and Maſters, and the election was not, as now, confined to particular Colleges, none but men of learning, and ſuch as had conſiderable intereſt, durſt aſpire to that honor. In 1578, he travelled into France, and other countries, where improving himſelf in ſeveral branches of uſeful learning, and the knowledge of the world, he returned a very accompliſhed gentleman; and was made Tutor for the Greek tongue to Queen Eliſabeth, who very much approved of him. In 1585, he was choſen Warden of Merton College, through the Queen's favor; and in 1596, ſhe made him Provoſt of Eaton College. King James I. expreſſed a particular regard for him, and would have advanced him either in State or Church, but he declined it, and only accepted of the honor of Knighthood from him at Windſor, September 21, 1604. About that time, loſing his only ſon, he thenceforth devoted his time and fortune to the intereſts of learning. In 1619, he founded two Lectures, or Profeſſorſhips, in the Univerſity of Oxford, one for Geometry, and the other for Aſtronomy, which he endowed with a ſalary of 160l. a year each, beſides a legacy of 600l. for purchaſing more lands for the ſame uſe. He alſo furniſhed a library with mathematical books, near the mathematical School, for the uſe of his Profeſſors. He gave 100l. to the mathematical cheſt of his own appointing; adding afterwards a legacy of 40l. a year to the ſame cheſt, and to the

Univerſity

Univerſity and his Profeſſors jointly. He gave likewiſe 120l. towards the new building of the Schools; ſeveral rare manuſcripts, and printed books to the Bodleian Library, and a good quantity of matrices, and Greek types, to the Printing-preſs at Oxford. Part of the endowment of the above Profeſſorſhips was the manor of Little Hays, in Eſſex, as appears from Morant, vol. i. page 41. Sir Henry died February 19, 1621-2, at Eaton College, and was buried in the Chapel there, on the ſouth ſide of the communion table, near the body of his ſon, Henry.

A ſumptuous monument was alſo erected to his memory on the ſouth wall, at the upper end of the choir of the Church, adjoining to Merton College.

The following Letter of his is amongſt the Harlein MSS. Brit. Muſeum, N°. 374, folio 24, directed to his moſt ſpeciall good friend, Mar. John Stowe, in Cornewall, in London:

" After my moſt hartie commendacions, being verie glad and deſirous to heare from you, truſtinge in our Lord that you be in good health, or els I might be hertelye ſorie, for that I have founde at all tymes good favoure of youe ſince our firſt acquaintance, and other acquaintance in London I have none but that I have by your means, as good Maſter Hare, unto whom I pray youe commende me, and deſire him to let me underſtande in what towordſnes his good workes for the priveleges of Oxforth is; and forther I beſech you to certifye me, if Wigornenſis is printed, and wheare I may ſende to buye it, and the price; and gladlye of all other I woulde underſtande that your laſt booke weare forthe, that I might ſende unto you for one or twoe for my money. Forther I woulde underſtande if my

my Lord's Grace be aboute to print Roger Howden, Maulbeſburie, and Huntingtone, and in what forwardnes they be. Good owlde Frend lett me have your letter in the premiſſes, and, God willinge, it ſhall be recompenſed or it be longe; and I muſt forther deſire you to have anſwere by this bearer at this time.

From Halifaxe, this firſt of May.

By your lovinge Friende,

HENRY SAVILL.

The following Letter, taken from the ſaid manuſcript, No. 530, folio 1, will ſhew, we think, in what year the above was written.

"Mr. Stowe.

"After my hartie commendacions, your letter, dated the tenthe of May, I receaved at Halyfax with thanks, and ſynce I am come to Oxford, wheare I made enquirie to knowe weare the booke ſhowlde bee that Maſter Hare ſhowlde ſende hyther, as your letter dyd ymporte, and as yet I cannot heere of the ſame, thearfore I deſyer you to goo unto the good Gentleman, Maſter Hare, in my name, and reqweſte hym to let me underſtande by whome, and abowte what tyme, hee ſente the booke, and to what place hee made his direction, and whoo ſhowlde have the cuſtodie thearof, for greate pitie yt weare that ſo worthie worke ſhowlde be embeazeled; and I pray you with ſpeede to certeſy me in writynge and delyver your letter at the ſigne of the Owle, that yt maye be delivered unto the Carryer, Richard Barker, who commethe homeward on Wenſdaye nexte.

"Further

"Further I praye you let me knowe whoo is the Prenter ot Wygornenſis, and wheare he dwellethe, and who is the Prenter of your booke. I have heere ſente you a mild ſixpence to dryncke a qwarte of wyne in your travell. Thus wiſhinge you healthe, I byd you farewell. Oxon, this Sonedaye Trinite, 21 Maii, 1592, your lovinge Friend,

Henry Savill.

"Directe your letters, I praye, to Maſter Henrie Shirbourne, over agaynſte Merton Colledge, to be delyvered to me."

4. Sir Henry next publiſhed a fine edition of St. Chryſoſtom's Works. In the perface he tells the Reader, "that he had viſited himſelf, about twelve years before, all the public and private libraries in Britain, and copied out from thence whatever he thought uſeful for his deſign; and had then ſent learned men into France, Germany, Italy, and the Eaſt, to tranſcribe ſuch parts as he had not already, and to collate others with the beſt manuſcripts, acknowledging that he had received conſiderable aſſiſtance from ſeveral learned foreigners there mentioned."

The whole charge of this impreſſion coſt Sir Henry eight thouſand pounds. As ſoon as it was finiſhed, the Biſhops and Clergy of France emyloyed Fronto Ducæus, a learned Jeſuit, to reprint it at Paris, with a Latin tranſlation, which leſſened the price of Sir Henry's edition; yet we are told, that the thouſand copies which he printed where all ſold.

This work required ſuch long and cloſe application,

tion, that Sir Henry's Lady thought herſelf neglected, and coming to him one day into his ſtudy, ſhe ſaid "Sir Henry, I would I were a Book too, and then you would a little more reſpect me!" To which one ſtanding by, replied, "You muſt then be an Almanack, Madam, that he might change every year." Which anſwer diſpleaſed her.

The ſame Lady, a little before Chryſoſtome was finiſhed, when Sir Henry lay ſick, ſaid, "If Sir Harry died, ſhe would burn Chryſoſtome for killing her huſband." Which Mr. Bois hearing, told her, "that would be a great pity, for he was one of the ſweeteſt Preachers ſince the Apoſtles' times;" with which ſhe was ſo well ſatisfied, that ſhe ſaid, "She would not do it for all the world."

He was concerned in the new Tranſlation of the Bible, now in uſe, done by the command of King James I. being one of the eight perſons at Oxford who undertook to tranſlate the four Goſpels, Acts, and Revelations.

He alſo left behind him ſeveral manuſcripts, ſome of which are now in the Bodleian Library, ſuch as, 1. Orations. 2. Tract of the Original of Monaſteries. 3. Tract concerning the Union of England and Scotland, written at the command of King James I. He alſo made ſeveral notes with his pen in many of his books, particularly in Euſebius's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, made uſe of by Henry Valeſius in his edition of that Hiſtory, in 1659. Likewiſe in thoſe books which he gave to the Mathematical Library in the School Tower, in Oxford, and in many others.

Sir

Sir Henry is mentioned as a Member of the Society of Antiquaries, in the Introduction to the Miſcellaneous Tracts, relating to Antiquity, publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in 1770, page 21. So well did he deſerve the character given of him, that he was Muſarum Patronus et Literarum Mæcenas, being an encourager of all ſorts of uſeful learning, and univerſally well ſpoken of by all diſintereſted Scholars. There is a painting of him in the Picture Gallery at Oxford.

SAVILE, THOMAS,

Younger brother to Sir John and Sir Henry juſt mentioned, born likewiſe at Over Bradley, in Stainland, was admitted Probationer Fellow of Merton College, in 1580, and afterwards proceeding in Arts, he went abroad, and travelling through various countries, improved himſelf in ſeveral parts of learning. After his return, he became, through the intereſt of his brother, one of the Fellows of Eaton College, where he did credit to his brother's choice, being reckoned amongſt the firſt rate Scholars. He was made Proctor of Oxford, April 5, 1592, and died the 12th of January following, at London; from whence his body was removed to Oxford, and interred with great ſolemnity in the choir of Merton College Church, the following eulogium to his memory, being entered in the Regiſter of that Houſe: "Fuit Sidus lucidiſſimum, qui apud ſuos, et exteros, literarum et virtutis fama ac morum urbanitate percelebris, &c."

He wrote, "Epiſtolæ variæ ad illuſtres viros." Fifteen of theſe were wrote to Camden, and are publiſhed by Dr. Thomas Smith, of Magdalen College,

College, Oxford, in a book intitled, "V. Cl. Gulielmi Cambdeni, et illuſtrium Virorum ad G. Cambdenum Epiſtolæ, etc." London, 1691, 4to. This was the reaſon why Camden, in his Preliminary Diſcourſe to the Brigantes, calls this Thomas his learned friend in 1582; and it is ſomething ſtrange that Wood, in his Faſti, page 127, ſhould have any doubt of this being the ſame perſon, when, in his Athenæ, he had mentioned the above fifteen Letters.

SAVILE, HENRY,

Of Shaw-hill, in Skircoat, in this pariſh, commonly called Long Harry Savile, was of the Saviles of Bank, near Halifax, entered a ſtudent of Merton College in 1587, (his kinſman, Mr. Henry Savile, being then Warden,) and was ſoon after made one of the Portioniſts, commonly called Poſtmaſters.

After he had taken the Degree of B. A. he left Merton College, and retired to St. Alban-hall, where, in 1595, he took the Degree of M. A. Being all this time under the inſpection of his kinſman, he became an emient Scholar, eſpecially in the Mathematics, Phyſic, (in which faculty he was admitted by the Univerſity to practiſe,) Chemiſtry, Painting, Heraldry, and Antiquities.

Afterwards for the compleating of his knowledge, he travelled into Italy, France, and Germany, where he greatly improved himſelf. He wrote ſeveral things, but, we think, committed nothing to the preſs.

He gave Camden the antient exemplar of Aſſer Menevenſis, which he publiſhed in 1602, and which con-

contains the ſtory of the diſcord between the new Scholars which Grimbald brought with him to Oxford, at the reſtoration of the Univerſity by King Alfred with the old Clerks which Grimbald found there. This Henry Savile lived for ſome years, after his return from foreign countries, in the pariſh of St. Martin in the Fields, near London, and died there April 29th, 1617, aged forty-nine years, and was buried in the Chancel belonging to the pariſh Church there, a monument being ſet over his grave on the north wall, with his buſt to the middle, carved in ſtone, and painted, the right hand reſting on a book, and the left on a death's head. The inſcription worn out.

One Henry Savile, Eſq; was Captain of the Adventure under Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, againſt the Spaniards in the Weſt Indies, and wrote a book called, "A Libel of Spaniſh Lies found at the Sack of Cales, diſcourſing the Fight in the Weſt Indies between the Engliſh and the Spaniards, and of the death of Sir Francis Drake; with an Anſwer, confuting the ſaid Spaniſh Lies, &c." London, 1596. This was an anſwer to a letter wrote by the Spaniſh General, aſſerting that Sir Francis Drake died of Grief, becauſe he had loſt ſo many barks and men, and that the Engliſh Fleet fled from the Spaniards in 1695. This Captain Savile is ſuppoſed to have been a relation of the above.

In Queen Elizabeth's time, three Henry Saviles of Yorkſhire, were matriculated as Members of Merton College, Oxford, viz. one, ſon of Plebeian, in 1588, another, ſon of an Eſquire, in 1593, and a third, ſon of an Eſquire, in 1595.

STANSFIELD, ELY,

Of Sowerby, publiſhed a book called. "Pſalmody epitomiſed; being a brief collection of plain and uſeful Pſalm tunes, both old and new, in four parts, with a plain and familiar introduction, by way of queſtion and anſwer." A ſecond edition of this was printed in London in 1731. Theſe tunes are moſt of them the old Church tenors, in uſe above an hundred years ago. The contra, medius, and baſſus, the Author has added He has likewiſe intermixed ſeveral tunes wholly of his own compoſition. The introduction ſeems to be a good one. Amongſt ſeveral local tunes, he has given us Warley new tune to Pſalm c; and Sowerby tune to Pſalm xcviii.

SLADDIN, JOHN,

Of Ovenden, in this pariſh, printed a pamphlet intitled, "A brief Deſcription of the Methodiſts, and a Confutation of their dangerous Principles." York, 1749. 8vo. It has a ſhort Addreſs to the Archbiſhop of York, and a Preface to the Reader.

SMITH, MATTHEW,

Was born in the city of York, in 1650, and was ſent, after he had made a ſufficient progreſs in claſſical learning, to the Univerſity of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. Soon after his return from thence he began his Miniſtry amongſt the Diſſenters, preaching alternately at Warley and Mixenden, in this pariſh. At the laſt of theſe places, he had only, at the beginning, one perſon (whoſe name was John Hanſon) to encourage him preaching

preaching, the Diſſenters from the eſtabliſhment in that neighbourhood being then chiefly Antimonians. The Civil Magiſtrates being at that time ſevere with ſuch Nonconformiſts as held any public aſſemblies, he was obliged to preach privately, often in the night, and to hide himſelf from their reſentment; and though parties of ſoldiers were frequently detached to ſecure him, he was always fortunate enough to elude their vigilance, and at laſt when times were more ſettled, he had a flouriſhing congregation.

One part of his life he was ſettled at York, but was forced to fly from thence into the pariſh of Halifax, to avoid the oppoſition which he met with. He was offered a living in the Church of 200l. per annum, but having ſome ſcruples about conformity, he declined it.

Towards the latter part of his life he was afflicted with the palſy, and died April 29, 1736, aged 85, and was buried at Mixenden.

TAYLOR, JOHN,

Concerning whoſe birth Dr. Plot, in his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, page 277, ſays, "that it ſeldom falls out that three children are born together either perfect, or living, and yet this happened at Barton, in Staffordſhire; one Taylor, who lived in a little cottage there, having three ſons at a birth, which being preſented as a rarity to King Henry VII. as he came that way (perhaps to hunt in Needwood), he ordered them to be put to ſchool; and they all lived to be men, and to be Doctors, coming to good preferment."

At page 296, the ſame Author tells us, "that

this John Taylor, who was then Dr. of Laws, Archdeacon of Derby and Buckingham, and was Maſter of the Rolls in the time of King Hen. VIII. and the oldeſt of the three above-mentioned, built, in 1517, the Chapel of Barton, on or near the place where the cottage ſtood wherein he was born.

Wood, in his Faſti, vol. i. page 34, informs us, that this John Taylor, Dr. of Decrees, and of the Sacred Canons beyond the Seas, having been lately incorporated at Cambridge, deſired the ſame favour at Oxford, which was granted; adding, that he had been Rector of Sutton Colefield, in Warwickſhire, Clerk of the Parliaments which ſat in 1515, (in the ſeventh year of the reign of Henry VIII.) and Prolocutor of the Convocation of the Clergy, which was diſſolved December 21, the ſame year; that he was made Maſter of the Rolls in 1528, having before been employed in ſeveral embaſſies beyond the ſeas, and diſcharged in 1534; that he ſucceeded Rokeſby, Archbiſhop of Dublin, in the Vicarage of Halifax, and died in 1534.

TILLOTSON, JOHN,

Born at Haugh-end, in the townſhip of Sowerby, in this pariſh. There is the leſs reaſon to be particular about the actions of his life, on account of the following publications, viz.

"1. The Life, of the moſt revd. Father in God John Tillotſon, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, compiled from the minutes of the revd. Mr. Young, late Dean of Saliſbury. By F. H. M. A. with many curious memoirs, communicated by the late right revd. Gilbert, Lord Biſhop of Sarum." London, 1717, 8vo.

"2 The

" 2 The Life of the moſt revd. Dr. John Tillotſon, Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, compiled chiefly from his original Papers, and Letters.—By Thomas Birch, D. D." London, 8vo. 1753, ſecond edition.

3. His Life inſerted in the Biographia Britannica, page 3944. We ſhall, therefore, only take notice of what theſe, and others have omitted.

It is very remarkable, that Wright, in his Hiſt of Halifax, page 154, ſpeaking of the diſpute relating to the Archbiſhop's being baptized in the Church, ſays, " I myſelf have twenty times looked at his name in the regiſter, and to the beſt of my remenbrance, there were four others chriſtened the ſame day with him, whoſe names were all wrote down in the ſame hand, and ſame ink, without the leaſt interlineation."

Such an information as this, one would think, might be depended upon as exact; and yet when we ſearched the ſame Regiſter, we found his name to be the laſt of ſeven, who were baptiſed together, and entered in theſe words, " Bapt. Octr. 3, 1630, John Robert Tilletſon, Sourb."

The following original Letter, which is in our poſſeſſion, ſeems not to have been known to any of the Compilers of the Archbiſhop's Life.

"For his much reſpecd. friend Mr Roote, att Sorbey, in Yorkeſhire.
are theſe.

" Sir,

" To excuſe the ſlownes and infrequency of writeing, is growne a thing ſoe complementall and common

common in the frontiſpeece of every letter, that I have made choice rather to put myſelfe upon your candor to frame an excuſe for mee, then goe about my ſelfe to doe it.

" I cannot but thankefully acknowledge my engagements to you for your kindnes ſhowne to mee, both when I was in the country, and at other times; I ſhall not here let my pen run out into complementall lines, gratitude (and that as much as may bee) being all that I deſire to expreſſe.

" As for our Univerſity affayres, things are as they was [ſo in original] before I came into the country, only wee have leſſe hopes of procuring Mr. Thomas Goodwin for our Maſter then wee then had. Wee are in expectation of the Viſitors every day, but what will be done at their comming wee cannot gueſſe.

" The Engagement is either comming downe hither, or (as I heare) already come, to which how ſoone wee ſhall bee called upon to ſubſcribe, wee knowe not; as for my ſelfe I do not (for preſent) at all ſcruple the taking of it, yet becauſe I dare not confinde too much to my owne judgement, or apprehenſion of things, and becauſe matters of ſuch ſerious conſequence require no little caution and conſideration, therefore I ſhall deſire you (as ſoone as with convenience you can) to returne mee your opinion of it in two or three lines.

" Mr. Rich. Holbrooke deſired me to preſent his reſpects to you and your wife, to whom alſoe I deſire you to preſent my beſt reſpects, as alſoe to

your

your ſon, Joh. Hopkinſon, and his wife. Noe more, but your prayers for him who remaines,

Yours, whilſt

JOH. TILLOTSON."

Clare-Hall, Dec. 6, 1649.

What ſort of anſwer was given to the above, does not appear, but as Mr. Roote, who at that time was Preacher at Sowerby Chapel, was one of the Puritans, it is probable that he would not diſſuade Mr. Tillotſon from complying with that Engagement here mentioned, which was an Act ſubſtituted in the room of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and was ordered to be taken by every one who held either Office, or Benefice, "that they would be true and faithful to the Government eſtabliſhed, without King or Houſe of Peers."

Add to this, that Mr. Tillotſon, who at that time was an Under-graduate of Clare-hall, and very young, was under the care of Mr. Clarkſon, a Tutor there, who alſo was a Puritan, and attached to the Government then in being.

It does not appear however, that Mr. Tillotſon long adhered to the principles, eſpecially the religious ones, which he may have been ſuppoſed to have received either from his Father, or College Tutor, for his writings breath a quite different ſpirit from the ſtiff rigid ſentiments of thoſe times; in particular, when Dean of Canterbury, he preached before his father at Sowerby Chapel, againſt the doctrine of Calvin, probably with an intent to rectify

rify his father's notions; and one Dr. Maud, who had frequent diſputes with the Archbiſhop's father about predeſtination, aſking him, how he liked his ſon's diſcourſe? the old man replied, in his uſual way when he aſſerted any thing with earneſtneſs, "I profeſs he has done more harm than good."

The following anecdote was told by the late Revd. Mr. Tillotſon, Sur-maſter of St. Paul's School, who had it from Dr. Secker, when Biſhop of Oxford.—When the famous Duke of Buckingham preſented Dr. Tillotſon to King Charles II. after ſaying, that he introduced to his Majeſty the graveſt Divine of the Church of England, he ſtepped forward, and in a lower tone ſaid to the King, "And of ſo much wit, that if he choſe it, he could make a better comedy than ever your Majeſty laughed at."

But on what grounds the Duke ſaid this we cannot conceive, for the Doctor has left no ſpecimen of this kind of wit behind him. Perhaps he had an inclination to ſerve the Doctor, and knew that this was one effectual way to recommend him to the King.

It is commonly ſaid about Sowerby, that Robert Tillotſon went to London to ſee his ſon, then Dean of Canterbury, and being in the dreſs of a plain countryman, was inſulted by one of the Dean's ſervants, for enquiring if John Tillotſon was at home; his perſon, however, being deſcribed to the Dean, he immediately went to the door, and in the ſight of his ſervants fell down upon his knees to aſk bleſſing of the ſtranger.

TILSON, HENRY,

Born, as it is ſaid, in the pariſh of Halifax, but in

in what particular part is uncertain. The name has been common in ſeveral townſhips there, eſpecially in Sowerby and Ovenden. He was entered a Student at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1593, was made B. A. in 1596, ſoon after which he got a Fellowſhip in Univerſity College, and there took his degree of M. A.

In October 1615, he ſucceeded R. Kenion in the Vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancaſhire, where, after he had reſided ſome years, he went Chaplain to Thomas Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who made him Dean of Chriſt Church, in Dublin, Pro Vice-Chancellor of the Univerſity of Dublin, and biſhop of Elphin, to which he was conſecrated September 23, 1639; but this he did not long enjoy, on account of the rebellion, which ſoon after broke out.

Sir James Ware, in his Hiſtory of the Iriſh Biſhops, page 635, ſays, that on the 16th of Auguſt, 1645, he delivered the caſtle of Elphin into the hands of the Lord Preſident of Connaught; his ſon, Captain Henry Tilſon, who was Governor of Elphin, having juſt before joined with Sir Charles Coot in oppoſition to the King's intereſt.

And about the ſame time, his library and goods were pillaged by Boetius Egan, the titular Biſhop of Elphin, his damages amounting to the ſum of four hundred pounds. He himſelf fled for ſafety into England, and ſettled at Soothill-hall, in the pariſh of Dewſbury, where ſome of his relations lived, and where he reſided three years, intending to have returned, but never did.

Having thirteen perſons, however, in his family,

and being ſtript of his income, he was obliged to have recourſe to ſuch means for ſubſiſtence, as his ſtation in the Church put in his power; for this purpoſe he conſecrated a room in the ſaid Hall, called to this day the Biſhop's Parlour, where he privately ordained, and did weekly the offices of a Clergyman, ſome of his neighbours being both hearers and benefactors to him; till Sir William Wentworth, of Breton, out of compaſſion to his diſtreſſed circumſtances, employed him to preach at Comberworth, allowing him a ſalary to ſupport him.

Thus was this Prelate obliged to ſtoop to become a country Curate! The following extract from the Regiſter belonging to Dewſbury Church, ſhews when and where he was entered:

" Henry Lord Biſhop of Elphin, buried the 2d day of April, 1655, in the ſouth-eaſt corner of this Church, in a Chapel which belonged to the Soothills, of Soothill."

The Biſhop's Arms are, Or, a bend cotiſed between two garbs azure, charged with a mitre of the field, which are ſo like the Arms of Tillotſon, that one would almoſt imagine that their names, if not their families, were originally the ſame.

We have credibly been informed, that the late James Tilſon Eſq. who died at Cadiz, ſaid this Biſhop's family came originally from Tilſton, in Cheſhire; if ſo, they were abſolutely the ſame.

The Tilſons long farmed Soothill-hall; they were there in 1748.

TOPHAM,

TOPHAM, EDWARD,

Was Schoolmaſter at the Free Grammar-ſchool, near Halifax, and publiſhed a Sermon, preached at Selby, in Yorkſhire. Wright, page 25, calls him Matthew.

WATKINSON, EDWARD,

Was M. D. Rector of Little Chart, in Kent, and ſometime Curate of Luddenden Chapel, in this pariſh. Having had his houſe at Little Chart broke open and plundered, he was ſo terrified with what was done, that he durſt not live any longer in that neighbourhood, but removed to Ackworth, near Pontefract, in Yorkſhire, where he died, Oct. 19, 1767.

He publiſhed, "An Eſſay on Œconomy," (of which he printed four editions, chiefly to give away.) "An Eſſay upon Gratitude." "An Admonition to the younger Clergy;" a recommendation of which may be ſeen in the Chriſtian's Magazine for January, 1765, page 29.

WATSON, JOHN,

Was the eldeſt ſon of Legh Watſon, by Heſther, daughter, and at laſt heireſs, of Mr. John Yates, of Swinton, in Lancaſhire.

He was born in the townſhip of Lyme-cum-Hanley, in the pariſh of Preſtbury, in Cheſhire, March 26, 1724, O. S. and having been brought up at the Grammar-ſchools of Eccles, Wigan, and Mancheſter, all in Lancaſhire, he was admitted a

Commoner in Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, April 7, 1742.

In Michaelmas Term, 1745, he took the Degree of B. A. June 27, 1746, he was elected a Fellow of Brazen-noſe College, being choſen into a Cheſhire Fellowſhip, as being a Preſtbury pariſh man. On the title of his Fellowſhip, he was ordained a Deacon at Cheſter, by Dr. Samuel Peploe, Biſhop of Cheſter, December 21, 1746.

After his year of Probation, as Fellow, was ended and his reſidence at Oxford no longer required, he left the College; and his firſt employment in the church, was the Curacy of Runcorn, in Cheſhire; here he ſtaid only three months, and removed from thence to Ardwick, near Manchester, where he was an Aſſiſtant Curate at the Chapel there, and private Tutor to the three ſons of Samuel Birch, of Ardwick, Eſq.

During his reſidence here, he was privately ordained a Prieſt at Cheſter, by the above Dr. Peploe, May 1, 1748, and took the Degree of M. A. at Oxford, in Act Term, the ſame year. From Ardwick he removed to Halifax, and was licenſed to the Curacy there Oct. 17, 1750, by Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbiſhop of York.

June 1, 1752, he married Suſanna, daughter and heireſs of the late Revd. Mr. Allon, Vicar of Sandbach, in Cheſhire, vacating thereby his Fellowſhip at Oxford.

September 3, 1754, he was licenſed by the above Dr. Hutton, on the preſentation of George Legh, LL. D. Vicar of Halifax, to the Perpetual Curacy of

of Ripponden, in the pariſh of Halifax. Here he rebuilt the Curate's houſe, at his own expence, laying out above four hundred pounds upon the ſame, which was more than a fourth part of the whole ſum he there received, notwithſtanding which, his worthy ſucceſſor threatned him with a proſecution in the Spiritual Court, if he did not allow him ten pounds for dilapidations, which, for the ſake of peace, he complied with.

February 17, 1759, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in London, being invited to accept of that honour by the Right Hon. the Lord Willoughby, of Parham, Preſident of that Society,

July 11, 1761, he was married at Ealand, in Halifax pariſh, to Ann, daughter of Mr. James Jaques, of Leeds, Merchant.

Auguſt 17, 1766, he was inducted to the Rectory of Meningſby, in Lincolnſhire, being preſented thereto by the Right Hon. Lord Strange, then Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, which he reſigned in the year 1769, on being promoted to the valuable Rectory of Stockport in Cheſhire. His preſentation to this, by Sir George Warren, bore date July 30, 1769, and he was inducted thereto Auguſt the 2d following.

April 11, 1770, he was appointed one of the Domeſtic Chaplains to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dyſart.

April 24, 1770, having received his Dedimus for acting as a Juſtice of the Peace in the county of Cheſter, he was ſworn into that office on that day. He

He has publiſhed, 1. a Diſcourſe from Philipp. iv. 5. preached in Halifax Church, July 28, 1751, intitled, Moderation; or, a candid Diſpoſition towards thoſe that differ from us, recommended and enforced: with a Preface, containing the reaſon of its publication. The firſt impreſſion of this being quickly ſold, it paſſed through a ſecond edition.

2. An Apolygy for his Conduct yearly, on the 30th of January, printed at Mancheſter, in 8vo. and annexed to this, is a Sermon preached in Rippenden-chapel, on the 30th of January, 1755, from Romans xiii. 4. intitled, "Kings ſhould obey the Laws."

3. A Letter to the Clergy of the Church, known by the name of Unitas Fratrum, or Moravians, concerning a remarkable Book of Hymns uſed in their Congregations, pointing out ſeveral Inconſiſtencies and Abſurdities in the ſaid Book.—Alſo ſeveral other fugitive pieces of his have been publiſhed in different periodical Papers without his name.

WILKINSON, HENRY,

Born in the Vicarage of Halifax, October 9, 1566; entered at Oxford in Lent Term, 1581; elected Probationer Fellow of Merton College, by favour of his kinſman, Mr. Henry Savile, the Warden, in 1586; proceeded in Arts; took the Degree of B. D. and in 1601 had the Living of Waddeſdon, in Bucks.

In 1643 he was elected one of the Aſſembly of Divines; and dying March 19, 1647, was buried at Waddeſdon. He wrote, 1. A Catechiſm for the

the Uſe of the Congregation of Waddeſdon, which has been ſeveral times printed in octavo; and the fourth impreſſion came out at London in 1637. 2. The Debt Book, or a Treatiſe on Romans xiii. 8. wherein is handled the civil debt of money or goods. London, 1625. octavo; and ſome other things.

WILKINSON, JOHN.

In Bentley's Hiſtory of Halifax, page 81, it is ſaid, that "Doctor Wilkinſon was born in Halifax pariſh, and brought up in Oxford, where he attained to that eminency in learning, as to become Divinity Profeſſor in that Univerſity."

This we take to have been the ſame who is ſaid in Wood's Faſti, vol. i. page 173. to have had the honour, when he was B. D. and Fellow of Magdalen College, to be appointed Tutor to Henry Prince of Wales, eldeſt ſon of King James I. He was afterwards Preſident of Magdalen Hall, and finally, Preſident of Magdalen College. It ſeems that the Doctor fled from Oxford to the Parliament, and was deprived of his Preſidentſhip.

WRIGHT, THOMAS,

Born at Blackburn, in Lancaſhire, Auguſt 12, 1707, was educated in the Grammar School there founded by Q. Eliz. about 1567; took the Degree of B. A. at St. John's College, Cambridge; was ſeveral years Curate of Halifax, which he left in the year 1750, being then preſented to the Curacy of Ripponden.

He

He died in June 1754, having wrote "The Antiquities of the Town of Halifax, in Yorkſhire; wherein is given an account of the Town, Church, and twelve Chapels, the Free Grammar School, a Liſt of the Vicars and School-maſters; the ancient and cuſtomary Law, called Halifax Gibbet Law, with the names of the Perſons that ſuffered thereby, and the Times when; the public Charities to Church and Poor; the Men of Learning, whether Natives or Inhabitants; together with the moſt remarkable Epitaphs and Inſcriptions in the Church and Church Yard. The whole faithfully collected from printed Authors, Rolls of Courts, Regiſters, Old Wills, and other authentic Writings." Leeds, 1738. With a Preface.

An

An Account of the Cuſtoms,

OR

LAW of HALIFAX,

IN REFERENCE TO THE

GIBBET,

AND THE

REASONABLENESS THEREOF.

THE moſt eminent and learned in the laws of our nation, do tell us for an undeniable maxim, That the common law of England, is the common cuſtoms of the realm.

And alſo, that when ſuch a cuſtom hath obtained the force of a law, it is ever ſaid to be *Jus non conſcriptum*; in regard that it cannot be made or created, either by Charter from the King, or enacted by the authority of King and Parliament, which are public acts reduced into writing, and are always matter of record

But where things have only a relation to matter of fact, conſiſting only in uſe and practice, it can no where be recorded but in the memory of man, and the uſage of the people.

Such cuſtoms being among the learned, eſteemed

as ſelf-evident principles, and fixed in the ſame orb with the law of nature.

Hence it comes to paſs, and after the following manner, hath every cuſtom had its beginning, growth, and perfection.

When any thing tending to a public good, is not only reaſonable, but profitable in its contrivance, privately and then ſucceſsfully propounded, and brought forth into action; this no ſooner is found to be good and beneficial to the people, as having a perfect agreement with their neceſſities and diſpoſitions; the ſame is immediately put into uſe and practice, which by conſtant and frequent iteration, thro' tract of time, doth contract the authority of a cuſtom, and that continuing without any interruptions from the ſupreme power, (time out of mind) obtains the force of a law.

And among all laws, thoſe which are grounded on cuſtom, have in the judgement of all learned writers, ſtill carried the pre-eminence, and obtained the reputation of the moſt perfect, moſt excellent, and without compariſon, the beſt and moſt firmly obliging law on which to found, conſtitute, and to preſerve any common wealth, and doth indeed exceed, and is preferable to all others, for this undeniable reaſon.

Becauſe all written laws which are made, either by the edicts of princes, or by the King and his grand council in Parliament; theſe are all of them impoſed upon the ſubjects, and to be obeyed by them, before they have had any experimental tryal, or approbation of them whether they be fit and agreeable to their deſigned uſe, and do in all things

anſwer

anſwer the neceſſities, natures, and diſpoſitions of the people; or on the contrary, may impoſe many inconveniences, and prejudices upon their liberties, eſpecially in things relating to common practice betwixt man and man, one with another.

Whereas a cuſtom can never create any ſuch prejudices, in regard it never becomes a law wherewith to bind the people, until it hath been tried, approved, and allowed of, time out of mind, without any manner of queſtion, diſpute or interruption.

And for which practical reaſon, and moſt profitable experience, our ſages in the common law of England, now part of Great-Britain, do in their pleas, ſtile cuſtom, to be the root and touch-ſtone of all good laws, in regard, that although it took its beginning beyond the memory of any living man; yet it is daily preſerved in the ſucceſſive memoirs of living men

And as the laws of Great-Britain, on this ſide the river Tweed, are grounded upon divers general cuſtoms; ſo likewiſe are there ſome peculiar laws which are uſed in ſeveral counties, towns, cities, and lordſhips, within this part of the realm, which are built upon ſundry particular cuſtoms, appertaining only to thoſe places, but do all of them concur in this general cuſtom, That in all the King's courts, every cauſe is to be determined, not by the judges itinerants, but by twelve men of the neighbourhood, according to antient cuſtom.

But thoſe particular cuſtoms, which do more immediately lead us to the conſideration of our preſent caſe, are thoſe cuſtoms of gravel kind in Kent, Burgh Engliſh, in Nottingham, and ſeveral other

cuſtoms in and about the city of London, and were never interrupted, or called in queſtion, by any acts of Parliament

Alſo Mr. Manwood in his learned diſcourſe of foreſt laws, gives us a very ſatisfactory account, both of the antiquity of foreſts, their peculiar cuſtoms, and the neceſſities of them; together with their manner of apprehending, examining, and condemning of felons, very different from the practice of all other courts, and their laws, and in whoſe way of cuſtomary proceedings no oath is required by reaſon of the undeniable evidence of the fact.

Unto which learned diſcourſe the reader is referred, as to what concerns their peculiar terms of art, and methods of proceeding according to their foreſt laws. So that nothing more need to be ſaid on that account.

All which conſidered with a deliberate judgement, will make way to my proceeding more uninterruptedly to give an impartial account of the cuſtoms of the foreſt of Hardwick, as it hath a peculiar relation to the town of Halifax and the liberties thereunto appertaining, which you may read in the following order.

The inhabitants within the foreſt of Hardwick, being a mixed people of freeholders and copyholders, all of them ſubject to the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield, formerly the inheritance of the Kings of England, and is ſtill part of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, which was ſometime the inheritance of the earl of Warren, &c. but now the inheritance of his Grace the Duke of Leeds, &c. Have, and do claim a cuſtom by the uſage and continuance of time,

time, ſince when is not in the memory of man to the contrary, as was acknowledged in the Days of King Philip and Queen Mary, who have by their ſtatutes of the ſecond and 3d. of their reigns, confirmed unto them from their uſage, cuſtom and freedom, to buy and ſell wool by retail, in order to the carrying on of that manufacture, which gave an occaſion to the encouraging cuſtom.

That if a felon be taken within their liberty, with goods ſtolen out or within the liberty or precincts of the ſaid foreſt, either Hand-habend, Back-berand, or Confeſs-and cloth, or any other commodity of the value of thirteen-pence half-penny, that they ſhall after three markets, or meeting days, within the town of Halifax, next after ſuch his apprehenſion, and being condemned, he ſhall be taken to the Gibbet, and there have his head cut off from his body.

This is the ancient cuſtom of Hallifax, which ought not to be diſregarded, although ſome ſort of perſons have been pleaſed to caſt a reproach upon it, by giving to it the characters of rigid, cruel, ſevere and irrational; but how juſtly and truly it doth merit ſuch a cenſure, is left to the wiſe and ingenious, when they have read and conſidered the true and right information, both of the nature and diſpoſition of the people, the temper, extent, and ſituation of the ſoil; together with the manner of their exerciſing of their ſeveral callings, and their diſtance from neighbours, it cannot but appear to them, a thing moſt fitting and neceſſary, eſpecially when they add thereunto, that this their way of proceeding is grounded upon the law of nations, that is to ſay, the civil law, which doth require that the theft

theft be laid open, and made manifeſt; or if you pleaſe, take it in their own phraſe, that it be Furtum Manifeſtum.

For being ſuch, it ſtands in need of no oath, to inform and convince the judgment of the jury.

And to this determination of the civilians, doth Bracton, our learned common lawyer agree; yea, and as poſitively confirms the ſame, as may be ſeen and read at large in his third book, ſecond tract, and thirty ſecond chapter, in which he plainly declares, That there is nothing more required to evidence the truth of the felony, than what is uſed in our practice, that the thief be taken, hand-habend, and back-berand. He doth only make mention of theſe two, as ſufficient evidence; but the cuſtom of the foreſt of Hardwick hath added thereto confeſſion, to make the theft more undeniably manifeſt.

Nor is the felon, when apprehended, and from theſe evidences condemned to die, ſpeedily and without any further inſpection and conſideration, executed; but the whole matter is ſolemnly and deliberately examined by the Frith Burghers, within the ſame liberty; the extent of which liberty ought well to be known and underſtood by every reader, as it gives in part the Occaſion of the cuſtom, and therefore ſhall take occaſion to make its deſcription.

Theſe liberties have their beginning on the weſt, from the bounds dividing the counties of Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire. On the eaſt, Salter Hebblebrook, as the ſame runneth from Illingworth to the River Calder. On the north, it borders on the vicarage of

of Bradford: and on the ſouth on the rivers of Riburn and Calder, and doth contain within its circuit theſe following Towns and Hamlets.

Halifax, Ovenden, Illingworth, Mixenden, Bradſhaw, Skircoat, Warley, Sowerby, Riſhworth, Luddenden, Midgley, Erringden, Heptonſtall, Rottenſtal, Stanfield, Croſs-ſtone and Langfield.

The ſoil being much of the ſame nature of all foreſts, ſtony, mountainous and barren, but in moſt places very much improved by the populouſneſs and great induſtry of the inhabitants.

And out of the moſt wealthy, and beſt reputed men for honeſty and underſtanding, from among theſe towns and hamlets, they uſually made choice for their juries, by whom all Felons were tryed; a brief account whereof you may take in the manner following.

When the felon is firſt apprehended, he is forthwith brought unto the Lord's Bailiff in Halifax, who by virtue of the authority granted unto him from the Lord of the Manor of Wakefield, under the particular ſeal appertaining to that Manor, who there keeps a common goal in the ſaid town, and doth receive the priſoner, and him there detains in arcta et ſalva cuſtodia, for he hath alſo the keeping of the ax, and is to be his executioner at the Gibbet, when condemned, in order whereunto, at the complaint of the proſecutors, the Bailiff forthwith iſſues out his ſummons to the conſtables of four ſeveral towns, within the ſaid precincts, to require four Frith Burghers within each town, as members of the ſaid foreſt, to appear before him, at, or upon a day certain, that then and there they may make a jury

to

to examine ſuch matters of fact as ſhall be alledged, and made manifeſt before them.

At which, their time of appearance, both the felons and proſecutors, are brought before them face to face, and the thing ſtolen produced to their view, if it be beaſt or horſe, or any thing of that kind; but if it be a thing portable, it is laid before them in the room, where they are aſſembled together; and if upon examination they do find that the felon is not only guilty of the goods ſtolen, and lying, or being within their view, but alſo do find the value of the goods ſo ſtolen, to be of thirteen pence halfpenny, or above, then is the felon found guilty by the ſaid Jury; grounding that their verdict upon the evidence of the goods ſtolen and lying before them, together with his own confeſſion, which, in ſuch caſes, is always required; and being ſo found guilty, is by them condemned to be beheaded, according to the antient cuſtom.

But if upon examination and conſideration had of the whole matter, they do not find the accuſed to be guilty of the felony, the jury acquits him, her, or them; and the party or parties ſo accuſed, is preſently ſet at liberty, upon payment of his, her, or their fees.

But when any felon is found guilty, and ſo pronounced, publiſhed, and declared by the Jury, the Bailiff immediately thereupon returns him back again into priſon, for the ſpace of one week, or thereabouts; not only that he may have time to prepare himſelf for his latter end, but alſo to expoſe him openly to the world, for the reaſon following.

There

There being, as hath been ſaid before, three meetings, or market days in Halifax every Week, for traffic in all ſorts of commodities, ſaving cloth, which is only bought and ſold on the Saturdays; on every ſuch meeting day, the felon is ſet in the public ſtocks, and either upon his back, if the thing ſtolen be portable, or if not, then before his face the goods are ſo placed, that they may be noted by all paſſengers: This is done in terror to others, that they may take warning by ſuch wicked deeds, never to commit the like.

And alſo that he being known for a felon, it may engage any perſon that hath ought againſt him, to bring in their accuſation.

This is that regal power, which by the King's and Queen's of England, hath been always confirmed to the foreſt of Hardwick ever ſince the firſt grant to the Lord of the Mannor of Wakefield, and by them hath been uſed and practiſed beyond the memory of man; according to the law of nations: which Lords have always in their abſence, committed the managing of the Gibbet Law unto their chief Bailiff reſiding in Halifax, as their legal deputy, and unto whom the Lord always committed, not only the keeping of the Ax, and the Gibbet, as is before declared, but alſo within the liberty of the Manor of Wakefield, and within the foreſt of Hardwick, to make execution of all writs and precepts iſſuing not only out of the Lord's courts, but out of any of the King's and Queen's courts at Weſtminſter, directed unto them, with this ſtrict obligation, that he the ſaid chief Bailiff, do give notice of all ſuch perſons, as ſhall preſume to make arreſts upon any Sheriff's warrant, within

the ſaid manor, and cauſe affidavit of ſuch arreſts to be made before a Maſter of the Dutchy, to the end that ſuch perſons may be baniſhed, for entering into the ſaid manor without licenſe.

And alſo he hath authority to ſummon the Frith Burghers, which Frith Burghers, is by Roger Hovenden, folio 345, underſtood to be ſame with that which is now called Frank Pledge; a word it is, which ſignifies no more in our common law than a pledge or ſurety that is given for every free-man.

For the antient cuſtom of England ſaith Bracton, in order to the preſervation of the publick peace, was that every free born man of fourteen Years of age (all religious perſons, clerks, knights and their eldeſt ſons excepted) ſhould find ſureties for his faith and obedience, and true bearing to the King and all his ſubjects and liegemen, or elſe to be confined and kept in priſon.

Whereupon certain of the neighbourhood was required to become bound one for another, to ſee to it, that each man had his pledge forth coming at all times, to anſwer for his fidelity or his tranſgreſſion, and when required thereunto, if they brought him not forth in one and thirty days, they were to make ſatisfaction for his offence, or ſuffer ſuch amercements, as the Lord ſhould in the name of his authority from the King, think fit to impoſe on him.

Which manner of proceeding in the Lord's court-leet, I thought very convenient to relate, in regard it gives very much light and reaſon, and alſo very great authority to the cuſtomary Laws of the foreſt of Hardwick, with a very peculiar relation to the Gibbet

Gibbet and its Law, as it hath been formerly uſed in Halifax, and for all the adjacent parts trading within the circuit and liberties of the foreſt of Hardwick, conſidering the nature and diſpoſition of the people, as well as the ſituation of the inhabitants, which was one main reaſon of the riſe of this cuſtomary law.

For being grown very populous, thro' the number of ſervants, foreigners and ſtrangers of all ſorts, retained to aſſiſt them in their callings, and other ſervices, beſides the increaſe of their own children, it cannot be expected but that in the multitude of ſuch various inclinations, ſome will prove wicked and ungovernable, for vice and all ſorts of intemperance, are ſpreading evils, apt to harden men in all manner of wicked practices, eſpecially when through riotous living, or otherwiſe by misfortunes and unſucceſsful proceedings in their callings, they and their families being brought up into poverty, ſuch perſons (eſpecially being looſe principled) are apt to fall unto ſtealing and other vicious practices, tempted thereunto by Satan and their own wants, together with the opportunity laid before them of taking their neighbours cloth from off the tenters, which they conclude may be done without diſcovery, in regard thoſe tenters are at ſome diſtance from their houſes, and their houſes at a much greater diſtance from neighbours, to diſcover their wickedneſs, which thing hath but given too frequent occaſion unto men who want means to ſupply their extravagant expences, to rob honeſt men, and moſt commonly they do it unto thoſe who are leaſt able to bear the loſs; and becauſe of their inability, cannot proſecute ſuch felons at the common law, according their merit, if they ſhould do it, what by

reaſon of their diſtance from the place of the aſſizes, which is held but twice in the year, and are alſo ſo vaſtly expenſive, that they have neither money nor leiſure wherewith to proſecute the felon; beſides, well knowing that if they ſhould do it, they do but ſpend both their time and their money, to recover thoſe goods they muſt never enjoy, as being forfeited to the crown; which neglect, hath indeed increaſed the number of thieves.

All which hazards and inconveniences, coming to the knowledge of the gracious Kings of this realm, gave occaſion to the contrivance and allowance of this cuſtomary law, which doth in reality prevent all ſorts of misfortunes and caſualties, ſo far as human wiſdom and power can extend; endeavouring to ſecure every man in his rights, liberties and properties, according to the ancient cuſtoms of England, moſt commonly confirmed unto them by MAGNA CHARTA; and ſuch a contrivance it is, as is both equitable and juſt in all its proceedings betwixt party and party, for by this cuſtom every felon is tried by his neighbours, and is himſelf and his ſtolen goods, the only evidences againſt him, not only to make his condemnation juſt and equitable, but alſo in ſome reſpect, according to the law of God, to make reſtitution by permitting the party injured, to have his goods reſtored to him again, with as little loſs and damage as can be contrived; to the great encouragement of the honeſt and induſtrious, and as a great terror to the wicked and evil doers.

Furthermore, this way and manner of proceeding with felons, cannot in reaſon be condemned for unjuſt and unequitable in paſſing the ſentence of death

death upon them, for ſtealing to the value of thirteen-pence half-penny, in regard it is a known received maxim, that the common law is grounded upon reaſon, and ſo is undeniable. Now by the common law, it is felony and death for any perſon to ſteal a thing which is above the value of twelve-pence, on a verbal proof; ſurely then it muſt needs paſs undeniable, that it ought to be felony and death to him that ſteals any thing above the value of thirteen-pence half-penny; more eſpecially ought it to be ſo, where the perſon is remarkably known and taken in the fact, hath the goods brought in for evidence againſt him, and the truth thereof confirmed by his own confeſſion; this is a matter of fact which cannot be denied by any prudent and conſidering perſons; and in regard conſideration is the root from whence ſprings and grows up all cuſtoms, the ground of all uſes, the reaſon of all right, and the cauſe and occaſion of all duties; certainly then it muſt neceſſarily follow.

That thoſe conſiderations which laid the foundation of this foreſt cuſtomary law, muſt needs be allowed to be juſt and equitable, as well as neceſſary, becauſe it carries in the body of it a real intention to preſerve the peace and right of the King and his ſubjects; the promoting, ſtrengthening, and incouraging the moſt ſubſtantial manufacture of the nation.

By vertue and under the protection of this cuſtom, them that are rich, are encouraged with freedom and ſecurity to lay out their money, to imploy and ſet at work thoſe that are poor and neceſſitous, to prevent them and their families from becoming burthenſome to the country.

And

And on the other ſide, through the plenty of work, them that are poor, are made happy inſtruments through their induſtrious labours of promoting the peace and wealth of the common-wealth, and oftentimes it becomes inſtrumental of raiſing themſelves and families from meanneſs and poverty, to the increaſe of riches and plenty.

All which good intentions and undertakings can never attain their true and proper ends, without the aſſiſtance and ſecurity, as well as protection from ſuch juſt laws, whoſe ſpeedy execution, not only cuts off all felonious and wicked perſons, but doth likewiſe faithfully reſtore to every man his own, without much loſs or damage. The ſenſe whereof ſhould engage every honeſt tradeſman, not to traduce and cenſure with hard names this moſt ancient cuſtom, but highly to applaud its benefits and privileges, in keeping them under ſafety, while they enjoy the fruits of their labours in peace and quietneſs.

Nor indeed can the wiſe and prudent, altho' no traders in cloth, paſs raſh cenſures to the condemnation of this cuſtomary law, when they reflect upon that grand maxim, That every man's particular intereſt is involved in the good of the whole; and that by judgement and juſtice the throne is eſtabliſhed, and where theſe are wanting piety and honeſty inſenſibly decay, and all ſin and wickedneſs continue proſperous and ſucceſsful.

Beſides ſuch men may conſider that this kind of cuſtomary law, is no new thing, lately ſprung out of the heads of angry, covetous, ſelf-ended and contentious men, but it is a law which hath been practiſed

tiſed in this part of Great-Britain before the Norman conqueſt, and during the time of the Saxons; and hath alſo its further confirmation by the practice of all the European nations; inſomuch that we need travel no further for a preſent proof, then to the Highlands in the north part of this iſland of Great-Britain, ſtill continued to our preſent age, where many lords have within their manors, Furca & Foſſia, for the puniſhment and execution of felons, taken within their juriſdiction, and all of them grounded upon ancient cuſtom.

Which manner of proceeding is the rather to be noted, in that it not only gives confirmation to the cuſtom of the foreſt of Hardwick, as being no novel, and an impracticable device; but alſo in that it beſpeaks the noble and more generous way of putting felons to death, not hanging them by the neck, as is done to moſt contemptible animals, but by ſevering their heads from their bodies with an ax, after the manner of their engine called the Scottiſh Maiden, in their vulgar language. A death ſo brave and manly, that many perſons of knightly order, have petitioned the Kings of England, that they might be honoured with that death, when condemned to ſuffer for their treaſonable offences.

Finally, and utterly to put to ſilence all cavilling objections, for in this caſe nothing ought to be omitted that can evidence the chriſtian prudence of this cuſtomary law, I will in a few inſtances, declare with what certainty, and religious charity they have all along proceeded againſt every felon which was brought before the jury.

Firſt. They are aſcertained of his perſon, and that

that he is really the man that hath committed the felony, altho' he ſhould ſtubbornly and with a bold face deny his name; and this is done, by his being either taken in the very committing of the fact, or elſe that he is found with the goods about him, or under his cuſtody; undeniable aſſurance that he is guilty of the felony, altho' his name be concealed.

Secondly. To aſcertain the fact beyond all doubtful diſputation, their law hath theſe limitations, that the felon muſt be taken hand-haband, that is, having his hand in, or being found in the very act of ſtealing, or back-berand, that is, having the thing ſtolen, either upon his back, or ſomewhere elſe about him, carrying it away, and doth refuſe, when aſked, to tell where he had it, or how he came by the ſame; nor doth produce any witneſs to teſtify for him, how he came by ſuch things, but ſeeks to evade the truth of the matter, by trivial excuſes, various reports, and dubious ſtories; alledging ſometimes one thing, and by and by contradicting himſelf, ſaying he had it from this and the other man, naming ſeveral perſons and ſeveral places; thereby giving juſt occaſion of ſuſpicion that he is a thief; or elſe he is found out and diſcovered by his own free confeſſion, that he is really the perſon which did ſteal the thing, for which he was apprehended and now accuſed.

Thirdly, They are very prudent and merciful in their manner of proceeding, in not altogether following the ſtrict rule of the law, but put the value of thirteen-pence half-penny upon the thing ſtolen; and if, at the judgment of the Jury, it be but, at the utmoſt value, worth thirteen-pence half-penny and no more, or of leſs value, by this cuſtom they

they are to acquit the felon, and he ſhall not die for it.

Fourthly. This, their cuſtomary law, is only againſt theft, which declares it to be calculated only, and on purpoſe for this meridian, to ſecure all induſtrious tradeſmen in the woollen manufacture; and ſuch a manner of theft it muſt be, which doth occaſion their cuſtom to be grounded on the law of nations, called furtum manifeſtum, or manifeſt theft; for the thing ſtolen (as hath already been ſaid) muſt be produced before the Jury, to bear evidence againſt the felon.

Laſtly. As touching the manner of the felon's death, you will find great kindneſs and chriſtian compaſſion to be diſcovered, in that he hath ſix days allowed him after his condemnation, to prepare himſelf by the beſt means he can deviſe, or ſhall make choice of, to fit, and prepare himſelf for his latter end religiouſly and devoutly, as being well aſſured that his death is unavoidable.

All which prudent, chriſtian, and neighbourly proceedings, beſpeak very wiſe and deep conſideration to have been exerciſed in contriving and framing this cuſtomary law, in regard that like all other neceſſary and wholeſome laws, it doth command and require, that right be done to all the King's liege people.

It forbids and corrects, that which is unlawful and unjuſt, in order to the preſervation and ſecurity of every man's right and property; otherwiſe, if ſome men were not kept in awe, and under the obedience of ſuch laws, they wou'd ſoon become as ungovernable as the wild rangers of the wilderneſs.

mercileſsly devouring one another; nor, on the other ſide, would ſome men's tempers ſuffer them to condemn and take away the lives of their fellow creatures, altho' juſtly deſerving death by the laws both of God and man, if they were not commanded and compelled thereunto, by the power and rules of the law. On which account was care taken, that this cuſtomary law of Halifax, ſhould carry in it the power of compulſion, in reference both to the proſecutors, the felon, and the jury, and doth ſtrongly imply it to be of regal and legiſlative authority.

Having already given in an abſtract by what power the bailiff ſummons the jury, and after what manner they proceed againſt the felon, together with the iſſue that befalls both the innocent and guilty felons. Nothing is further remaining to be ſpoken to on that occaſion, but to give a ſhort narrative how far this law is compulſory to the proſecutors. And thus it is.

This cuſtom doth require that every man who hath any goods ſtolen within this liberty, and ſhall ſecretly, without making any public report thereof, by his own induſtry, or the additional help of ſome private friend and neighbours, hath not only diſcovered the felon, but ſecured the goods, he muſt not, by any underhand, or private contract, receive his goods again without proſecuting the felon; but he is, by this cuſtomary law, bound and obliged to bring the felon, together with what goods he hath ſtolen, to ſome of the Lord's bailiffs, within the Manor of Wakefield, who preſently ſends away the felon, and the things ſtolen, to the chief bailiff in Halifax, and there, before the proſecutor can get his

his goods again, he muſt proſecute the felon according to ancient cuſtom; otherwiſe if he refuſe to proſecute, he will not only forfeit his goods to the Lord, but run the danger of being accuſed of theft-boot, for his private connivance and agreement with the felon. Thus, and according to this manner, is the proſecutor compelled by this law to purſue the felon, and this way of preventing underhand practices and colluſions, gives great encouragement as well as ſecurity to all tradeſmen againſt all manner of felonious practices.

From all which, it may rightly and truly be concluded, that this cuſtom really conſiſts more of terror than tyranny, of a national profit, than any private intereſt, and all along, like all other ancient and good cuſtoms, hath appeared to carry along with it, the univerſal conſent and compliance of the whole land; in that there never was yet known any legal complaints exhibited againſt it in any public or private ſeſſions, nor before any judges of aſſizes, held at York for the ſame county; nor never any complaints exhibited againſt it unto the high court of Parliament in any King's reign.

But on the contrary, there hath been given to it great aſſurance and manifeſtation of the extraordinary regard which the Kings of England and their legal courts and great officers therein, have always had to this good and neceſſary cuſtom, doth particularly appear, in that the Coroners have it given in charge, as part of their office and duty, that after any felon hath been condemned and executed, they do forthwith repair to the town of Halifax, and there ſummon a jury of twelve men before them, and ſometimes the ſame jury that condemned the felon,

felon, unto whom he adminiſters an oath, obliging them to give in a true and perfect verdict, relating the matter of fact, for which the ſaid felon was executed, to the intent that a record may be made thereof in the Crown-Office, to teſtify the King's allowance and corroboration of their cuſtomary law. And that the ſame may be continued for the good ſecurity and benefit of his ſubjects and their ſucceſſors, who in theſe parts do practice the art and myſtery of clothing; which gracious and ſage proceedings of the Coroner in this matter ought, one would think, to abate in all conſidering men's minds, that edge of acrimony, which hath provoked malicious and prejudiced perſons to whet and let looſe their tongues to revile and debaſe this laudable and neceſſary cuſtom.

But reaſon and more prudent thoughts having, ſome time ſince, driven its furious adverſaries from the railing poſt, they have invented and ſtarted two objections, by which they doubt not but utterly to over-throw its uſage.

Firſt, They urge, That the thing itſelf is now wholly ſuſpended, and its power loſt in ſo long a tract of time, in which it hath not been uſed, time having eaten out its power.

Secondly, They alledge, The manner of its proceedings to be illegal, in that their juries are not ſworn.

Theſe are the two pillars on which they build their objections, but do not doubt but that the reader will find them ſandy and weak; things of no moment in this caſe, when he hath peruſed the anſwers that ſhall be made unto them in order.

As

As to the firſt, that tract of time hath ſuſpended its power for want of uſage: It is anſwered the weakneſs of this objection will appear to any reader that rightly conſiders the time, and the manner of its ſuſpenſion.

As to time, it was done in that ſeaſon, when the nation was unſettled, and in a hurry, through the rage and tumults of war; ſo no proper ſeaſon for regulation of laws, which requires calmneſs, and a ſedate temper of mind.

And as to the manner of doing it, this being a cuſtom beyond any date, and confirmed by the ſucceſſive Kings of England, it can neither be ſuperſeeded nor ſuſpended without an act of parliament; and was really the error of thoſe times, as well as their not underſtanding the merit of the cauſe, that gives ſtill life and being to this dutchy cuſtom, which cannot be deſtroyed without an act of parliament; for if our civil privileges and liberties allowed unto us, by the conſent of king and people, were not to ſtand firm and untouched, until ſuſpended by the public acts of king and parliament, the nation would be in a very precarious condition, as to all its laws, privileges, and liberties.

And now, after all that hath been ſaid in anſwer to this firſt objection, if ſome mens' honour do ſtill incline them to follow the bias of their own wills, all I have, or indeed is neceſſary to be ſaid as to their conviction, is only to put them in mind, that the foundation of this cuſtom is regal, and then the old maxim cannot but ſuperſeed their raſh judgments, and engage them to own this undeniable truth, that nullum tempus occurit regi.

As

As to the ſecond objection, that the jury was not ſworn, and ſo their act is illegal.

It is anſwered, that common reaſon, and their own experience, one would think, ſhould tell them, that a man need not ſwear he believes that to be true, which the common conſent of others, and his own eyes and ears confirms to him the truth thereof.

Nor would it appear leſs ridiculous when a man hath a bullock, or a horſe placed before him, if another would not give credit to his word, that this is an ox and that a horſe, except he ſwear to the difference, both which inſtances together, with the free confeſſion of the felon, are the fundamental evidences upon which the Jury ground their determinate ſentence; and are, in themſelves, ſo clear and convincing, that they ſtand in need of no oath to guide and regulate their judgments.

For an oath, according to the rule of ſacred writ, is then only neceſſary, when things are doubtful and controverted to put an end to all ſtrife and contention; which, in this plain matter of fact, and free confeſſion of the felon, is needleſs to be required.

True it is, that in matters of meum and tuum, where things are doubtful and intricate, and where intereſt and relation in any kind, may be apt to warp mens judgments; in ſuch a caſe it is not convenient, but neceſſary, that an oath be adminiſtered to ſuch a concerned jury, in regard the awe of humane laws, and the loſs of their reputation in the world may have a greater influence upon ſome mens conſciences than the fear of God and a future judgment.

But

But to put the matter beyond diſpute, that an oath is not eſſentially neceſſary to a jury-man, when he is to give his difinitive ſentence, even in matters of the greateſt moment of life and death, and that according to the laws and uſages of this nation is clear from this well known inſtance and example.

In the trial of a peer of the realm, where his jury gives their determinate jugdment and ſentence, only upon their honour, and not from the binding power of an oath: and I hope none will deny but that all conſcientious men value the honour of their ſouls, as much in the ſight of God and man, as the greateſt peer of the realm; for ſo was the opinion of the grave, learned, and moſt faithful counſellor, the Lord Chancellor Edgerton, as appears in the following caſe.

When a matter of moment was propounded to the judges, in which their poſitive judgments were required, and they ſcrupling to do it, becauſe they were not upon the bench, and under the power of an oath.

This great man makes unto them this ſmart reply, ſaying, "your determination in this caſe is not to be doubted of, although there be no oath at all, for except men of knowledge, antiquity of years, and of a good repute, do not fear God and his judgments, even out of a religious conſcience, which is frænum ante peccatum, et flagrum poſt peccatum, it may juſtly be doubted, that the external ceremony of adding a book to kiſs would little avail."

He that reads this remarkable inſtance, and compares it with the qualities, eſtates, and conditions of all

all jurymen, that profeſſeth godlineſs, and lives in great repute amongſt their neighbours, cannot but conclude it to be want of charity in themſelves to queſtion the juſtice and integrity of their proceedings, eſpecially in this caſe, where the thing itſelf, and the manner of proceedings are ſelf evident, and undeniable.

So that nothing more remains to be added in juſtification of this advantageous and neceſſary cuſtom, ſave a plain and full narrative of the matter of fact, which will give both light and luſtre to its proceedinsg, and is reſerved for the following ſubject.

It being the condeſcending practice of the ſupreme authority of this nation, to cauſe to be put in print the ſeveral trials and proceedings in law againſt all ſuch offenders, as have deſigned the overthrow of church and ſtate, to the end that all their loving ſubjects may not only be informed, touching the merit of the cauſe, for which ſuch offenders have been condemned and executed.

But alſo to remain an indelible caution unto men of corrupt principles, ſo to conſider, and take heed to their ways, as carefully to avoid all occaſions which may tempt them to commit the like crimes; and likewiſe to preſerve and ſecure all honeſt minds ſtedfaſt and ſincere in their faith and loyalty.

In imitation of which grand and gracious example, and that the juſtice and equity, as well as neceſſity of the Gibbet-Law, may appear unto all men, as the ſame hath been practiſed within the town of Halifax, is the deſign of this ſubject, in which will be preſented a true, perfect, and impartial narrative of the trials, condemnation, and execution

ecution of the laſt malefactors, who ſuffered at the ſaid Gibbet, which ſaid execution being, by ſome perſons in that age, judged to be too ſevere; thence came it to paſs, that the gibbet, and the cuſtomary law, for the foreſt of Hardwick, got its ſuſpenſion.

But whether their complaints were juſt and reaſonable, is left to the reader's judgement, when he hath peruſed the following matter of fact, and the equity of their trials.

A TRUE AND IMPARTIAL

NARRATIVE

OF THE

TRIALS

OF

Abraham Wilkinſon, John Wilkinſon, and Anthony Mitchell, for Felony, by them committed within the Foreſt of Hardwick, and Liberty of Halifax.

ABOUT the latter end of April, Ann. Dom. 1650, Abraham Wilkinſon, John Wilkinſon, and Anthony Mitchel, were apprehended within the Manor of Wakefield and the liberties of Halifax, for divers felonious practices, and brought, or cauſed to be brought into the cuſtody of the chief bailiff of Halifax, in order to have their trials for acquittal or condemnation, according to the cuſtom of the foreſt of Hadwick.

At the complaint and proſecution of

Samuel Colbeck, of Warley, within the liberty of Halifax.

John Fielden, of Stansfield, within the ſaid liberty.

AND,

John Cusforth, of Durker, in the pariſh of Sandall, within the Manor of Wakefield.

Theſe aboveſaid felonious perſons, being upon the information of the aforeſaid proſecutors, taken into ſafe cuſtody by the chief bailiff of Halifax; he, the ſaid bailiff, by virtue of his office, and according to the cuſtom of the foreſt of Hardwick, did forthwith iſſue forth his ſummons to the ſeveral conſtables of Halifax, Sowerby, Warley, and Skircoat, charging and requiring them, that without fail, they make their appearance, with each of them four men of the moſt antient, intelligent, and of the beſt ability, within their ſeveral Conſtableries, at his houſe in Halifax, at, or upon the twenty-ſeventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty, to hear, examine, and determine the ſeveral caſes betwixt the proſecutors and the aforeſaid felons.

Accordingly at the day prefixed, the ſeveral conſtables did make their appearance at the bailiff's houſe, with each of them four ſubſtantial inhabitants, whoſe names are as follow.

The NAMES of the JURORS.

HALIFAX JURORS.	SOWERBY JURORS.
James Holland,	Francis Priestley,
Richard Nicholls,	Henry Riley,
Isaac Hooker,	James Dobson,
John Exley.	Joseph Priestley.

WARLEY

WARLEY JURORS.	SKIRCOAT JURORS.
JOHN RYALLS,	JAMES WHITAKER,
MICHAEL WOOD,	JAMES ELLISON,
JOHN HOLDSWORTH,	ANTH. WATERHOUSE,
HENRY MIRRIEL	THOMAS GILL.

Theſe ſixteen being by the bailiff empanneled into a jury in a convenient room at his houſe, according unto cuſtom, whither the felons and their proſecutors being brought face to face before them, as alſo the ſtolen goods, to be by them viewed, examined, and apprized.

The bailiff on the ſaid day, being the twenty-ſeventh day of April, in the year aforeſaid. Thus, and in the following manner, opens unto them the occaſion of their ſummons.

"NEIGHBOURS AND FRIENDS,

"YOU are ſummoned hither and empanneled, according to the antient cuſtom of the foreſt of Hardwick, and by Virtue thereof, you are required to make diligent ſearch and inquiry into ſuch complaints as are brought againſt the felons concerning the goods that are ſet before you, and to make ſuch juſt, equitable, and faithful determination betwixt party and party, as you will anſwer it between God and your own conſciences."

Which ſaid, the ſeveral informations were brought in, and alledged againſt them, in manner and form following.

The information of Samuel Colbeck, of Warley.

The informant ſaith and affirmeth, that upon Tueſday the nineteenth day of April, one thouſand, ſix hundred, and fifty, he had feloniouſly taken

from off his tenters by Abraham Wilkinſon, John Wilkinſon, and Anthony Mitchel, ſixteen yards of ruſſet coloured kerſey; part of which cloth you have here before you, and of which you are to enquire of its worth and value, and take their confeſſion here before you.

The information of John Cuſforth, of Durker, in Sandal pariſh.

This informant ſaith and affirmeth, that Abraham Wilkinſon and Anthony Mitchel, did feloniouſly take from off Durker-Green, the ſeventeenth day of April, one thouſand, ſix hundred, and fifty, (at night) one black colt, which colt, as well as the priſoner, are here preſented before you; and alſo, at the ſame time, one other grey colt, belonging to Paul Johnſon, of Durker, were feloniouſly taken by theſe men, at the ſame time from off Durker-Green, and is here produced to your view.

The information of John Fielden, of Stansfield.

This informant ſaith, and doth affirm, that he had one whole kerſey piece, feloniouſly taken from the tenters, at Brerely-Hall, by Abraham Wilkinſon, about chriſtmas laſt, which he the ſaid John Fielden, hath found in the hands of Thomas Brown, bailiff, in Wakefield; ſix yards of which kerſey being dyed cinnamon colour, and eight yards thereof white, and frized for blankets; which dyed piece he affirms, that Iſaac Gibſon's wife, of Wakefield, did affirm to the ſaid Fielden, that Abraham Wilkinſon did deliver it unto her; alſo William Elliſons' wife doth affirm the ſame, and John Roberts doth affirm, that he knoweth the man, and his name to be Abraham Wilkinſon.

Theſe

Theſe three ſeveral informations being thus given in to the Jury, Abraham Wilkinſon, the felon (accuſed by Fielden) craved leave, before they entered into other matters, to be heard as to that information; which being allowed, he, the ſaid Abraham Wilkinſon openly declared, that he did not confeſs the aforeſaid piece unto Gibſon's wife; but ſaith, that he was by and preſent when John Spencer, a ſoldier in Cheſterfield, did deliver the ſaid piece unto Gibſon's wife.

Thereupon ſome debates ariſing amongſt the Jurymen, touching Abraham Wilkinſon's reply to the laſt information; after ſome mature conſideration, the Jury, as is cuſtomary in ſuch caſes, did adjourn themſelves unto the thirtieth day of April, reſolving that day fully to give in their verdict.

And accordingly, on the ſaid thirtieth day of April, they met together again at the Bailiff's houſe, together with the informers, felons, and ſtolen goods; ſome whereof were placed before them in the room, and the reſt in ſuch convenient places where the Jury might view them.

And after a full examination and hearing of the whole matter, they, with united conſent, gave in their verdict in writing, in the words following:

At an inquiſition taken at Halifax, the twenty-ſeventh and the thirtieth days of April, 1650, upon certain informations hereunto annexed.

To the complaint of Samuel Colbeck, &c.

We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, being ſummoned and impanneled according to ancient cuſtom, do find, by the confeſſion of Abraham Wilkinſon

kinſon, of Sowerby, within the liberty of Halifax, being apprehended and taken; that he the ſaid Abraham Wilkinſon, took the cloth in the information mentioned, with the aſſiſtance of his brother John Wilkinſon, from off the tenter of Samuel Colbeck, in Warley; being ſixteen yards of ruſſet coloured kerſey, nine yards at the leaſt thereof, being brought before us, with the priſoner; the ſaid Samuel Colbeck doth affirm to be his own cloth, and part of the ſixteen yards aforeſaid, and is ſo confeſſed to be by the priſoner; which nine yards we do value and apprize to be worth nine ſhillings at the leaſt.

To the complaint and information of John Cuſworth, &c.

We, the aforeſaid impanneled jury, do find, by the free confeſſion of Anthony Mitchell, that John Wilkinſon did take the black colt of John Cuſworth's, from Durker Green, and that himſelf and Abraham Wilkinſon was there preſent at the ſame time; and alſo that Anthony Mitchell himſelf did ſell the aforeſaid colt to Simeon Helliwell, near Hepton-Brigg, for forty-eight ſhillings, whereof he received in part twenty-ſeven ſhillings, and we do apprize and value the ſame colt to be worth forty-eight ſhillings; likewiſe, we do find, by the confeſſion of the aforeſaid Anthony Mitchell, that Abraham Wilkinſon did take the grey colt of Paul Johnſon's, from off Durker Green aforeſaid, and that John Wilkinſon was with his brother Abraham Wilkinſon, when he took him, and that the ſaid Anthony Mitchell was by and preſent when Abraham did ſtay and bridle the grey colt: alſo he confeſſeth, that himſelf and John Wilkinſon did leave

leave the ſaid colt with George Harriſon, of Norland, which colt we have ſeen, and do value and apprize him at three pounds.

The determinate ſentence.

The priſoners, that is to ſay Abraham Wilkinſon, and Anthony Mitchell, being apprehended within the liberty of Halifax, and brought before us, with nine yards of cloth, as aforeſaid, and the two colts above-mentioned; which cloth we apprized to nine ſhillings, and the black colt to forty-eight ſhillings, and the grey colt to three pounds; all which aforeſaid being felonioufly taken from the aboveſaid perſons, and found with the ſaid priſoners.

By the antient cuſtom and liberty of Halifax, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, the ſaid Abraham Wilkinſon and Anthony Mitchell, are to ſuffer death, by having their heads ſevered and cut off from their bodies, at Halifax Gibbet, unto which verdict we ſubſcribe our names, the thirtieth of April, one thouſand ſix hundred and fifty.

James Holland, Richard Niccols, Iſaac Hooker, John Exley, Francis Prieſtley, Henry Ryley, James Dobſon, Joſeph Prieſtley, John Ryalls, Michael Wood, John Holdſworth, Henry Mirriell, James Whitaker, James Elliſon, Anthony Waterhouſe, Thomas Gill.

After this, the ſaid Abraham Wilkinſon and Anthony Mitchell were, the ſame day, (becauſe it was Saturday, or the great market,) conducted to the ſaid gibbet, and there executed in the uſual form.

The

The priſoner being brought to the ſcaffold by the bailiff, the ax being drawn up by a pulley, and faſtened with a pin to the ſide of the ſcaffold, the bailiff, the jurors, and the miniſter, choſen by the priſoner, being always upon the ſcaffold with the priſoner, while the fourth pſalm is played on the bagpipes in the moſt ſolemn manner.

After the miniſter hath finiſhed his miniſterial office, and chriſtian duty; if it was a horſe, an ox, or cow, &c. that was taken with the priſoner, it was thither brought along with him to the place of execution, and faſtened by a cord to the pin that ſtayed the block, ſo that when the time of the execution came (which was known by the jurors holding up one of their hands) the bailiff, or his ſervant whipping the beaſt, the pin was plucked out, and execution done.

But if there be no beaſt in the felon's caſe then the bailiff, or his ſervant cut the rope.

The above account was taken from the old original Law Book.

This is the plain account of a cuſtom, which by many is ſuppoſed not to have had its like in the kingdom, and therefore they have given it the diſtinguiſhing title of the Halifax law; a circumſtance which alone can juſtify an antiquarian in his reſearches about it.

If the felon, after his apprehenſion, or in his going to execution, happen to make his eſcape out of the foreſt of Hardwick, (which liberty, on the eaſt-end of the town, doth not extend above the breadth of a ſmall river; on the north, about ſix hundred paces; on the ſouth about a mile; but on the weſt about

bout ten miles,) he could not be brought back to to be executed; but if ever he returned into it again, and was taken, he was ſure to ſuffer; as was the caſe of one Lacy, who, after his eſcape, lived ſeven years out of the liberty, but venturing back, was beheaded on his former verdict, in the year 1623.

This man was not ſo wiſe as one Dinnis, who having been condemned to die, eſcaped out of the liberty on the day deſtined for his execution, and never returned thither again; meeting ſeveral people, they aſked him if Dinnis was not to be beheaded that day? his anſwer was, "I trow not;" which having ſome humour in it, became a proverbial ſaying amongſt the inhabitants; who, to this day, uſe the expreſſion, "I trow not, quoth Dinnis."

The gibbet ſtood a little way out of town, towards the weſt end, in a place ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Gibbet-lane. Here, to this day, is to be ſeen a ſquare platform of earth, conſiderably raiſed from the level of the ground, walled about, and aſcended by a flight of ſtone ſteps; on this were placed two upright pieces of timber, five yards in height, joined at the top by a tranſverſe beam; within theſe was a ſquare block of wood, which Harriſon, in his deſcription of England, volume i. page 185. London, 1587, ſays, was of the length of four feet and an half, which roſe up and down, between the ſaid uprights, by means of grooves cut for that purpoſe; to the lower end of this ſliding block an iron ax was faſtened, which is yet to be ſeen at the jayl in Halifax; its weight is ſeven pounds twelve ounces; its length

full ten inches and an half; it is ſeven inches over at the top, and very near nine at the bottom; its middle is about ſeven inches and an half; and towards the top are two holes made to faſten it to the block above mentioned. See the Plate.

Harriſon, above mentioned, tells us, with regard to the execution, that every man preſent took hold of the rope, or put forth his arm as near it as he could, in token that he was willing to ſee true juſtice executed, and that the pin was pulled out in this manner.

John Taylor, in a book called, "News from Hell, Hull, and Hallifax," aſſerts, that the line was cut, and that no man muſt cut it, but the owner of the ſtolen goods, which if he did, he had all again; but if he would not cut it, he loſt all; the goods were employed to ſome charitable uſes, and the thief eſcaped.

The time of the execution was known by the jurors (if they could properly be ſo called who were not ſworn) holding up one of their hands; for it ſeems as if they were under a neceſſity of being preſent at the execution of thoſe whom they had found guilty, to give it the greater appearance of juſtice.

A. *The Scaffold.* B. *The Stock of the Axe.* C. *The Axe.* D. *The Pully by which it is drawn up.* E. *The Block.* F. *The Pin that holds the ſuſpending Cord.* L. *The Stage where the Criminal is laid with his Neck on the Block to receive the fatal Blow.*

It

It is worth remarking, that neither of the laſt executed criminals were taken either handhabend, or backberand, but that both were convicted on their own confeſſion; and it ſeems that John Wilkinſon eſcaped, merely by not confeſſing; for Anthony Mitchell charged him directly with ſtealing the black colt; and Abraham Wilkinſon, with aſſiſting him to rob the tenter of Samuel Colbeck. Does it not therefore follow, that the two others might likewiſe have ſaved their lives, had they uſed the ſame precaution? But if ſo, there was a great defect in this mode of proceeding, for unleſs a man was taken with ſtolen goods in his actual and immediate poſſeſſion, (which would very ſeldom be the caſe) his ſilence was ſure to bring him off, and the perſon injured had no farther redreſs; for we do not ſuppoſe that the criminal could, after this, be arraigned for the ſame offence in the king's court. we muſt alſo note a miſtake in the regiſter book at Halifax, which has John Wilkinſon beheaded, inſtead of Abraham; for if this be right, then Abraham Wilkinſon was acquitted, though he confeſſed that he ſtole the cloth, and John was executed merely on the information of the two others, which is directly ſubverſive of the very foundation on which this cuſtom is ſaid to ſtand.

The expreſſion in the determinate ſentence, "that the two colts and cloth were found with the priſoners," appears foreign to the purpoſe, if the nature of this privelege is rightly handed down to us; for they were not found with them either hand-habend, or backberand; neither could they have been found guilty from the manner of the diſcovery, for if they could, John Wilkinſon muſt alſo have ſuffered with them.

The value of the goods ſtolen muſt amount to thirteen-pence half-penny, or more. The opinions about this, however, have differed, ſome fixing the value at thirteen-pence, others that it was to exceed thirteen-pence half-pennny, but the firſt account is to us the moſt probable. Dr. Grey, in his notes on Hudibras, volume ii. page 288, ſeems to think, that thirteen-pence half-penny may have been called hangman's wages, in alluſion to the Halifax law; if ſo, might not the Scotch mark, which was made current in England, in the reign of king James I. for thirteen-pence halfpenny, have been made the ſtandard value for convicting capitally at this place, and this piece, or the value of it, be the uſual gratuity to the executioner? Nothing renders this improbable, but that the cuſtom muſt then have undergone an alteration, without its being known by what authority.

Having now compleated the circumſtantial account of this curious cuſtom, it is time to enquire how long it may have been exerciſed.

In Domeſday book, the manor of Halliſax, (with ſeveral others in that neighbourhood) is put down, though not expreſsly by that name, as having been part of the demeſne lands of king Edward, but at the making of that ſurvey, in the hands of the crown; probably therefore nothing of this ſort was exerciſed then, nor till the manor of Wakefield, (of which this was part) was beſtowed on earl Warren; but we have not the leaſt doubt of its beginning at that time; for in the reign of king Edward I. at the pleas of aſſize and jurats at the borough of Scarbrough, John, earl of Warren and Surry, anſwering to a writ of Quo Warranto, ſaid that

that he claimed gallows at Coningſburgh, and Wakefield, and the power of doing what belonged to a gallows in all his lands, and fees, and that he and all his anceſtors, had uſed the ſame from time immemorial; to which it was anſwered, on the part of the king, that the aforeſaid liberties belonged merely to the crown, and that no long ſeiſin, or preſcription of time, ought to prejudice the king; and that the earl had no ſpecial warrant for the ſaid liberties, therefore judgment was deſired, if the ſeiſin could be to the ſaid earl a ſufficient warrant.

From hence it is plain, that the charter containing theſe privileges could not be produced, even about the year 1280; and therefore it would be in vain to look for it now; the preſcriptive right was, however, deemed good, for upon the inquiſition taken afterwards, it does not appear that any thing was found for the king.

It ſeems to have been univerſally agreed, that theft was the only thing cogniſable in this court; and yet in a manuſcript in the Harleian collection in the Britiſh Muſeum, No. 797, under the title Halifax, is the following entry: "The court of the Counteſs, held 30th January, in the 33d year of the reign of Edward III. It is found by inquiſition, that if any tenant of this lordſhip of Halifax be beheaded for theft, or other cauſe, that the heirs of the ſame tenant ought not to looſe their inheritance, notwithſtanding any leaſe made in the mean time by the ſteward."

The ſame might therefore be ſaid of this cuſtom as was of gavel-kind,

"The father to the bough,
"The ſon to the plough."

The

The difficulty here is, how to account for their beheading for other cauſes than theft, at the above period, and yet no traces of this power remain in later times. This happened either through diſuſe, or ſome reſtraint put upon the power, by the crown; for in 1359, a few months after the date of the above inquiſition, the ſaid counteſs died, and the manor came to the crown, in the perſon of Edward III, as ſon of Richard, duke of York, whoſe right it was, and who was killed at Wakefield fight.

Now this Edward (if it was not done before) might think proper to reduce the exceſſive power of the Barons, which ſeemed to infringe too much upon the royal prerogative, if they could put to death for other cauſes than theft; and this he might do without giving offence to any one; for the power which had gone out from the crown, was returned to it again. And as we take this to be the very period when trade made its firſt appearance here, it is not improbable, but ſo much of the old proceedings might, as the ſuit of the tenants, be allowed, as related to theft, in order to encourage the manufactory, then in its infancy.

But it ſeems they were not to take cognizance of any ſort of theft, but ſuch as was proved in the cleareſt manner; and where the thing ſtolen was of ſuch a determined value, that the lives of the king's copyholders and others, might not be too much at the mercy either of ignorant, or ill-deſigning men, as perhaps it might be found they had too long been.

There is a miſtake in the general account of this cuſtomary law, which ought to be noticed.— It is looked upon as belonging to the foreſt of Hardwick,

Hardwick, as ſuch; and therefore in Bentley, page 23, we are referred to Manwood's diſcourſe of foreſt laws, for an elucidation of this ſubject; but it ſeems to us as if the cuſtom had nothing to do with a foreſt at all.

Our reaſons are theſe: firſt, Halifax ſeems not to have ſtood in a foreſt; for at the above mentioned pleas of aſſizes and jurats at Scarbrough, earl Warren being ſummoned to anſwer by what warrant he appropriated to himſelf the diviſions of Halifax, &c. his reply was, that he claimed no foreſt in the ſaid lands, only free chace, and free warren.

Secondly, Becauſe theſe privileges were ſo commonly exerciſed in other places, where there was not the leaſt pretenſion to a foreſt. In fact, they are in themſelves older than any known foreſt laws, except thoſe of Knute are genuine, which ſir Edward Coke ſays are to be ſuſpected; for in the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, which William the Baſtard afterwards confirmed, in chapter xxi. intitled, "De Baronibus qui ſuas habent curias, & conſuetudines," expreſs mention is made of Infangtheſe, which in chapter xxvi. is thus explained, "Juſtitia cognoſcentis latronis ſua eſt, de homine ſuo ſi captus fuerit ſuper terram ſuam." Now if theſe proceedings at Halifax were not in conſequence of a foreſt being there, how can it be thought that they were allowed, as mentioned in Wright, page 77, for the preſervation either of the King's, or Baron's deer? If of the King's, then would the King's officers have exerciſed that power; if of the Barons, why did they execute for every kind of theft, provided the proofs were manifeſt? and why were

two

two men beheaded for a robbery committed in Lancaſhire? The truth is, that this power was annexed to a manor, and not a foreſt; but being within the purlieu of a foreſt, the preſervation of the veniſon would, amongſt others, be one object of it.

It has generally been ſuppoſed, that the puniſhment by decollation was practiſed in no part of England but at Halifax, upon common offenders; but in the Harleian manuſcripts, No 980, fol. 355, is the following remark:

"Aunciently the ſeveral cuſtomes of places made in thoſe dayes capitall puniſhments ſeverall. Apud Dover infaliſtatus, apud Southampton ſubmerſus, apud Winton demembratus, vel decapitatus, ut apud Northampton, &c."

We have alſo in a manuſcript, relating to the earls of Cheſter, extracts from ſome records, wherein it is ſaid, that "the ſerjeants, or bailiffs of the earls had power to behead any malefactor, or thief, who was apprehended in the action, or againſt whom it was made apparent by ſufficient witneſs, or confeſſion, before four inhabitants of the place, or rather before four inhabitants of the four neighbouring towns."

Then follows an account of the preſenting of ſeveral heads of felons at the caſtle of Cheſter, according to cuſtom, by the Earl's Serjeants. And it muſt have been the uſual way to behead malefactors in this county, becauſe in a Roll 3 Edw. II. it is called the Cuſtom of Cheſhire.

Theſe are direct, and evident proofs, that the beheading of criminals was not peculiar to Haliſax, but

but was exercised likewise in other parts of the kingdom; and accordingly it seems to have been known to be so, even in later times; for in the second volume of Holinshead's Chronicle, printed in 1577, at page 654. is a wood cut, representing the execution of a man who attempted to murder king Henry III. The criminal is laid within such a gibbet as that at Halifax, only the ax is suspended from the top by a cord, which the executioner is cutting with a knife, similar to an engraved representation of the Halifax gibbet in Moll's set of fifty maps of England and Wales, London, 1724, where the bailiff, or some other, is cutting the rope. Also in Fox's book of Martyrs, volume i. page 37. London, 1684, is a plate of this sort, except that a man is pulling up the ax to a proper height, by means of a cord which runs through an hole in the transverse piece of wood at the top, and when he lets go the cord, the ax descends.

From whence the custom of beheading criminals with an engine originally came, is not easy to say. It has been thought that the people of Halifax took the hint from the Scottish Maiden at Edinburgh, which is well known to have resembled their own; but so far from that, different writers have told us that this Maiden was borrowed from the Halifax gibbet. See Watley's England's Gazetteer, London, 1751, under Halifax, and the Geography of England done after the manner of Gordon, London, Dodsley, 1744. It seems that Earl Morton, the Regent of Scotland, carried a model of it from Halifax to his own country, where it remained so long unused, that it acquired the name of the Maiden. The Scots have a tradition, that the first inventor of this machine, was the first who suffered

by it. So far is certain, that earl Morton, who was executed June 2, 1581, had his head taken off by ſuch an inſtrument as this; for in the continuation of Hollingſhead's Chronicle of Scotland, we read, "that having laid his necke *under the axe*, he cried Lord Jeſus receive my ſpirit, which words he ſpake even while *the axe fell on his necke*." This continuator, indeed, has made no remarks on the ſingularity of this act, as might have been expected from him, if the Earl had been known to have brought this contrivance with him from England, and to have been the firſt who ſuffered by it; but hiſtorians too often think it ſufficient to record matters of fact, without the addition of ſuch obſervations, as would be of ſervice to antiquarians.

We have been informed by a perſon born in Edinburgh, that the Maiden there is the only inſtrument of the kind in that kingdom, and that it has very ſeldom been uſed; from whence it may be concluded that it is of no very great antiquity; and as the cuſtom of beheading with it was local, no proof ariſes that it was prior in time to that at Halifax; more eſpecially ſo, as the date of this machine at Halifax is utterly unknown. It is evident that ſuch a contrivance was known in Germany before the execution of Earl Morton; for we have ſeen a ſmall engraving, dated in 1553, done by Aldegraft of Weſtphalia, repreſenting Titus Manlius ſtanding by to ſee the execution of his ſon, for fighting contrary to his orders. The ſon's head is laid upon a block, and a ponderous ax hangs over his neck, ſuſpended by a cord; there are hollows cut in the two uprights, to direct it in its deſcent, but being a ſide view, the method made uſe of to cauſe it to fall, is not repreſented. An officer who

who ſtands by the ſide of Manlius, has his left hand on the criminal's head.

It is circumſtance worth remarking, that this power of the Barons, to inflict a capital puniſhment, was kept up at Halifax, a conſiderable time after it had ceaſed in every other part of the kingdom. This, however, as we take it, was merely accidental; the privilege (as it is called) was not taken away from any place, by act of parliament, but dropt by degrees, as the motives for its continuance became leſs neceſſary. And ſurely it was but right, as the tenures in capite ceaſed, that the liberties therewith granted ſhould ceaſe alſo. As Halifax, however, was a place of ſo much trade, this cuſtom, which ſtruck ſuch a terror into thieves in general, was found to be ſo highly beneficial to the honeſt manufacturers there, that they kept it up as long as they durſt: And it is very probable that it had not ceaſed when it did, if the bailiff had not been threatened, after the laſt executions, that if ever he attempted the like again, he ſhould be called to a public account for it.

This is the beſt account we can at preſent give of this celebrated cuſtom, which ſeems to have puzzled every writer who has touched upon the ſubject. For the ſatisfaction of the curious, we ſhall add ſuch a liſt of perſons beheaded at Halifax, as the regiſter books there afford us; which is ſo formidable a one, for the time it takes in, that we need not wonder to hear, that thieves and vagabonds uſed familiarly the following petition, "From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, good Lord deliver us."

THE FOLLOWING IS A

LIST,

CAREFULLY COLLECTED FROM

The Regiſter Books at Halifax,

Of ſuch Perſons as have been beheaded there, ſince entries were made of ſuch tranſactions.

RICHARD BENTLEY de Sowerby decollat. 20 die Martii, 1541.—Quidam Extraneus capitalem ſubiit ſententiam 1° die Jan. 1542.

Joh'es Brygg, Capellanie de Heptonſtal, capitalem ſubiit ſententiam 16° Septembris, 1544.

Joh'es Ecoppe, de Eland, capitalem ſubiit ſententiam ultimo die Martii, 1545.

Thomas Waite, de Halifax, capitalem ſubiit ſententiam, & fuit ſepultus 5° die Decemb. 1545.

Richard Sharp, de North^m, John Learoyd, de North^m, beheaded the 5th day of March, 1568, for a robbery done in Lancaſhire.

William Cokekere was headed 9th day of October, 1572.

John Atkinſon, Nicholas Frear, Richard Garnet, were headed at Halifax, the 9th day of January, 1572.

Richard Stopforthe was headed the 19th of May, 1574.

James

James Smith, de Sowerby, was headed at Halifax, the 12th of Febr. 1574.

Henry Hunt was headed at Halifax the 3d of November, 1576.

Robert Bayrſtall, alias Ferneſyde, was headed the 6th of February, 1576.

John Dicconſone, de Bradford, was headed the 6th of January, 1578.

John Waters was headed at Halifax, March 16, 1578.

Bryan Caſſone was headed at Halifax, the 15th of October, 1580.

John Appleyard, de Halifax, was headed the 19th of February, 1581.

John Sladen was headed at Halifax, the 7th of February, 1582.

Arthur Firthe was headed the 17th of Jan. 1585.

John Duckworth was headed at Halifax, the 4th of October, 1586.

Nicholas Hewett, de Northouram, Thomas Maſone, vagans, were headed the 27th of May, 1587.

Thomas Roberts, de Halifax, was beheaded the 13th of July, 1588.

Robert Wilſon, de Halifax, was beheaded the 5th of April, 1589.

Decollatus Petrus Crabtrye, Sorby, 21, December, 1591

Decollatus

Decollatus Barnard Sutcliffe, Northowram, 6th of January, 1591.

Abraham Stancliffe, Halifax, capite truncatus, September 23, 1602.

Ux. Peter Harifon, Bradford, decoll. February, 22, 1602.

Chriſtopher Coſin decollatus, December 29, 1610.

Thomas Briggs decollatus, April 10, 1611.

George Fairbanke, perditiſſimus nebulo, vulgo vocatus Skoggin, ob nequitiam. Anna, ejuſdem Georgii Filia ſpuria, ambo meritiſſimè ob furtum manifeſtum decollati, December 23, 1623.

John Lacy, perditiſſimus nebulo & latro, decollatus January 29, 1625.

Edmund Ogden decollatus April 8, 1624.

Richard Midgley, of Midgley, decollatus April 13, 1624.

Ux. Johan. Wilſon decollata July 5, 1627.

Sara Lume, Hal. decollata Dec. 8, 1627.

John Sutcliffe, Sk. [Skircoat,] decollatus 14 May, 1629.

Richard Hoile, Hept. decollatus October 20, 1629.

Henry Hudſon. Ux. Samuel. Ettal ob plurima furta decollati, Auguſt 28, 1630.

Jeremy Bowcock, de Warley, decollatus April 14, 1632.

John

John Crabtrae, de Sourby, decollatus September 22, 1632.

Abraham Clegg, Norland, decollatus May 21, 1636.

Iſaac Illingworth, Ovenden, decollatus October 7, 1641.

John Wilkinſon, Anthony Mitchell, Sowerby, decollati April 30, 1650.

IN ALL FORTY-NINE;

Of which five were executed in the ſix laſt years of king Henry VIII, twenty-five in the reign of queen Elizabeth, ſeven in that of king James I, ten in that of king Charles I, and two during the inter-regnum.

NUMBER OF INHABITANTS IN THE *PARISH OF HALIFAX*, IN 1763 AND 1764, &c.

In Halifax Diviſion, 1764.

Halifax, one thouſand three hundred and twelve houſes occupied, forty empty, and contains one thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-two families.

Skircoat, two hundred and ſixty-three houſes, twelve empty, and two hundred and fifty-one families.

Warley,

Warley, five hundred and three houſes, ſixteen empty, and four hundred and eighty ſeven families.

Midgley, two hundred and twenty-four houſes, ſeven empty, and two hundred and ſeventeen families.

Sowerby, ſix hundred and eighteen houſes, thirty one empty, and five hundred and eighty ſeven families.

Ovenden, ſix hundred and ſixteen houſes, nineteen empty, and five hundred and ninety-ſeven families.

Northowram, ſix hundred and ſixty houſes, thirty empty, and ſix hundred and thirty families.

Shelf, a hundred and eighty-ſix houſes, ſix empty, and a hundred and eighty families.

Hipperholm, three hundred and ſixty-ſeven houſes, fifteen empty, and three hundred and fifty-two families.

Southouram, four hundred and ſixty-ſix houſes, eighteen empty, and four hundred and forty-eight families.

Total.	5215 houſes.
	194 empty.
	5021 families.

In Heptonſtall Diviſion, 1764.

Stansfield upper third, one hundred and twenty-nine houſes, three empty, and one hundred and twenty-ſix families.

Stansfield.

Stansfield lower-third, a hundred and forty houſes, five empty, and a hundred and thirty-five families.

Langfield, a hundred and thirty-nine houſes, two empty, and a hundred and thirty-ſeven families.

Eringden, a hundred and eighty-three houſes, ſix empty, and a hundred and ſeventy-ſeven families.

Heptonſtall, three hundred and ſixty-ſeven houſes, fifteen empty, and three hundred and fifty-two families

Wadſworth, three hundred and ninety-ſix houſes, eight empty, and three hundred and eighty-eight families.

Total. 1561 Houſes.
——— 43 Empty.
——— 1518 Families.

In Eland Diviſion, 1763.

Brighouſe, ſeventy-ſeven houſes occupied, three empty, and ſeventy-four families.

Raſtrick, a hundred and eighty-ſix houſes, eleven empty, and a hundred and ſeventy-five families.

Fixby, fifty-ſix houſes, two empty, and fifty-four families.

Eland, two hundred and ſixty-two houſes, twenty-three empty, and two hundred and thirty-nine families.

Greetland, a hundred and twenty-two houſes, ſix empty, and a hundred and ſixteen families.

Old Linley, forty-two houſes, two empty, and forty families.

Stainland, two hundred and one houſes, ſix empty, and a hundred and ninety-five families.

Barkiſland, two hundred and ſixty-ſeven houſes, ſeventeen empty, and two hundred and fifty families.

Soyland, two hundred and ſixty-four houſes, nine empty, and two hundred and fifty-five families.

Riſhworth, a hundred and thirty-one houſes, two empty and a hundred and twenty-nine families.

Norland, a hundred and ninety-five houſes, ſeventeen empty, and a hundred and ſeventy-eight families.

Total. 1803 houſes.
——— 98 empty.
——— 1705 families.

The whole number of families taken from the Vicar's Eaſter books, is — 8244.

And if we allow but five to a family, the amount will be — — —41,220.

And by a moderate calculation ſince the above, the amount will be at the preſent time, (1789) upwards of —50,000.

AN

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

SUBSCRIPTION and ERECTION

OF AN

ORGAN,

IN THE

PARISH CHURCH of HALIFAX.

WHEREAS a ſubſcription has been ſet on foot, and a large ſum of money ſubſcribed for purchaſing and erecting an ORGAN in the pariſh church of Halifax, and for providing a ſalary for the Organiſt thereof; and ſuch organ and the money ſubſcribed as a fund for the Organiſt's ſalary are intended to be veſted in truſtees, who have propoſed and agreed to indemnify the ſeveral townſhips or diſtricts within the pariſh of Halifax from the repairs of the ſaid organ and all other expences on account thereof: And whereas Mrs. Frances Norton and John Gream, who now are intitled to, or poſſeſſed of the Loft where the ſaid organ is intended to be erected, have fully conſented to the erection thereof.

Now we do hereby ſignify and declare our conſent, that the ſaid organ may be erected in manner propoſed, when and ſo ſoon as it ſhall be compleated and made ready.

Witneſs our hands the twenty-eighth of June, 1764:

Joſeph Crowther,
Thomas Mann,
William Mortimer,
James Whitaker,
Daniel Greenwood. } Chapel-Wardens.

John Walker,
John Waterhouſe,
James Bates. } Church-Wardens.

This copy agrees with the original, exhibited into and remaining in the conſiſtory court of his grace the lord Archbiſhop of York, being duly compared and examined therewith.—By me,

RICHARD MACKLEY.
Deputy Regiſter.

THIS INDENTURE, made the twenty-ſixth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-three, between Frances Norton, of Ovenden, in the county of York, widow, relict and deviſee of John Fourniſs, late of Ovenden aforeſaid, Eſquire, her former huſband, deceaſed, and John Gream, of Exley, in Southouram, in the ſame county, merchant, eldeſt ſon and heir at law of John Gream, late of Shaw-Hill, in Skircoat, in the ſame county, merchant, deceaſed, of the one part, and John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, both of Halifax, in the ſame county, merchants, Church-Wardens, of Halifax aforeſaid, for the time being, of the other part.

Whereas the ſaid John Fourniſs and John Gream, deceaſed, did heretofore in or about the year of our Lord

Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and nine, with the licence of his grace the then lord Archbiſhop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, erect a gallery in the pariſh church of Halifax aforeſaid, within the province and dioceſe of York, at their own private expence, which gallery is commonly called or known by the name of the New-Loft; and on the death of the ſaid John Fourniſs, his moiety, or half part thereof, became veſted in the ſaid Frances Norton, by virtue of his will; and on the death of the ſaid John Gream, his moiety, or half part thereof, diſcended to the ſaid John Gream party hereto, as his eldeſt ſon and heir at law; and the ſaid Frances Norton and John Gream, party hereto, are now intitled to the ſaid gallery or loft as tenants in common in fee. And whereas the inhabitants of Halifax aforeſaid, being deſirous of erecting an Organ in the ſaid church, have requeſted the ſaid Frances Norton and John Gream, not only to give leave for the ſaid organ to be erected in the ſaid gallery or loft over the middle iſle of the ſaid church, but alſo to grant and convey ſo much of the gallery or loft as will be ſufficient for the ſaid organ to ſtand upon, and for a reaſonable way or paſſage to and round the ſame, in manner herein-after mentioned, which the ſaid Frances Norton and John Gream party hereto have agreed to do.

Now this indenture witneſſeth, that in purſuance of ſuch agreement, and in conſideration of five ſhillings, of lawful money of Great-Britain, to the ſaid Frances Norton and John Gream, party hereto, in hand paid by the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, on or before the execution of theſe preſents

preſents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged.

They the ſaid Frances Norton and John Gream, party hereto, have and each of them hath granted and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, do and each of them doth grant and confirm unto the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, and their heirs, all that one piece or parcel, of the ſaid loft, or gallery, ſituate over the middle iſle of the ſaid church, and now marked or ſet out as the place intended for the ſaid Organ to be erected upon; containing from eaſt to weſt, the breadth of the ſaid gallery or loft; and from north to ſouth, twenty-one feet, or thereabouts, be the ſame more or leſs; and all the eſtate, right, title, intreſt, property, claim, and demand of them the ſaid Frances Norton and John Gream, party hereto, and each or either of them, of, into, or out of the ſame, to have and to hold the ſaid piece or parcel of the ſaid gallery or loft, and all other the premiſes hereby granted, or mentioned, or intended ſo to be, with the appurtenances unto, and to the uſe of the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, and their heirs for ever, in truſt, and to the intent that the ſaid Organ may be erected thereon, and for ever thereafter ſtand in or upon the ſaid piece, or parcel of the ſaid gallery or loft, herein before granted, as aforeſaid; provided nevertheleſs, that if no Organ be erected upon the ſaid piece, or parcel of the gallery or loft, within three years from the date hereof, or being erected within that time, ſhall afterwards be removed and fixed in ſome other part of the ſaid church, or be diſpoſed of ſo that there ſhall be no Organ belonging thereto; then, and in any of theſe caſes, theſe preſents, and every thing here

herein contained, ſhall ceaſe, determine, and be abſolutely voide, notwithſtanding any thing herein contained to the contrary.

In witneſs whereof the ſaid parties to theſe preſent have hereunto ſet their hands and ſeals, the day and year firſt above written.

Frances Norton,
John Gream.

Sealed and delivered by the within named John Gream, the party (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of

Joſeph Holmes,
Rt. Parker.

Sealed and delivered by the within named Frances Norton, in the preſence of

Rt. Parker,
Thomas Dibs.

This copy agrees with original exhibited into and remaining in the Conſiſtory court of his Grace the lord Archbiſhop of York, being duly compared and examined therewith by me,

Richard Mackley, deputy regiſter.

WHEREAS a ſubſcription has been ſet on foot, and a large ſum of money ſubſcribed, for purchaſing an Organ, and erecting it in the pariſh church of Halifax, and for providing a ſalary for the organiſt thereof, and keeping the Organ in repair, and defraying all other charges relative thereto; which ſubſcription yet remains open, and ſome part of the money ſubſcribed is yet uncollected: and,

and whereas the ſum of ſix hundred pounds, part of the money ſo ſubſcribed and collected, has been lent and advanced in our names, we being elected truſtees of the ſaid organ, with Joſhua Hudſon, late of Halifax aforeſaid, deceaſed, on the credit of the rates and rents of the water-works, belonging to the town of Halifax; and a ſecurity dated the third day of April laſt, has been granted to us for the ſame with lawful intereſt, according to the act of parliament in that behalf made: And whereas the ſum of five hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings, the other part of the money ſo ſubſcribed and collected, has been lent and advanced to Chriſtopher Rawſon and John Sharp, both of the pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid, merchants, who by bond dated the twenty-third day of October laſt, have become bound to us for payment thereof, with intereſt, after the rate of four pounds ten ſhillings per centum per annum.

Now we do hereby acknowledge and declare that the money mentioned in the ſaid recited ſecurities, or either of them, is not nor is any part thereof our own proper monies, but is part of the money raiſed by the ſaid ſubſcription; and that the ſame is veſted in and made payable to us by the ſaid recited ſecurities; and the other money ſubſcribed and uncollected, and which may be hereafter be ſubſcribed, is intended to be veſted in us as truſtees for the ſaid organ, and to the intent that ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary, may be laid out in purchaſing and erecting the organ, and all other charges and expences touching the purchaſe and erecting thereof; and that the reſidue of the ſaid monies may be continued at intereſt, or be placed out at intereſt in our names, and the yearly intereſt

intereſt thereof be from time to time applied in repairing the ſaid organ, as occaſion ſhall require, and in paying the ſalary of the Organiſt, and defraying all other charges which may ariſe touching the ſame, in order that the inhabitants of the pariſh of Halifax may not be burthened with any expence relative thereto.

In Witneſs whereof we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals the ſeventeenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, by the Reverend
George Leigh, Doctor of Laws
Samuel Waterhouſe,
John Walker,
Thomas Ramſden,
The Rev. Robert Charleſworth,
James Wetherherd,
John Waterhouſe,
Joſeph Bramley,——And,
John Caygill,

All of Halifax aforeſaid, (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of

JAMES SMITH.

This copy agrees with the original exhibited into and remaining in the conſiſtory court of his grace the lord Archbiſhop of York, being duly compared and examined therewith.—By me,

RICHARD MACKLEY,
Deputy Regiſter.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that we, Chriſtopher Rawſon, of Stoney-Royde, in the pa-

riſh of Halifax and county of York, merchant, and John Sharp, of Walterclough, in the pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid, merchant, are held and firmly bound to the Rev. George Leigh, Doctor of Laws, John Walker, Samuel Waterhouſe, John Caygill, John Waterhouſe, John Woolmer, the Rev. Robert Charleſworth, James Wetherherd, Joſeph Bramley, Thomas Ramſden, John Royds, and Nathaniel Holden, all of Halifax aforeſaid, (truſtees of the money ſubſcribed for erecting an Organ in the pariſh church of Halifax aforeſaid, and repairing the ſame, and providing a ſalary for the Organiſt thereof) in one thouſand fourteen pounds and ten ſhillings, of good and lawful money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the ſaid truſtees, or their certain attorney, ſucceſſors, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, for which payment to be well and faithfully made; we bind ourſelves, and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, jointly and ſeverally, firmly by theſe preſents, ſealed with our ſeals.

Dated the twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four.

The condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden Chriſtopher Rawſon and John Sharp, their heirs, executors, or adminiſtrators, or any of them ſhall, and do well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid unto the above-mentioned truſtees, their ſucceſſors, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the full ſum of five hundred and ſeven pounds five ſhillings of good and lawful money of Great-Britain, with intereſt for the ſame, after the rate of four pounds ten ſhillings for one hundred pounds, for a year,

year, on the twenty-third day of April, without fraud or further delay, then this obligation to be void and of none effect, or elſe to remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, ſealed, and delivered, (being firſt duly ſtamped) in the preſence of James Smith.

Chriſtopher Rawſon.
John Sharp.

This copy agrees with the original bond exhibited into and remaining in the conſiſtory court of York, being duly compared and examined therewith.—By me,

Richard Mackley.
Deputy Regiſter.

BY virtue of an act made in the ſecond year of the reign of his majeſty king Geo. 3d. for ſupplying the town of Halifax with water, we, 13 of the truſtees, do aſſign unto the rev. Geo. Leigh, dr. of laws; John Walker, Samuel Waterhouſe, John Caygill, John Waterhouſe, John Woolmer, the rev. Robert Charleſworth, James Wetherherd, Joſeph Bramley, Thomas Ramſden, John Roydes, and Nathaniel Holden, truſtees of the money ſubſcribed for erecting an Organ in the pariſh church of Halifax, and repairing the ſame, and providing a ſalary for the organiſt thereof; their ſucceſſors, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, in conſideration of the ſum of ſix hundred pounds, from this third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four, until the ſaid ſum of ſix hundred pounds, with intereſt, at the rate of five pounds per cent. per annum. ſhall be re-paid.

Such

Such proportion of all the rates and rents arising by virtue of the ſaid act, as the ſaid ſum of ſix hundred pounds ſhall bear to the whole ſum advenced upon the credit of the ſame, to hold the ſaid proportion of the ſaid rates and rents unto the ſaid George Leigh, John Walker, Samuel Waterhouſe, John Caygill, John Waterhouſe, John Woolmer, Robert Charleſworth, James Wetherhead, Joſeph Bramley, Thomas Ramſden, John Roydes, and Nathaniel Holden, their ſucceſſors, executors, adminiſtrators and aſſigns, for the term of one thouſand years from the date hereof.

Given under our hands and ſeals at a public meeting held for this purpoſe, the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four.

William Pollard,	Richard Rhodes,
John Baldwin,	Joſeph Emmet,
Michael Barſtow,	Timothy Hainſworth,
Michael Wainhouſe,	William Ferguſſon,
John Whitaker,	John Winn,
John Hamilton,	William Haigh.
James Howorth,	

This copy agrees with the original exhibited into and remaining in the conſiſtory court of York, being duly compared and examined therewith, by me

Richard Mackley, deputy regiſter.

The church-wardens deſire the ſubſcribers to the Organ, to meet at the Talbot, next Thurſday evening, about ſix o'clock, in order to appoint truſtees for placing the money intended for the organiſt's

organiſt's ſalary; and alſo to fix upon proper perſons to collect the remainder of the money.

Publiſhed in Halifax church on Sunday the eleventh day of March, 1764, by me Henry Bates:

Mr. Caygill,	Mr. S. Waterhouſe,
Mr. Holden,	Mr. Walker,
Mr. Tho. Ramſden,	Mr. Wetherherd,
Mr. Roydes,	Mr. Woolmer,
Mr. Charleſworth,	Mr. J. Hudſon,
Mr. Jo. Bramley,	Mr. John Waterhouſe.

The above twelve gentlemen are choſe truſtees for the Organ, along with Dr. Leigh, this 15th of March, 1764.

Witneſs, James Scholes.

This agrees vida as before.

WHEREAS a large ſum of money has been ſubſcribed, and a great part thereof paid for and towards purchaſing and Organ, and erecting it in the pariſh church of Halifax, and repairing the ſaid Organ, and providing a ſalary for the Organiſt thereof; and in order that the inhabitants of the ſeveral townſhips or diſtricts (at whoſe expence the ſaid church is from time to time repaired) might be indemnified againſt any expence relative to the ſaid Organ or Organiſt.

The truſtees of the ſaid Organ, propoſed and engaged to give ſuch indemnity for that purpoſe, as the counſel of the ſaid inhabitants ſhould require; but notwithſtanding ſuch fair propoſal, the inhabitants of the ſaid townſhips or diſtricts, or ſome of them, are endeavouring to hinder, and, if poſſible, to prevent the erection of the ſaid Organ, and

and a ſuit is inſtituted in the ſpiritual court at York for that purpoſe; therefore the ſeveral perſons whoſe names and ſeals are hereunto ſubſcribed and ſet, have agreed to raiſe a ſum of money by ſubſcription, to enable John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, in whoſe names the ſaid ſuit is to be carried on, on the behalf of the truſtees of, and ſubſcribers to the ſaid Organ, to carry on the ſaid ſuit, and obtain a faculty or licence for erecting the ſaid Organ, in the ſaid pariſh church, and for other the purpoſes herein expreſſed: Now therefore theſe preſents witneſs, That we, whoſe names and ſeals are hereunto ſubſcribed and ſet, do hereby for ourſelves, ſeverally, and for our ſeveral heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, covenant and promiſe to pay to the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, their executors or adminiſtrators upon demand, the ſeveral ſums of money ſet oppoſite to our reſpective names in the ſchedule hereunder written, to the intent that the ſame, or ſo much thereof as ſhall be neceſſary, may be applied and laid out by them, in carrying on the ſaid ſuit, and obtaining ſuch faculty or licence as aforeſaid, and defending any other ſuit or ſuits which may be commenced touching the ſaid Organ, and in defraying the expences already incurred regarding the ſame; provided nevertheleſs that the money ſubſcribed, and which ſhall be paid to the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, or either of them, their, or either of their executors or adminiſtrators, in purſuance of this ſubſcription, ſhall not be in their power, or at their diſpoſal for the purpoſes aforeſaid; but ſhall be paid and laid out for thoſe purpoſes, in ſuch manner and at ſuch time and times as a committee, or ſelect number (not exceeding ſeven) of the ſubſcribers;

ſcribers hereto, to be, from time to time, choſe by the ſubſcribers, at a meeting to be called for that purpoſe, ſhall direct or appoint; provided alſo, that if the inhabitants of Halifax ſhall agree to defray the expence which the money hereto ſubſcribed is intended to defray, either by aſſeſſment in the ſaid town, or otherwiſe among themſelves, and ſhall raiſe a ſum ſufficient for thoſe purpoſes, and pay the ſame into the hands of the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, their executors or adminiſtrators, or any of them; then, and from thenceforth, our covenant and engagement herein contained ſhall ceaſe, and they ſhall return to us ſo much of our ſubſcription, as ſhall been then paid to them or either of them.

Which the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, do hereby ſeverally covenant and promiſe to do accordingly, and alſo to pay the ſeveral ſums of money ſet oppoſite to their reſpective names in the ſame ſchedule out of their own caſh, towards defraying the expence of the ſaid ſuit, and for the other purpoſes before mentioned, ſubject nevertheleſs to the aforeſaid proviſoes, and to the terms, conditions and agreements therein contained.

In witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, the twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four.

	L.	s.	d.
John Caygill ——— —	100	0	0
John Walker per R. P. ———	100	0	0
Robert Charleſworth ———	50	0	0
John Woolmer per J. W. ———	25	0	0
Samuel and John Waterhouſe ———	50	0	0

Jeremiah,

	L.	s.	d.
Jeremiah, John, and Robert Royds	42	0	0
Robert Royds, jun.	10	10	0
Naomi Royds	10	10	0
James Wetherherd	20	0	0
Joſeph Bramley,	20	0	0
James Howorth	10	0	0
Henry Bates	10	10	0
Robert Parker	21	0	0
Thomas Ramſden	21	0	0
A. Chadwick	10	10	0
Henry Bates, jun.	10	10	0
Michael Wainhouſe	20	0	0
C. Wetherherd	10	10	0
Joſeph Emmett	10	10	0
Nathaniel Holden	40	0	0
Samuel Stead	20	0	0
Edward Nelſon	21	0	0
Timothy Hainſworth	21	0	0
Lodge of Maſons, No 39.	31	10	0
Jeremiah Dyſon	10	10	0
Chriſtopher Rawſon	21	0	0
John Swire	0	0	0
John Whitaker	10	10	0
Total	728	0	0

The amount raiſed for the purchaſe of the Organ, &c. &c. &c. with the money lodged for the Organiſt's ſalary and repairs was upwards of twelve hundred pounds.

The whole call on the ſubſcribers for defraying the expences of the law ſuit amounts to twenty-five per cent; the ſum received was one hundred and ninety-

ninety-four pounds five ſhillings, which ſum was paid to Mr. Parker, except four pounds five ſhillings and eleven-pence paid to John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, for their expences to and from York.

FACULTY

FOR PLAYING THE

ORGAN

IN

HALIFAX CHURCH.

ROBERT ROPER, Doctor of Laws, Vicar General and Official Principal of the moſt Reverend Father in God, ROBERT, by Divine Providence, Lord Archbiſhop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan, lawfully authorized, to all to whom theſe Preſents ſhall come Greeting.

WHEREAS at the promotion of John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, merchants, now or late Church-Wardens, of Halifax, in the dioceſe of York, we have iſſued a Citation againſt all and ſingular the pariſhioners and inhabitants of and within the pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid in general, to appear before us, or our lawful repreſentative, in the conſiſtory place within the cathedral and metropolitical church of Saint Peter, of York, on a certain

day and hours now ſometime paſt, to ſhew reaſonable and lawful cauſe, if they had or knew any, why a Licence or Faculty, to take down the ſeats, ſtalls, or pews, from the ſeat, ſtall, or pew, wherein James Schofield uſually ſits, and to level the floor to the middle of the ſeat, ſtall, or pew, wherein John Hargreaves uſually ſits, in the loft or gallery ſituate at the weſt-end of the pariſh church of Halifax aforeſaid, erected by John Fourneſs, Eſquire, and John Gream, merchant, both deceaſed, commonly called or known by the name of the New Loft or Gallery; and to convert from eaſt to weſt, the breadth thereof, and in length from north to ſouth, twenty-one feet, or thereabouts, of the loft or gallery aforeſaid, into an organ loft, with a paſſage thereto, from the ſtairs at the ſouth end of the ſaid loft or gallery, and to erect and place an Organ thereon, to front the middle iſle of the ſaid church, on the eaſt, (the plan of which old loft, and the ſection of the intended loft and organ were annexed to the ſaid citation) the whole expences whereof, and of the licence or faculty, and the ſalary of an organiſt, to be paid and defrayed by a public ſubſcription of well diſpoſed perſons, ſhould not be granted to them the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe; which ſaid citation was duly publiſhed in the ſaid church, and was returned into our ſaid court; and all the ſaid parties being called, John Butterworth and William Barker, church-wardens, of the pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid, for the diſtrict of Sowerby, within the ſaid pariſh, appeared by their Proctor, and prayed that no licence or faculty might be granted purſuant to the tenor of the ſaid citation; and a time being aſſigned to propound the ſeveral intereſts of the parties aforeſaid on both ſides, and

ſeveral

ſeveral allegations and other inſtruments having been judicially exhibited before us in judgment, and the anſwers of the ſaid parties taken and made thereto upon oath, and witneſſes examined thereupon, and a time aſſigned to hear ſentence; and council having been heard on both ſides upon the merits of the ſeveral matters and things pleaded and ſuggeſted in the ſaid cauſe between the parties aforeſaid, our lawful Surrogate ſitting in judgment lawfully proceeding; and being fully ſatisfied from the inſtruments and ſecurities exhibited, and proofs made in the ſaid cauſe, that the pariſhioners of the ſaid pariſh of Halifax are ſufficiently indemnified from any charges or expences that may fall upon them by reaſon of the erecting an Organ in the ſaid pariſh church, or in the finding and providing an Organiſt, and repairing the organ and organ loft from time to time: and that no pariſhioner is affected in the propriety of his ſeat, conveniency of hearing divine ſervice, or in intereſt in any manner whatſoever decreed, a faculty or licence to the ſaid John Walker and Samuel Waterhouſe, to erect an organ in the loft above-mentioned, and as deſcribed in the ſaid citation, and to continue the ſame ſo erected for ſo long time as the truſtees already elected, and their ſucceſſors to be hereafter elected, ſhall continue to keep the ſaid organ and that part of the loft or gallery whereon the organ is to be placed in repair, and provide an organiſt to play upon the ſame without the pariſhioners being put to any charge by an aſſeſſment for thoſe purpoſes. And we do hereby, in purſuance of the ſaid decree, grant to them ſuch our ſaid licence and authority, willing, that no perſon whatſoever moleſt or diſturb them, or any employed by them, in the erecting an organ

in the form, manner, and place aforeſaid, or in the perfecting and compleating the ſame; and the ſaid organ to continue ſo erected, for ſo long a time as is above-mentioned in the ſaid decree. And what you ſhall do in the premiſes you ſhall duly certify us or our lawful repreſentative in our ſaid court, as ſoon as conveniently may be, together with theſe preſents.

Dated at York this eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-ſix.

By Decree of Court.

RICHARD MACKLEY.

Deputy Regiſter.

EXTRACTED BY,
JOHN CLOUGH,
PROCTOR.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

FOUNDED BY

QUEEN ELIZABETH,

AT

HEATH, near HALIFAX.

WHEREAS her late Majeſty Queen Eliz. by her letters patents under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, the 15th day

day of February, in the ſeven and twentieth year of her reign, did erect and found a Free Grammar School, in the pariſh and vicarage of Halifax, in the county of York, by the name of the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, by which letters patents, amongſt divers other matters and things therein contained, power and authority was given to the governors of the ſaid ſchool, and their ſucceſſors for the time being, to make good, meet, and wholeſome decrees and ordinances, in writing, concerning the government, ordering, ruling, and directing of the ſchool-maſter and uſher, and of the ſcholars of the aforeſaid free-ſchool, and for ſtipends and wages of the ſaid ſchool-maſter and uſher, and all other things whatſoever concerning the ſaid free-ſchool, and the ordering and diſpoſing of the rents, revenues, goods, and chattels then appointed, or thereafter to be appointed, for the maintenance of the ſaid ſchool, ſo that the ſtatutes, decrees, and ordinances ſhould not be contrary to the tenor of the ſaid letters patents, and ſhould be allowed of by the Archbiſhop of York for the time being, under his authentic ſeal:

And whereas our ſovereign Lord George the Second, by a charter of confirmation of the former charter of Queen Elizabeth, under the great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter, and in the third year of his Majeſty's reign, did, for divers cauſes and conſiderations therein mentioned, conſtitute, ordain, and incorporate governors of the ſaid free-ſchool, with like powers and advantages, as were enjoined by virtue of the former letters patents of Queen Elizabeth:

We therefore, the preſent governors thereof, con-

conſidering the neceſſity of ſtatutes to be made, without which we do adjudge, and have by experience found, the ſchool to be maimed and imperfect in itſelf, in purſuance of the truſt repoſed in us, for the general welfare of the ſchool, and for the framing of fit ſtatutes for the ſame, do ordain and decree, as ſtatutes of this ſchool, theſe following (which we have ſubſcribed with our hands, and ratified by putting to our common ſeal) when allowed by his Grace the Archbiſhop of York, under his authentic ſeal, to be obſerved and kept as the ſtatutes of the Free Grammer School of Queen Elizabeth, in the pariſh and vicarage of Halifax, without breaking or violating them, or any of them, from time to time, for ever, reſerving to ourſelves and ſucceſſors, as occaſion ſhall require, a power of adding to, or taking from the ſaid ſtatutes, or of interpreting any ambiguous words or ſentences in them, by the conſent of the greater part of the governors, provided that ſuch addition, detraction, or interpolation, ſhall be of no force until it is approved of and confirmed by the Archbiſhop of York, for the time being, under his archiepiſcopal ſeal, and be duly regiſtered in a book appointed for that purpoſe.

Of the Spokeſman, or Preſident Governor.

Firſt, then, by the authority aforeſaid, we ordain, that Chriſtmaſs week, or the week after, all the governors ſhall yearly, from time to time, meet together, betwixt eight and twelve o'clock in the morning, at the ſchool-houſe, or any other place within the ſite thereof, hereafter to be appointed, for the general meeting of the governors for ſchool cauſes, there amongſt themſelves, out of their own number,

number, to make choice of a ſpokeſman, or preſident governor for the year following, at which aſſembly firſt held after the framing of this ſtatute, we will that the ſenior Governor, or, in his neceſſary abſence, the next in order, ſucceſſively be preſent (and of the governors we interpret each to be reſpectively ſenior according to the order in which he ſtands named in the charter of confirmation; and of ſuch governors as ſhall at any time be hereafter choſen, we interpret each to be reſpectively ſenior next after the preſent governors, according to the priority of his election) and then the ſenior governor, or, in his conſtrained abſence, the next in order preſent, ſhall call upon the governors aſſembled, every one to nominate a preſident governor for the year following, and him whom the greater part ſhall name for preſident governor, the ſenior governor, or, in his abſence, the next in order preſent, ſhall pronounce to be elect preſident governor, at the next meeting take an oath adminiſtrated to him by the ſenior governor, or, in his abſence, by the next in order preſent, in this form:

"I, A. B. choſen ſpokeſman, or preſident governor of the free grammar ſchool in the pariſh of Halifax, will, to the utmoſt of my power, take care for all ſuch things as concern the intereſt and good order of this ſchool, and ſo far as in me lies, will ſee that the ſtatutes of the ſchool are punctually obſerved; and when I ſhall know by myſelf, or by information of others, any thing that is doubtful, or neceſſary, relating to the revenues, wealth, or good order of the ſchool, I will convene my fellow Governors, quitely debate the matter with them, and what ſhall be agreed by the moſt part,

I will

I will faithfully put in execution to my power, ſo far as it concerns me. So help me God."

So ſoon as the preſident Governor hath thus taken his oath, the keys of office, and a copy of the original book of theſe ſtatutes, and ſchedule of accounts, ſhall be delivered to him.

The election of a deputy governor ſhall be in the ſame manner and order as was the election of the preſident governor, and ſhall follow immediately upon it.

And at all ſubſequent aſſemblies held for the choice of the preſident governor, we will that the preſident governor for the year laſt paſt, or, in his neceſſary abſence, the deputy governor be preſent, where we will, that the governors being come together, the preſident governor, or, in his conſtrained abſence, the deputy governor ſhall deliver up the keys of his office, and copy of the original book of theſe ſtatutes, and ſchedule of accounts, to the ſenior governor there preſent, which done, he ſhall take his own place of ſeniority, as it ſhall fall amongſt the reſt; and then the ſenior Governor for the year following, and him whom the greater part ſhall name for ſpokeſman, or preſident governor, the ſenior governor ſhall pronounce to be elect ſpokeſman, or preſident governor for the year following, and adminiſter to him, as above, the oath above-mentioned; and as ſoon as the ſpokeſman, or preſident governor elect, hath taken the ſaid oath, he ſhall receive the keys of office, and a copy of the original book of theſe ſtatutes, and ſchedule of accounts, and thenceforward he ſhall take the place, and execute the office of ſpokeſman, or preſident governor for that year, unleſs in the mean time

time he die, or through the neglect of his oath, or office, be depoſed by the governors as unworthy, in both which caſes we will, that the Deputy Preſident Governor ſhall execute the whole office of the Spokeſman, or the Preſident Governor, for the remaining part of the year, otherwiſe the Preſident Governor elect ſhall execute the office without deputy, by himſelf, if he be at home, and in health.

The election of a Deputy Preſident Governor, ſhall, as before, be in the ſame ſort and order as was the election of the Spokeſman, or Preſident Governor, and ſhall follow immediately upon it.

At this Aſſembly alſo ſhall be choſen, in the third place, by the conſent of the greater part of the Governors preſent, a keeper of the ſecond key of the great cheſt, of which, as alſo of the little cheſt, (both hereafter to be mentioned,) the Preſident Governor ſhall always keep the one key, and of the little cheſt the ſchool-maſter for the time being ſhall always keep the other key.

Theſe elections being made, the ſpokeſman, or preſident governor, ſhall propoſe, as the time and occaſion ſhall require, the matters of the ſchool; for it belongeth to the preſident governor, in all meetings of the governors, to declare the cauſe of their meeting, to moderate their debates, to collect the voices of the other governors, to give the anſwers agreed upon by the greater part, to ſuch as apply for leaſes, or have buſineſs with the governors, to take care that all things needful to be regiſtered be truly inrolled in books appointed for that purpoſe, to adminiſter the oath to all ſuch as in his year by the ſtatutes are to be ſworn, carefully

to collect the ſchool rents, and prudently to provide for the wants and exigencies of the ſchool, and faithfully account for his whole year's preſidentſhip with the governors.

He ſhall keep for his year the ſchedule of accounts ſigned by the governors, and in giving up his office, ſhall deliver it up with the keys, and the copy of the original book of theſe ſtatutes to the ſenior governor preſent; in conſideration of all which, we decree, that in all meetings, when the voices of the governors (in which number we account him one) ſhall be equal, that then, and not elſe, the voice of the preſident governor ſhall be a caſting voice, and the conſent ſhall be as of the greater part.

Yet it ſhall not be lawful for the preſident governor, or deputy preſident governor, ſecretly to procure any meeting of a few governors, without ſufficient warning given to the whole number of governors of the time and place; and what we interpret to be ſufficient warning, when the preſident governor, or he that for that time executeth the office, doth either at the diſſolving of a preſent meeting give warning, by himſelf, of the time of the next meeting, or ſends word thereof to all the governors particularly, being at home, or leaves word thereof in writing at their houſes, if they chance to be abroad.

And laſtly, we will have it taken for ſufficient warning, when the ſtatute appoints in particular the time of meeting, though no other warning thereof be given, and upon ſuch warning we will and ordain, that the greater part of the governors then

then in being, ſhall and may lawfully order any cauſe concerning the ſchool, in as full and effectual manner as if the whole number of governors had decreed the ſame; but it ſhall not be lawful to enact, order, decree, or grant any things concerning ſchool affairs, when the greater part of the whole number of governors then in being are not aſſembled; no, not though all preſent ſhould conſent in the decree or grant.

The diſplacing of the preſident governor ſhall not be but upon great cauſe, ſuch as notorious neglect of office, or faults of the like kind relating to it, to be adjudged by the governors; in which caſes it ſhall be lawful for the ſenior governor dwelling in the pariſh or vicarage of Halifax, to convene the reſt of the governors, and upon the notoriouſneſs of the fact or miſdemeanor committed by the preſident governor, to diſplace him from the office of preſident governor, or governor, by the conſent of the greater part of the governors, never after to be choſen governor of the ſaid ſchool.

Of the Governors, their Quality, Oath and Office.

By the authority aforeſaid we ordain, that no one ſhall be choſen governor of this ſchool unleſs he be above the age of twenty-four years, and live within the pariſh of Halifax, being diſcreet in his own private conduct, and upright and honeſt in his dealings with others.

And whenever the place of one governor or more happens to be void, we will that within ſeven days of the vacancy known, the preſident governor ſhall

ſummon the other governors, then dwelling in the pariſh of Halifax, to meet and conſider of ſome fit perſon or perſons to be choſen into the place or places vacant, whoſe election we will ſhall be within fourteen days after the preſent meeting, and to be ended the ſame day on which it begun.

At which time the governors being aſſembled, it ſhall be lawful for any of the ſaid governors to nominate to the vacant place of governor whom he ſhall judge meet to be choſen, and he, or they, whom all, or the greateſt part of all the aforeſaid governors ſhall agree upon, ſhall thenceforward be reputed and taken as governor or governors of the ſaid Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, in the pariſh or vicarage of Halifax.

And if it happen that the vacant place of a governor be not ſupplied within one month after the vacancy, by ordinary election of the governors themſelves in form aforeſaid, then he or they whom the Archbiſhop of York for the time being ſhall, by his own proper authority, or the Dean of the cathedral church of York, ſhall, with the conſent of two of the governors aforeſaid name, ſhall be taken as lawful elect governor or governors of the ſaid ſchool, ſo that he or they whom the aforeſaid Archbiſhop or Dean ſo appointed, dwell within the pariſh of Halifax, and be above the age of twenty-four years.

Nevertheleſs we will and ordain, that no perſon reputed to be governor by the free election of the governors, themſelves, or by the nomination of the Archbiſhop of York (ſede Archiepiſcopali plena) by his own proper authority, or Dean of York, (ſede eadem vacante,) with the conſent of two of the

the governors, ſhall inter-meddle as governor with any affair relating to the ſchool, till he has ſolemnly (in the preſence of the greater part of the governors, and at the ordinary place of their meeting for ſchool cauſes) taken the following oath:

"I A. B. choſen governor of the Free Grammar School of Queen Eliz. in the pariſh and vicarage of Halifax, do ſwear, that I will be faithful in all things relating to my office and charge, according to the truſt repoſed in me.——So help me God."

This oath if any governor elect, within three months after his election, or any of the governors, or any of the governors already nominated by his Grace the Archbiſhop of York, upon three months notice, refuſe to take, or take not in manner aforeſaid, being thereunto required by the preſident governor, and having had ſufficient warning from him of the day appointed for their meeting for that purpoſe, we will, and by this ſtatute ordain, that his former election or nomination be reputed as void, and a new Governor be choſen in his place.

The office of a governor thus choſen and ſworn, we declare to be principally, to have a ſtrict regard to the conduct of the maſter and uſher, (whoſe appointment, duty, and office, is hereafter particularly deſcribed in theſe ſtatutes,) that they lead a ſober, virtuous life, and are diligent in inſtructing the ſcholars committed to their charge; which thing if the ſaid maſter and uſher accordingly ſhall do, we will, that the governors ſhall take it as no ſmall part of their duty to encourage them by the augmentation of their ſet ſtipends, by ſome good means

means of increaſing it, if conveniently it may be, without hurt of the ſchool, which augmentation we will ſhall be arbitrary, and not ſettled upon the ſchool-maſter or uſher, but to be continued according as the neceſſities of the ſchool ſhall afford, and the diligence of the maſter ſhall require.

But on the contrary, when the governor ſhall obſerve, either in the maſter or uſher, a looſe behaviour, or neglect of their ſcholars, in being much from home, or when they are at home late coming to their ſcholars, or little ſtay with them, we will, and ordain, that it ſhall by this ſtatute, and alſo by oath, belong to them privately to admoniſh the maſter or uſher ſo offending, which if it takes no good effect, it is the office of the preſident governor, upon the notorioufneſs of the fault, to call together the governors, and by their advice and conſent, to ſend for the maſter or uſher ſo offending, and admoniſh him or them of his and their miſdemeanor; upon which monition if there follow no ſufficient amendment, it is the duty of the preſident governor again to call together the governors, and by their advice and conſent, or with the advice and conſent of the greater part preſent, to convene the maſter or uſher before them, and by virtue of this ſtatute admoniſh him or them a ſecond time, to amend their fault within one quarter of a year next following, at which time if they do not appear to the governors to be reformed, we order and decree, that he the maſter or uſher ſhall for ever looſe his place of being ſchool-maſter or uſher in this ſchool, and the governors, ſhall proceed to the election of other more fit in his or their place or places.

Further,

Further, it belongeth to the duty of a governor to ſee that the lands, houſes, goods, annuities, records, and books, belonging to the ſchool, be ſafely kept, defended, repaired, and preſerved, as the nature and quality of them require, without loſs, impairing, or converting to other uſe than was originally intended by the donor or donors thereof, or than is preſcribed or deſcribed by theſe ſtatutes.

And therefore it ſhall not be lawful for the governors of the ſchool to ſell, give, or put away any part of the lands, revenus, houſes, buildings, or annuities to the ſchool belonging, but for the procuring as good or better, and upon as good or better aſſurance, and of the ſame yearly value at leaſt, to be beſtowed upon the ſchool, and this they ſhall ſee done before any bargain or putting away any ſuch lands, rents, annuities, or goods be made, written, ſealed, and delivered; and as often as any leaſe of the ſchool lands, houſes, or cottages ſhall be expired, forfeited, or ſurrendered, or by any means become void, it ſhall be lawful for the governors for the time being, to make a new grant thereof at the beſt improved rent, for the term of twenty and one years, and that with a clauſe of reentry upon non-payment of rent, and bond for performance of covenants, at all which grants we will, that for the ſeal ſhall be paid for the governors, for their own uſe and meeting, the ſum of twenty ſhillings.

Further we will, that every governor for the time being ſhall, by this ſtatute, repute himſelf as bound to undertake and faithfully to diſcharge any office to which he ſhall be elected by the greater part of the governors. And

And if any governor be guilty of a notorious neglect of his office, we will, that if after due admonition by the preſident governor, at the general meeting of governors, he continue unreformed, he ſhall, at the next general meeting, to be held within three months after, be depoſed from his place by the preſident governor, with the conſent of the greater part of the governors, and another choſen forthwith in his place.

Of the School-maſter, his Quality, Election, Oath, and Office.

By the authority aforeſaid we ordain, that none ſhall be choſen ſchool-maſter of this ſchool, who is not well affected to the preſent ſettlement in church and ſtate, has not been ſtudent in one of the univerſities of Oxford or Cambridge for five years at leaſt, and during his ſtay there conducted himſelf with diſcretion and ſobriety, diligently purſued his ſtudies, and is well ſkilled eſpecially in Grammar and the lattin and greek tongues.

And whenever the place of a ſchool-maſter ſhall be void, we will that, within ſeven days of the vacancy known, the preſident governor ſhall call together the other governors, and declare the vacancy to them the ſame day; five weeks after which meeting, unleſs in the mean time upon ſufficient knowledge of a fit perſon to be had for the place, a ſooner day of election be appointed by the preſident governor ſhall be the day of election, which ſhall be ended the ſame day on which it is begun, at which time the governors being aſſembled, at the ordinary place of their meeting, betwixt eight and twelve o'clock in the morning, the preſident

preſident governor, if he be preſent, or, in his abſence, the deputy preſident governor, or, if he be abſent, the ſenior governor preſent, ſhall read, or cauſe to be read, this ſtatute, and then he himſelf firſt, and afterwards all the other governors according to their ſeniority, ſhall take the following oath:

"I A. B. one of the governors of this ſchool, do ſolemnly ſwear, that I will nominate him to be maſter of the ſaid ſchool, whom, in my conſcience, I judge to be beſt qualified, according to the ſtatutes of this ſchool, all partiality and ſiniſter affection ſet apart: So help me God."

The preſident governor and governors having taken this oath, the preſident governor firſt, and then the reſt according to their ſeniority, ſhall nominate him whom they would have maſter elect, nor ſhall any abſent give his voice by a proxy to ſome preſent; and upon whom the greater part of voices of the governors (the preſident governor to have a caſting voice when the voices are in number equal) ſhall fall, him we will ſhall be reputed as ſchool-maſter elect, and preſented to the Archbiſhop of York, to be licenced to teach ſchool by his grace, and when ſo licenced ſhall be called before the governors, and having firſt read the ſtatutes of this ſchool in the original ſtatute-book, ſhall, before he intermeddles as ſchool-maſter in this ſchool, or receives wages for teaching in the ſame, take this oath:

"I A. B. choſen ſchool-maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of Queen Elizabeth, in the pariſh and vicarage of Halifax, do ſwear, that I will inſtruct the youth of this ſchool in religion, learning, and

good manners, and will be faithful and careful for the good of the ſaid ſchool in all things belonging to my office and charge, according to the truſt repoſed in me: So help me God."

The office of the ſchool-maſter ſo choſen, licenced, and ſworn, we declare to be, to inſtruct his ſcholars in the grounds of religion, and to that purpoſe he ſhall take with him to church ſuch ſcholars as live in or near his own houſe, and enjoin ſuch as live at a diſtance to go conſtantly to ſome church or chapel, and to behave themſelves there devoutly and decently; and for their ſeveral abſences, negligences, and miſbehaviours during divine ſervice, either noted by himſelf, or reported to him by others, he ſhall, at his diſcretion, admoniſh and correct them; and every Saturday, before they are diſmiſſed, from twelve o'clock till one in the afternoon, to examine them in the church catechiſm, and by aſking proper queſtions, that expreſs the ſenſe of each article, in different words, to let them into the true meaning of it.

And for their improvement in learning we will, that he ſhall, in the moſt familiar manner, teach them grammar, and the latin and greek tongues, by reading to them all or ſome of the claſſic writers which follow, as, in latin, Phædrus' Fables, Cornelius Nepos, Cæſars, Commentaries, Terence, Livy, Tully, Ovid, Virgil, and Horace; in Greek, the Greek Teſtament, Zenophon, Iſocrates, Demoſtehenes, Heſiod, Homer, and Sophocles.

And we ſtrictly charge the ſchool-maſter to make his ſcholars, according to their age and capacity, perfect Grammarians, and not to carry them on

on too haſtily from proſe to verſe, or from latin to greek, and eſpecially to be conſtant and ſtrict in the examination of their exerciſes.

Theſe duties by the maſter thus performed, yet lies there upon him at laſt the duty of informing his youth in good nature and good manners, which are of themſelves an ornament to good learning.

We adjudge it, therefore, a part of the maſter and uſher's duty, reſpectively to inſtruct their ſcholars to reverence their betters in all places, to be courteous in ſpeech to all men, in their apparel always cleanly, and in their whole carriage joining decency with modeſty, and goods manners with good learning.

And for the regular diſcharge of this truſt, we will, that the preſident governor ſhall pay him out of the revenues of the ſchool, ſuch ſalary as the greater part of the governors ſhall, in their judgement, think thoſe revenues will ſupport, after all other neceſſary burdens are diſcharged; and if any difference happen betwixt the governors and ſchool-maſter, to be referred to the Archbiſhop for the time being.

Further we will, that the ſchool-maſter, upon pain of looſing his place, ſhall not, unleſs he be detained by ſickneſs, or have particular leave from the greater part of the governors under their common ſeal for longer abſence, be abſent from the ſchool above twenty days in a year, to be taken at once or ſeparately, according to his own diſcretion, except during the abſence of the uſher; and the day before his going abroad, and after his return home he

ſhall give notice thereof to the preſident governor, who ſhall ſet down in a book, appointed for that purpoſe, the day of his going abroad and return home.

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Of the Uſher, his Election, Quality, Oath, and Office.

By the authority aforeſaid we declare, that no one ſhall be choſen uſher of this ſchool who has not been induſtrious in his ſtudies, and regular in his conduct; and as often as the uſher's place ſhall happen to be void, the preſident governor ſhall (within ſeven days of the vacancy known) call together the governors, declare the vacancy, and appoint that day three weeks for the election of a new uſher, unleſs in the mean time, upon ſufficient knowledge of a fit man to be had for the place, a ſooner day of meeting be appointed by the preſident governor for the election, at which time whomſoever the greater part of the governors ſhall, with the advice and judgment of the ſchool-maſter, nominate, him we will ſhall thenceforward be reputed as uſher elect.

The ſame oath which the ſchool-maſter took upon his election, the uſher elect ſhall alſo take, only ſubſtituting the word uſher for the word ſchool-maſter.

The office of the uſher ſo ſworn is (in ſubordination to the maſter, which is to be underſtood to have the general care of all the ſcholars), eſpecially to inſtruct the younger ſcholars in grammar and latin, teaching them perfectly to decline a noun and conjugate a verb, and render plain Engliſh into true gram-

grammatical latin, reading to them the ſententiæ pueriles, Cato, Æſop's fables, and the exerciſes to the Accidence, and that the maſter and uſher ſhall take care that their ſcholars ſhall write their exerciſe fair, in order to improve them in their writing: nor ſhall they be removed from the uſher's care to the maſter's, till, by the judgment of the maſter, they ſhall appear to be well ſkilled in theſe rudiments of learning.

And for the diſcharge of this truſt we will, that the preſident governor ſhall pay him, out of the revenues of the ſchool, ſuch ſalary, as the greater part of the governors, with the approbation of the Archbiſhop of York for the time being, ſhall, in their judgment, think thoſe revenues will ſupport, after all other neceſſary burdens are diſcharged.

Further we will, that the uſher, upon pain of looſing his place, ſhall not, unleſs he be detained by ſickneſs, or have particular leave from the greater part of the governors under their common ſeal for longer abſence, be abſent from the ſchool above ſixteen days in a year, to be taken at once or ſeparately, according to his own diſcretion, except during the abſence of the maſter; and the day before his going abroad, and after his return home, he ſhall give notice thereof to the preſident governor, who ſhall ſet down in a book, appointed for that purpoſe, the day of his going abroad and return home.

Of the Scholars.

By the authority aforeſaid, we ordain, that no one ſhall be admitted to be taught as ſcholar in this ſchool, upon what pretext ſoever, unleſs he be able

able in tolerable ſort to read Engliſh, and be promoted to the Accidence, and be alſo thereunto fit, of which his fitneſs (if queſtion be made) we will, that the reſolution be from the greater part of the governors.

And for the admiſſion and teaching of every ſcholar of the town and pariſh of Halifax, of what condition ſoever, nothing ſhall be demanded.

And for the admiſſion of all foreigners ten ſhillings only ſhall be demanded by the maſter, and for their teaching no more than ten ſhillings per quarter; and the quarterly payments for their teaching ſhall entirely belong to him under whoſe care they are, whether maſter or uſher.

Further we will, that the maſter, uſher, and ſcholars ſhall conſtantly repair to ſchool, and the ſchoolmaſter and uſher ſhall begin to teach at ſix o'clock in the morning, and there continue till five at night, ſaving betwixt eleven o'clock and one, from the tenth of March to the tenth of October, and from thence to the tenth of March again, from eight o'clock till four, ſaving betwixt eleven o'clock and one.

And the maſter or uſher, which of them ſhall firſt happen to be preſent, ſhall, before they begin teaching ſchool in the morning, and before they diſmiſs their ſcholars in the afternoon, ſay theſe prayers following:—Prevent us, O Lord,—The Lord's prayer—The Collect for the week—The ſecond and third Collects, with the prayers following, to the end both of the morning and evening prayer, according to the Liturgy of the Church of England.

Upon

Upon every Thurſday, if there be no holiday in the ſame week, it ſhall be lawful for the maſter to give the ſcholars leave to play at eleven o'clock in the morning; nor ſhall he have power to give ſuch leave upon any other day but by the conſent of three governors.

The ſchool ſhall be broken up only at Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmaſs, that is, for fifteen days at Eaſter, ten at Whitſuntide, and one and twenty days at Chriſtmaſs.

The breaking up at Eaſter to begin the Saturday before paſſion week, and the return to ſchool to be the Monday after Eaſter week.

The breaking up at Whitſuntide to begin the Saturday before Whitſunday, and the return to ſchool to be the Monday after Whitſun week.

The breaking up at Chriſtmaſs to begin the evening before Saint Thomas, and the return to ſchool to be the twentieth day after Saint Thomas, unleſs it happen to be Sunday, and in that caſe the following.

Of the ſafe Cuſtody of ſuch Things as belong to the School, and making up of the Accounts.

By the authority aforeſaid we declare, that for the ſafe keeping of the charters of foundation and confirmation, the common ſeal, the evidence of lands belonging to the ſchool, and the ſchool ſtock, two cheſts ſhall be provided, a bigger and a leſs, each with two ſeveral locks and keys, to be ſet in ſuch place as the governors ſhall judge moſt convenient.

In

In the great cheſt ſhall be kept the charters of foundation and confirmation, the common ſeal, the ſchool evidences, and the ſchool ſtock, and what elſe the governors ſhall think proper to put in it.

Of this the preſident governor ſhall keep one key, or, in his abſence, the deputy governor, and a governor choſen for that purpoſe ſhall keep the other.

In the leſs cheſt ſhall be kept the regiſter of the acts of the governors at their ſeveral meetings, the ſchedule of accounts paſſed by the preſident governor with the governors, the rentals, and the original book of theſe ſtatutes, of this the preſident governor, for the time being, ſhall keep one key, and the ſchool-maſter ſhall keep the other.

Theſe two cheſts ſhall be viewed half yearly by the governors; that is, upon the day appointed by the firſt ſtatute for the election of a preſident governor, and upon the firſt ſchool day after Eaſter.

And if at any time there ſhall ſuit ariſe, in which the governors ſhall be either plaintiffs or defendants, or if great occaſion ſhall be for the ſurveying of the whole, or the greateſt part of the houſes or lands belonging to the ſchool, or for the repair of the ſchool-houſe, or other ſchool-building, then there ſhall be choſen, by the conſent of the greater part of the governors, one fit man, or more, to manage or take charge of thoſe cauſes, by the order and direction of the governors, and what money they ſhall lay out in their employment, they ſhall receive it at the hands of the preſident governor, who ſhall account half yearly, that is to ſay, at the times in this ſtatute above-named, with the governors,

ors for all things that have been received or laid out for the ſchool; thoſe reckonings ſummed up, ſchedules ſhall be drawn, containing the ſum of the receipts of the expences (if it ſo fall out) exceeding the receipts; and laſtly, the remainder of the ſtock with the foot of the account.

To the one part of the ſchedules the ſpokeſman being accomptant, ſhall ſet his hand and ſeal, and deliver it to the governors, with all the remainder of money in his hands, if any remain, to be both laid up, the ſchedule in the leſs, and the money in the greater cheſt; to the other part of the ſchedule the governors ſhall ſet their hands, and deliver it to the keeping of the preſident governor.

If there ſhall, after the accounts, be occaſion of neceſſary diſburſments for the ſchool uſe, at what time any money ſhall be taken out of the great cheſt, the keeper of the key choſen by the governors, ſhall ſee that true note of the ſum thereof, ſigned with the hand of the preſident governor, ſhall be put into the bag, purſe, or cheſt, out of which the money was taken, there to remain till the next day of accounts.

Sealed and ſigned by Richard Sterne, Timothy Booth, Henry Haigh, Robert Ramſden, James Batley, Henry Greame, Elkanah Farrar, John Batley, Richard Taylor, W. Walker, James Tetlow, and John Lodge.

Theſe Statutes, it is ſaid, were drawn up by the revd. Dr. Hayter, afterwards Biſhop of Norwich, and laſtly of London.

The firſt ſchool-maſter here was one Richard Wilkinſon, whoſe preſentation, (as preſerved in

the Regiſter Book at Halifax Church, vol. ii.) was in the following words:

"Reverendiſſimo in Chriſto Patri ac Domino, Domino Mattheo, Archiepiſcopo Eborum, Anglie Primati et Metropolitano, veſtri humiles filii, Gubernatores poſſeſſionum, revenconum, et bonorum, Libere Grammaticalis Schole Domine Regine Elizabethe, in parochia et vicariatu de Halifax, in Com. Ebor. veſtreque Ebor. dieceſ. ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Ad Scholam Grammaticalem predictam, jam vacantem, Richardum Wilkinſon, in Artibus Baccalaureum, per nos electum ad officium Magiſtri informatoris ejuſdem Schole, Dominationi veſtre preſentamus, humiliter rogantes, ut predictum Richardum in Magiſtrum informatorem Schole predicte admittatis, ceteraque omnia et ſingula perficere et perimplere que veſtro in hac parte incumbunt officio paſtorali velitis cum favore. Datum apud Bradley, in vicariatu predicto, viceſimo nono die Auguſti, anno predicte Domine noſtre Elizabethe, Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regine, Fidei Defenſoris, quadrageſimo ſecundo. In cujus rei teſtimonium, Sigillum noſtrum commune appoſuimus, die et anno ſupradictis."

In Engliſh.

To the right revd. Father in our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, Matthew Lord Archbiſhop of York, Metropolitan, and Primate of England, your humble Sons, the Governors of the Poſſeſſions, Revenues, and Goods, of the Free Grammar School of our Lady Queen Eliſabeth, in the pariſh and vicarage of Halifax, in the county and dioceſe of York, greeting: Preſent Richard Wilkinſon Bachelor of Arts,

Arts, to the grammar ſchool aforeſaid, now vacant in your dioceſe, elected by us to the office of teaching Maſter in the ſame ſchool; humbly praying that the aforeſaid Richard, may, by your favor be admitted teaching maſter of the aforeſaid ſchool, and to perform and thorough fill up all and every other thing which in this charge belong to the paſtoral office.

Given at Bradley in the aforeſaid vicarage, the twenty-ninth Day of Auguſt, in the forty-ſecond Year of our aforeſaid Lady Eliſabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith. In teſtimony of which we have affixed our common Seal, the Day and Year above-written.

The ſecond Maſter was Robert Birron, who was buried April 28, 1629. The third, (though omitted by Mr. Wright), —— Marſh. This Gentleman, as appears from the book belonging to Mr. Waterhouſe's Truſtees, was Maſter in 1649, &c.

The fourth was Paul Greenwood, afterwards Vicar of Dewſbury, who was Maſter from 1652 to 1664, when he reſigned.

The fifth was John Doughty, who continued Maſter from 1664 till his death, which happened in October, 1688.

The ſixth was Thomas Liſter, Batchelor in Phyſic, of Jeſus College, Cambridge, who died about 1727.

The ſeventh was Chriſtopher Jackſon, A. B. who reſigned in 1731.

The eighth was Edward Topham, A. B. afterwards

wards A. M. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; he reſigned in 1733.

The ninth was John Holdſworth, A. M.

The tenth, Samuel Ogden, D. D. who reſigned, and was ſucceeded by Thomas Weſt.

The twelfth was Richard Hudſon, who was elected maſter of the Free Grammar School, at Halifax, immediately after the Chriſtmas vacation, in the beginning of the Year 1771, and removed to the Free Grammar School, at Hipperholm, in June, 1783.

Thirteenth, the reverend Mr. Kempſon, who reſigned, and was ſucceeded by the reverend Mr. Wilkinſon the preſent Maſter.

In gratitude to the memory of the royal Foundreſs, over the ſchool-houſe door are the following verſes, (wrote probably by Dr. Favour), cut in a fair ſtone, plain and legible, giving ſome account of the ſoil, and the intention and purpoſe of the foundation. Perhaps it may not be improper here to ſubjoin them for the ſatisfaction of the curious; they are as follows.

In favorem Reipublicæ.

Terra mala, et ſterilis, dumetis obſita, ſaxis
Horrida, quæ nullis inventa eſt frugibus apta:
Sed bona gens, populus ſanctus, pietatis et ardens,
Religionis opus tantum produxit, ut inde
Terra bona, et poſſit bona gens bene dicier: ecce
Sic domini terram, dominos non terra beavit!
Elizabetha diu vivat quæ talia nobis
Indulſit monumenta: Deus, ſic, ſumme, ſecundes

Hoc

Hoc opus, ut vigeat, perque omnio ſecula duret:
Sic nos, Chriſte, tuo ſic noſtra dicamus honori.

Jacta ſunt Fundam. 8 Junii.

Anno Dom. 1598.

Elizab. Reginæ, 40

And may be thus Engliſhed by way of Paraphraſe.

A country cold, expos'd to northern blaſts,
Whoſe ſteril ground on every ſide lay waſte;
With maſſy ſtones, ſharp thorns, and ſhrubs o'er grown,
Where graſs ſcarce grew, or corn were ever ſown.

Th' Inhabitants united application,
And innate goodneſs, touch'd with true devotion,
A public ſpirit, and pious good intent,
Advanced this Religious monument.

Hence 'tis this barren ſoil may well be ſaid
To be improv'd, the people happy made,
Rich ſoils therefore don't meliorate their Lord,
But they thro' him may richer crops afford.

May Eliza live, who in our greateſt want,
Confer'd upon us this her Royal Grant.
May thou, great God, to this our poor endeavours
Protection give, and bleſs it with thy favours,
Then maugre the envie of a perverſe nation,
Firm it will ſtand till th' general conflagration,
To thy immortal honour, ſaviour ſweet!
Ourſelves, our all, we humbly dedicate.

Although Queen Elizabeth was the founder; and that Gilbert, Earl of Shrewſbury, and Edward Savile,

Savile, ſon and heir to ſir Henry Savile, lord of Eland and Skircoat, gave betwixt them, by their grant, dated at Weſtminſter, the fifteenth of February, the thirty-ſeventh of Elizabeth, ſeven acres of land, on which the ſchool-houſe is built, and which are now improved, appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Notwithſtanding all which grants and privileges, the ſchool was endowed at the ſole coſts and charges of the town and pariſh of Halifax, they ſettling lands upon it betwixt forty and ſixty pounds of yearly value for ever.

Mr. Samuel Stancliff, a native of this place, and educated, and ſent from this ſchool unto the Univerſity of Cambridge, gave to improve and adorn this ſchool one hundred pounds, in memory of which a pillar is erected and ſet up in the ſchool-houſe with this inſcription.

" In memory of the reverend Mr. Samuel " Stancliff, deſcended from the ancient family of " Stancliff, in the pariſh of Halifax, in the weſt " riding of this county of York, ſometime of St. " John's College, in Cambridge, and Miniſter of " Stanmore Magna, in the county of Middleſex, " who departed this life the 12th day of Decem- " ber, Anno D'ni, 1705, aged 75 years."

It would be tedious to enumerate all the benefactors to this ſchool, therefore we ſhall ſet down ſome of the moſt principal, as we find them preſerved in an old Regiſter belonging to Halifax Church.

And firſt we ſhall begin with thoſe Gentlemen who were not Inhabitants in the Pariſh, viz.

Sir

	L.	S	D.
Sir Richd. Saltonſtall, Mayor of London,	4	6	8
Henry Savile, Provoſt of Eaton College, and Warden of Merton College, Oxford,	2	0	0
William Thornhill, Canon of Worceſter,	2	0	0

This Gentlemen was Maſter of Arts, and inſtalled May 4, 1584, and died 1626.

Robert Kaye, of Woodſome, Eſquire,	1	0	0
William Ramſden, of Longley, Eſq. —	1	0	0
John Jackſon, of Etherthorpe, Eſq. —	1	0	0
Edward Mawde, Vicar of Wakefield, —	0	10	0
Mr. Bilſbye, of the Exchequer, ——	0	10	0
Thomas Croſland, of Northcroſland, —	0	10	0
Nicholas Feney, once of Halifax School,	0	10	0
Thomas Norcliffe, born in Barkiſland,	0	10	0
John Nalſon, of Meathley, — — —	0	12	0
Michael Doughty, born in Ovenden,	2	0	0
David Waterhouſe, —— —— —	2	0	0
John Milner, Gent. once of Halifax ſchool	0	10	0
John Prieſtly, Eſq. born in Sowerby, —	0	10	0
James Stansfield, Eſquire, — —— —	0	10	0
Thomas Pilkington, Eſquire, — ——	1	0	0
Richard Cole, Eſquire, — — — —	0	10	0
John Liſter, Alderman of Hull, ——	3	0	0
Edward Aſhton, Rector of Middleton,	1	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Mitchel, Rector of Oxhill, in Warwickſhire.	4	0	0

Theſe, and many more, were benefactors to the ſchool in its infancy, who did not reſide in the pariſh, tho' it is probable that moſt of them, if not all, were born in it.

There were likewiſe good contributions made in the town and pariſh of Halifax, ſome few of which we ſhall mention. John

	L.	S.	D.
John Savile, Serjeant at Law, — —	5	0	0
James King, of Skircoat, by Will, —	5	0	0
John Hanſon, of Woodhouſe, — —	1	5	0
John Longbothom, Northouram, by Will	5	0	0
Richard Townend, by Will, — — —	3	6	8
Anthony Hurſt, of Greetland, by Will,	2	0	0
Thomas Haworth, of Halifax, by Will,	1	0	0
Daniel Foxcroft, of Halifax, — —	3	0	0
Brian Crowther, of Halifax, gave the yearly ſum of twenty pounds for ever.	20	0	0
James Blythman, Eſq. buried November 25, 1632.	10	0	0

Theſe, and a vaſt many more ſmall ſums were given to the ſchool.

An

AN ACCOUNT OF

The COURT of CONSCIENCE,

IN THE SEVERAL PARISHES OF

HALIFAX, BRADFORD, CALVERLY, BINGLEY, TONG, BIRSTAL, BATLEY, MIRFIELD, GUISELEY, AND HARTISHEAD-CUM-CLIFTON.

WHEREAS great losses and inconveniences have beeen sustained by the tradesmen, manufacturers and others, in recovering small debts under Forty Shillings, insomuch that the trader frequently chuses to loose such debts, rather than be at the extraordinary expence attending the recovery thereof, in any inferior court now used in this country for that purpose:—In order to remedy the same, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do agree to pay the several sums of money, set opposite to our respective names, into the hands of Mr. James Howorth, and Mr. Isaac Hanson, of Halifax, or to whom they shall order to receive the same, to be by them applyed in paying the charges attending this subscription, and collecting thereof, and also the expence of applying to Parliament, and obtaining an act for establishing a Court of Conscience for the more easy recovering small debts, in the several Parishes of *Halifax*, *Bradford*, *Calverly*, *Bingley*, *Tong*, *Birstal*, *Batley*, *Mirfield*, *Guisely*, *and Hartishead-cum-Clifton*, under the government and authority of such Commissioners, as

may be appointed by the ſaid Act, for hearing, determining, adjudging, and ſettling ſuch debts by the like ways and means as ſmall debts are now recovered in the Courts of Conſcience in London and Weſtminſter, or in ſuch other manner as to the wiſdom of Parliament ſhall be thought proper;—therefore to encourage ſo beneficial and ſalutary an undertaking, (for the well being of trade and the good of the country) we entered into this ſubſcription the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five.

	L.	S.	D
James Howorth	5	5	0
William and John Ferguſon	5	5	0
Iſaac Hanſon	3	3	0
John Hudſon	3	3	0
Benjamin Irvin	3	3	0
Iver Campbell	3	3	0
Thomas Pawſon	3	3	0
John Turner	3	3	0
Ely Dyſon	3	3	0
Joſhua Hemingway	3	3	0
Thomas Hamilton	3	3	0
A Friend	2	2	0
Thomas Murgatroyd	1	1	0
Richard Liſter	1	1	0
John Mitchel	1	1	0
David Briar	1	1	0
Joſeph Croſſland	1	1	0
Willam Bolland	1	1	0
Edward Haigh	1	1	0
James Gregory	1	1	0
Robert Aked	1	1	0
John Ramſden	1	1	0
William Pitcher	1	1	0

John

	L.	S.	D
John Hodgſon	1	1	0
William Ramſden	1	1	0
John Liſter	1	1	0
Henry Hebblethwaite	0	10	6
Jonas Crowther	0	10	6
William Radcliffe	0	10	6
John Morton	0	10	6
Iver Campbell	0	10	6
Richard Pollard	0	10	6
John Wade	0	10	6
William Aked	0	10	6
James Ambler	0	10	6
William Thorburn	0	10	6
John Thorburn	0	10	6
William Threlkeld	0	10	6
Jo. Benſon	0	10	6
Iſaac Smith and Son	0	10	6
Lydia Briggs	0	10	6
John Lumb	0	10	6
Thomas Hill	0	10	6
Charles Dearden	0	10	6
John Howard	0	10	6
Jeremy Sharp	0	10	6
Thomas Bairſtow	0	10	6
Joſeph Pollard	0	10	6
Thomas Payne	0	10	6
James Pearſon	0	10	6
Joſeph Whiteley, Senior	0	10	6
Joſeph and Robert Whiteley	0	10	6
William Fawcett	0	10	6
Marmaduke Fielding	0	10	6
Thomas Gledhill	0	10	6
James Farrar	0	10	6
William Birkby	0	10	6
Robert Butterfield	0	10	6

	L.	S.	D
Joſhua Liſter	0	10	6
Benjamin Milne	0	10	6
Titus Farrar	0	10	6
William Norris	0	10	6
Joſhua Horn and Son	0	10	6
Captain Woodhead	0	10	6
Thomas Coperthwaite	0	10	6
Edward Lodgard	0	10	6
William Barnes, and Co.	0	10	6
James Wetherherd	0	10	6
James Murgatroyd	0	10	6
Ely Clegg	0	5	3
Thomas Cooper	0	5	3
William Dawſon	0	5	3
Joſeph Naylor	0	5	3
Richard Walton	0	5	5
John Crabtree	0	5	3
John Wilſon	0	5	3
Richard Emmet	0	5	3
Francis Inman	0	5	3
John Prieſtley	0	5	3
Widow Whiteley	0	5	3
William Thompſon	0	5	3
Richard Viney	0	5	3
Thomas Moorhouſe	0	5	3
William Chew	0	5	3
William Coulſon	0	5	3
William Schofield	0	5	3
Joſeph Atkinſon	0	5	3
Abel Smith	0	5	3
John Threapland	0	5	3
William Lancaſter	0	5	3
John Dinnis	0	5	3
Joſeph Boothroyde	0	5	3
Elkanah Wild	0	5	3

Nathaniel

	L.	S	D
Nathaniel Binns	0	5	3
John Hacking	0	5	3
John Daniel	0	5	3
John Bolton	0	5	0
Abram Hainſworth	0	5	0
William Fox	0	5	0
Joel Chatburn	0	5	0
Thomas Liſter	0	5	0
John Wood	0	5	0
Benjamin Wood	0	5	0
Thomas Bradley	0	5	0
William Auſterbury	0	5	0
James Brearley	0	5	0
JohnCamm	0	5	0
Thomas Brookſbank	0	5	0
George Aſhworth	0	5	0
JohnParker	0	5	0
David Oakes	0	5	0
Thomas Holden	0	5	0
James Schofield	0	5	0
John Burley	0	5	0
Jeremiah Carter	0	5	0
William Swain	0	5	0
Jeremy Liſter	0	5	0
James Stansfield	0	5	0
John Holt	0	5	0
Samuel Thornton	0	5	0
James Patterſon	0	5	0
Richard Bark	0	5	0
George Slack	0	5	0
John Crowther	0	5	0
Samuel Watſon	0	5	0
Joſeph Ogden	0	5	0
Joſeph Chappel	0	5	0
John Haley	0	5	0

Meſſrs

	L.	S.	D.
Meſſrs Prieſtleys	0	5	0
Irvin and Co.	0	5	0
Richard Bracken	0	5	0
Waterhouſe and Wainhouſe	0	5	0
Thomas Utley	0	5	0
John Davidſon and Co.	0	5	0
William Howorth	0	5	0
Joſhua Waddington	0	5	0
James Gregory	0	5	0
James Hollinrake	0	5	0
John Pilling	0	5	0
Henry Higgin	0	5	0
George Sutcliffe	0	5	0
John Sutcliffe	0	5	0
George Widdup	0	5	0
Thomas Ackroyd, &c.	0	4	6
John Hare	0	4	0
Riley, &c.	0	3	0
John Petty	0	3	0
John Scot	0	3	0
Benjamin Robinſon	0	3	0
Ellis Walker	0	3	0
Joſeph Oates	0	3	0
John Ramſden [Serjeant]	0	2	6
Jonas Ruſhworth	0	2	6
James Walker	0	2	6
Thomas Akroyde	0	2	6
Alexander Smith	0	2	6
John Aked	0	2	6
Iſaac King	0	2	6
William Clay	0	2	6
Jonathan Chadwick	0	2	6
Thomas Cockroft	0	2	6
James Horsfield	0	2	6
John Howorth	0	2	6

William

	L.	S.	D.
William Mitchell	0	2	6
William Thomas	0	2	6
John Greenwood	0	2	6
William Greenwood	0	2	6
William Garnett	0	2	6
Widow Witworth	0	2	6
Robert Fletcher	0	2	6
Abraham Thomas	0	2	6
Joſeph Naylor	0	2	6
Thomas Hobſon	0	2	6
John Waddington	0	2	6
John and William Ruſhworth	0	2	6
William Holland	0	2	6
Criſpin Wilkinſon	0	2	6
Thomas Day	0	2	6
Abram Mallinſon	0	2	6
Daniel Sharp	0	2	6
A Friend	0	2	6
James Balmforth and Co.	0	2	6
John Briggs	0	2	6
Robert Emmet	0	2	6
Joſeph Holroyde	0	2	6
John Mitchell	0	2	6
Ely Kitſon	0	2	6
William Whittard	0	2	6
Jonathan Wood	0	2	6
James Stocks	0	2	6
Thomas Mann	0	2	6
John Oates	0	2	6
John Hatton	0	2	6
Thomas Rawlinſon	0	2	0
Charles Gibſon and Others	0	2	0
John Pollard	0	2	0
William Dennis	0	2	0
Jonathan Shephard	0	2	0

John

	L.	S.	D.
John Whithead	0	1	0
Ely Ogden	0	2	6
Thomas Sutcliffe	0	2	6
Richard Turner	0	2	6
John Senior	0	2	6
John Helliwell	0	2	6
A. Smith, Millwood	0	2	6
John Barker	0	2	6
Edmund Aſhworth	0	2	6

SECOND SUBSCIPTION.

Thomas Ramſden	1	1	0
John Jackſon	1	1	0
Henry Hebblethwaite	0	10	6
John Campenett	0	10	6
Thomas Liſter	0	5	0
Samuel Appleyard	0	5	0
Richard Bates	0	5	0
Richard Abram Gibſon	0	5	0
Samuel Wilman	0	2	6
Matthew Garnitt	0	2	6
John Aſhworth	0	2	6
John Sutcliffe	0	2	6
William Woodhead	0	2	6
John Ingham, Shaw	0	2	6
John Ingham, Eaſtwood	0	2	6
Thomas Oldfield	0	2	6
Samuel Hardcaſtle	0	1	6
Samuel Briar	0	1	0
John Earnſhaw	0	1	0
William Allin, Eland	0	1	0

The whole ſum collected, was one hundred and thirteen pounds, four ſhillings and ſix-pence.

An

AN ABSTRACT OF AN

ACT,

To repeal ſo much of an Act, made in the Seventeenth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, *as relates to the more eaſy and ſpeedy Recovery of*

SMALL DEBTS.

WHEREAS an Act was paſſed in the ſeventeenth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts, within the pariſhes of Halifax, Bradford, Kighley, Bingley, Guiſeley, Calverley, Batley, Birſtal, Mirfield, Hartiſhead cum Clifton, Aldmondbury, Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and Huddersfield, and the lordſhip or liberty of Tong, in the weſt-riding of the county of York, and for extending the juriſdiction of the courts baron of the honour of Pontefract, manor of Wakefield, and manor of Bingley, in the ſaid county:

And whereas the ſaid Act, ſo far as the ſame relates to the Court of Requeſts, has not fully anſwered the intentions of the legiſlature in paſſing the ſame; nevertheleſs it is neceſſary, from the very great numbers of perſons employed in the extenſive manufactures and trades carried on within the juriſdiction thereof, that proviſion ſhould be made for the eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall

debts therein, in order to promote induſtry, and ſupport uſeful credit.

May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty,

That it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lord's ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the under-mentioned gentlemen be commiſſioners:

Thomas Thornhill, William Walker, ſenior, John Caygill, John Royds, and John Knowles, eſquires; the reverend Henry Wood, D. D. the reverend Robert Charleſworth, clerk, the reverend Edward Nelſon, clerk, William Newby, John Ferguſon, John Mitchell, ſenior, Iſaac Hanſon, Chriſtopher Rawſon, Jeremy Liſter, Japhet Liſter, John Prieſtley, William Pollard, ſenior, Samuel Waterhouſe, John Waterhouſe, William Threlkeld, John Alexander, John Hamilton, James Cooke, Joſeph Bramley, William Bolland, John Hudſon, George Pollard, William Smith, John Swire, William Buck, Michael Bairſtow, Joſeph Benſon, Robert Butterfield, ſenior, Richard Bracken, John Rawſon, Chriſtopher Rawden, Benjamin Irvin, John Ramſden, and Henry Hamer, being thirty-nine reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Halifax:

Edward Leeds, Charles Swain, Booth Sharp, Tomis Atkinſon, Joſhua Field, and Abraham Balme, eſquires; the reverend James Sykes, clerk, the reverend Robert Butler, clerk, John Huſtler, John Horner, Charles Booth, Iſaac Hollings, William Hardcaſtle, junior, Thomas Hardcaſtle, the elder, John Preſton, Richard Stocks, Nathan Jowett,

Jowett, John Greenwood, George Greenwood, William North, Abraham Bower, John Jarratt, William Swain, Joſhua Firth, ſenior, Joſeph Pollard, Thomas Hodgſon, Anthony Wrightſon, Robert Ramſbotham, William Wright, Thomas Skelton, and Richard Hodſden, being thirty reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Bradford:

The reverend Charles Knowlton, clerk, John Chapman, John Craven, the revered Samuel Phillips, Jonathan Wright, Thomas Cockſhott, James Barwick, James Greenwood, John Greenwood, John Driver, Joſeph Smith, John Sugden, Abraham Smith, Thomas Cure, Samuel Blakey, William Newſholme, Michael Couſen, Chriſtopher Smith, of Utley, William Guyer, Thomas Horsfail, and John Horsfall, being twenty-one reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Kighley;

Benjamin Ferrand, Henry Wickham, Johnſon Atkinſon Busfield, and John Proctor, eſquires, James Murgatroyd, Jonathan Piele, John Booth, Francis Liſter, and Thomas Cockſhott, being nine reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Bingley:

Walter Spencer Stanhope, and William Stanhope, eſquires, the reverend James Willoughby, clerk, John Marſhall, Jeremiah Marſhall, Richard Clayton, John Brown, Benjamin Hird, Thomas Houlden, John Booth, Thomas Burnett, and Hugh Marſhall, being twelve reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Guiſeley:

The reverend Thomas Faber, Clerk, John Gott, ſenior, John Barnes, William Walker, John Radcliffe, Jeremiah Clifford, Henry Slater, John More-

houſe, and James Booth, being nine reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Calverley:

John Taylor, Thomas Thompſon, Henry Preſton, eſquires, the reverend Joſeph Hargraves, clerk, John Turton, eſquire, Joſeph Bennett, Joſhua Taylor, William Liſter, Junior, Samuel Webſter, John Sharp, Charles Steer, and John Jowet, being twelve reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Batley:

Joſeph Bilton, eſquire, Joſeph Stainthorp, Jeremiah Rhodes, Martin Charleſworth, John Rhodes, William Charleſworth, Thomas Gommerſall, Thomas Walker, Caleb Crowther, John Beevor, Timothy Crowther, Thomas Cockill, Joſeph Mann, Richard Rayner, Joſeph Sykes, John Green, Benjamin Broadley, John Rangeley, John Wood, Benjamin Wilkinſon, and Thomas Brooke, being twenty-one reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Birſtall:

Joſhua Ingham, Francis Ledgard, Samuel Walker, Joſeph Marriott, Joſeph Brooke, James Shepley, Robert Holdiworth, Joſhua Hirſt, and Samuel Brooke, being nine reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Mirfield:

Sir George Armytage, Baronet, George Dyſon, and Samuel Popplewell, being three reſiants and inhabitants within the pariſh of Hartiſhead cum Clifton.

Joſeph Armitage, John Atkinſon, George Armitage, John Dyſon, John Farrer, Benjamin Ingham, Joſeph Kaye, ſenior, Robert Scott, Jonathan Shaw, Daniel Taylor, Robert Walker, and William Radcliffe,

cliffe, being twelve reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Almondbury:

Sir John Liſter Kaye, Baronet, Richard Henry Beaumont, eſquire, the reverend John Burton, clerk, Samuel Walker, John Brooke, Charles Brooke, John Walker, Richard Wheatley, Richard Cockhill, Richard Thewlis, William Walker, Joſeph Hinchliffe, Joſeph Atkinſon, William Yates, and Richard Taylor, being fifteen reſiants and Inhabitants, within the ſaid pariſh of Kirkheaton:

William Horsfall, eſquire, Richard Gill, Matthew Booth, John Booth, Benjamin Stocks, Tedbald Tinker, John Tinker, Joſeph Firth, Edward Ellis, the reverend John Harrop, clerk, Uriah Tinker, James Shaw, John Bray, George Moorehouſe, Chriſtopher Green, Joſeph Wilſon, John Kenworthy, and Ely Wimpenny, being eighteen reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Kirkburton:

William Radcliffe, eſquire, John Armitage, Joſeph Armitage, Michael Atkinſon, Joſeph Bradley, Edmund Bothamley, Benjamin Haigh, James Dyſon, Thomas Holroyd, John Haigh, Thomas Haigh, Abraham Horsfall, John Hudſon, John Houghton, John Moorehouſe, James Midwood, Jonathan Nichols, Thomas Oldfield, George Styring, William Whitacre, John Whitacre, Benjamin Walker, William Waterhouſe, and William Walker, being twenty-four reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid pariſh of Huddersfield:

John Tempeſt, eſquire, Richard Stead, Matthias Whitehead, being three reſiants and inhabitants within the ſaid lordſhip of liberty of Tong;

making

making in all two hundred and thirty-ſeven perſons; who, and their ſucceſſors, to be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, being bona fide ſeiſed of meſſuages, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, of freehold, copyhold, or cuſtomary tenure, for life, or any other greater eſtate, or poſſeſſed of a leaſehold eſtate for ninety-nine years, or upwards, of the clear yearly value of ſixty pounds, over and beſides all deductions and reprizes whatſoever, or of a perſonal eſtate of the value of one thouſand five hundred pounds, over and beſides the payment of their juſt debts, and not keeping an ale-houſe, victualling-houſe, or other houſe of public entertainment, together with their ſucceſſors, to be elected in manner hereinafter mentioned, ſhall be, and are hereby declared, conſtituted, and appointed, Commiſſioners to hear and finally determine all ſuch matters of debt as are under Forty Shillings, and are hereby conſtitued a Court of Juſtice, by the name and ſtile of *the Court of Requeſts for the Pariſhes of Halifax, Bradford, Kighley, Bingley, Guiſely, Calverly, Batley, Birſtal, Mirfield, Hartiſhead-cum-Clifton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and Huddersfield, and the Lordſhip or Liberty of Tong, in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York*; and the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized, impowered, and required, to aſſemble, ſit, and hold the ſaid Court, for the ſaid pariſhes and lordſhip, or liberty, in manner following; (that is to ſay)

At Halifax, aforeſaid, for the pariſh of Halifax, upon the firſt Monday in Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and upon the firſt Monday in every calendar Month thenafter for ever; at Bradford, upon the firſt Wedneſday in the ſaid month of Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty,

eighty, and alſo on the firſt Wedneſday in every calendar Month thenafter for ever; at Kighley, aforeſaid, on the ſecond Monday in the month of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the ſecond Monday in the ſeveral calendar months of December, March, June, and September, thenafter for ever; at Bingley aforeſaid, on the ſecond Monday in the month of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the ſecond Monday in the ſeveral calendar months of January, April, July, and October, thenafter for ever; at Calverly aforeſaid, on the ſecond Monday in the month of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the ſecond Monday in the ſeveral calendar months of February, May, Auguſt, and November, thenafter for ever; at Batley aforeſaid, on the third Monday in the ſaid Month of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the third Monday in the ſaid ſeveral calendar months of December, March, June, and September, thenafter for ever; at Birſtal aforeſaid, on the third Monday in the ſaid month of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the third Monday in the ſaid ſeveral calendar months of January, April, July, and October, thenafter for ever; at Clifton aforeſaid, on the third Monday in the ſaid month of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the third Monday in the ſeveral calendar months of February, May, Auguſt, and November, thenafter for ever; at Huddersfield aforeſaid, on the fourth Monday in the ſaid month of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the fourth Monday in the ſaid ſeveral calendar months of December, March, June, and September, thenafter for ever; at Almondbury

mondbury aforeſaid, on the fourth Monday in the ſaid month of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the fourth Monday in the ſaid ſeveral calendar months of Jan. April, July, and October, thenafter for ever; at Kirkburton aforeſaid, on the fourth Monday in the ſaid month of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, and alſo on the fourth Monday in the ſaid ſeveral calendar months of February, May, Auguſt, and November, thenafter for ever.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall aſſemble, ſit, and hold the ſaid Court, at all and every the ſaid places herein before appointed for that purpoſe, and on the days aforeſaid, in ſuch rotation as is herein before mentioned or directed, or oftner if required by the then Clerk of the ſaid Court, or his Deputy or Deputies, at any of the ſaid places, or at any other place within any of the ſaid pariſhes, or lordſhip or liberty, on any other day of the week, ſo often as there ſhall be occaſion, either by adjournment or otherwiſe, as buſineſs may happen, or ſuch meeting be deſired by the Clerk of the ſaid Court, or his Deputy.

And the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall have power and authority, (by virtue of this act) to hear and finally determine all ſuch cauſes under Forty Shillings, as are hereinafter mentioned, and to make ſuch orders, pronounce ſuch judgments, and make ſuch decrees, and to award execution thereupon, with coſts, againſt the goods and chattles, or body and bodies, of all and every perſon and perſons againſt whom they ſhall make any ſuch order, pronounce any ſuch decree, or give any ſuch judgment, as to them the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them,

ſhall

ſhall ſeem juſt in law or equity; and in caſe the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three of them at the leaſt, ſhall neglect or refuſe to aſſemble at any of the aforeſaid reſpective places, on any of the days by this Act appointed for holding the ſaid Court, then, and in ſuch caſe, it ſhall, and may be lawful, to, and for the clerk of the ſaid court, or his deputy for the time being, to adjourn the ſaid court to ſuch other day, before the General Court Day, to be held at any ſuch aforeſaid place, as the ſaid clerk or his deputy ſhall think proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no perſon ſhall be capable of acting as a Commiſſioner in the execution of this Act, until he ſhall have taken an oath, or made an affirmation (being of the people called quakers) to the effect following (that is to ſay):

"I A. B. do ſwear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, impartially, and honeſtly, according to the beſt of my judgment, hear and determine all ſuch matters and cauſes as ſhall be brought before me by virtue of an Act of Parliament, for the more eaſy and ſpeedy recovery of ſmall debts, within the ſeveral pariſhes of *Halifax, Bradford, Kighley, Bingley, Guiſely, Calverly, Batley, Birſtal, Mirfield, Hartiſhead-cum-Clifton, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Kirkburton, and Huddersfield, and the Lordſhip or Liberty of Tong, in the Weſt-Riding of the County of York*, without favour or affection, prejudice or malice, to either party; and that I am qualified in eſtate to act as a Commiſſioner for the purpoſes aforeſaid, according to the intent and meaning of the ſame act.

So help me God."

Provided alſo, that no perſon whatſoever ſhall act as a Commiſſioner during that day whereupon any cauſe wherein he is a party, or any ways intereſted, ſhall be heard; nor ſhall any clerk, or other officer of the ſaid court for the time being, exerciſe his ſaid office in the ſaid court, or any thing relating thereto, in any cauſe wherein he is a party, or any ways intereſted, but the ſaid Commiſſioners then aſſembled at ſuch court ſhall, and may appoint another perſon to execute the office of ſuch clerk or other officer reſpectively, in all things relating to ſuch cauſe.

And if the Commiſſioners aſſembled ſhall happen to be equally divided upon any queſtion that may come before them, the Commiſſioner who ſhall happen then to be chairman ſhall have the caſting vote.

And be it further enacted, that it ſhall be lawful, from and after the twenty-ſixth day of July, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, to and for all and every perſon and perſons whomſoever, who now hath or have, or hereafter ſhall have any debts or debts, not amounting to the ſum of forty ſhillings, owing unto him, her, or them, in his, her, or their own right, or as executor, adminiſtrator, guardian, or truſtee, by or from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, reſiding, inhabiting, or keeping any ſhop, ſhed, ſtall, ſtand, or ſeeking a livelihood, or trading or dealing within the ſaid pariſhes, or lordſhip or liberty, or any of them reſpectively, to apply to the clerk of the ſaid court for the time being, or his deputy, who ſhall cauſe ſuch debtor or debtors to be warned or ſummoned by the beadle or officer of the ſaid court for the time being, by writing, to be delivered three days at the leaſt

leaſt before the return of ſuch warning or ſummons, excluſive of the day of ſuch return, to the debtor or debtors, or left at his, her, or their reſpective dwelling houſe or place of abode, or place of dealing or working, within the ſaid pariſhes, and lordſhip or liberty, to appear, either in perſon or by their proper Agent or Agents, before the ſaid Commiſſioners of the ſaid court, at ſome certain time and place to be mentioned in the ſaid ſummons or notice; and which ſhall expreſs the names of both the parties to anſwer and to be anſwered touching ſuch debt or debts reſpectively.

And upon the return of ſuch ſummons or notice, and at the time and place therein mentioned, and at all times afterwards, as there ſhall be occaſion, in caſe ſuch debtor or debtors appear, either in perſon or by their proper Agent or Agents as aforeſaid, according to the ſaid ſummons or notice, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall and may hear and determine concerning ſuch debt or debts, and ſhall have full power and authority, by virtue of this Act, to make, or cauſe to be made, ſuch orders, and to give and pronounce ſuch judgments and decrees, and to award execution againſt goods and chattles, or body or bodies, touching and concerning the ſame, and the coſts of ſuch ſuit, as to them ſhall ſeem agreeable to juſtice and equity.

Which acts, orders, judgments, decrees, and awards, ſhall be final to all intents and purpoſes thereto, between the parties.

And in caſe ſuch debtor or debtors ſhall not appear, either in perſon, or by an Agent or Agents, as aforeſaid, according to ſuch ſummons or notice, to

anſwer as aforeſaid, then it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, upon proof being made upon oath before them of the ſervice of the ſaid ſummons, or notice being given as aforeſaid, to proceed ex parte, to hear the matter of complaint touching ſuch debt or debts, and in each and every caſe to make and pronounce ſuch final order, judgment, or decree, or ſuch other order, between the parties, touching ſuch debt or debts, and the coſts of ſuch ſuit, as to them ſhall ſeem agreeable to equity and good conſcience.

And in caſe the ſaid court ſhall at any time, upon the requeſt, and for the eaſe and convenience of the defendant or defendants, order and adjudge, or decree, a debt due to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, to be paid by ſeveral payments, then, upon the firſt default or failure in any of the ſaid payments ſo ordered, decreed, and adjudged, the ſaid Commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, ſhall, and may, at the inſtance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and upon due proof of the ſaid default or failure, and that notice had been given to or left with the party or parties ſo making default, when and where application would be made for that purpoſe, award execution for the whole debt, or ſuch part thereof as ſhall remain unpaid, or make ſuch other order or decree in the premiſes, as to them ſhall ſeem reaſonable; to be recovered by the ſame means as are herein provided for the recovery of debts and coſts.

And if upon the day of return of any ſummons, or at any continuance or adjournment of the ſaid court, the plaintiff or plaintiffs, ſhall not appear, or appearing, ſhall not make due proof of his, her, or their demand, to the ſatisfaction of the court, but

but become nonſuited, it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, to award to the defendant or defendants double coſts, and to order and oblige the plaintiff or plaintiffs to pay the ſame by ſuch ways and means as are herein provided for the recovery of debts.

And whereas it is but juſt and humane, and would tend to promote integrity and induſtry, if the diligent, honeſt, and unfortunate defendant or debtor was diſtinguiſhed and diſcriminated, as much as can be, in the judgment or decree of the commiſſioners, from ſuch as with an intent to defraud their creditors of their juſt debts, and in order to prevent their recovering the ſame, ſhall ſell, ſecrete, or diſpoſe of their goods and chattles, or remove the ſame out of the juriſdiction of the ſaid court, or by an extravagant, diſſolute, idle, or negligent courſe of life, ſhall diſable themſelves from paying their juſt debts, or from obſtinate or diſhoneſt principles ſhall refuſe to pay ſuch debts:

Be it therefore further enacted, that in caſe it ſhall appear to any three or more of the ſaid commiſſioners upon the hearing of any cauſe, or afterward, to their full ſatisfaction, in open court, that the debtor or defendant therein is unable to pay and diſcharge the debt thereby demanded, from ſome unavoidable accident, and not from any of the aforeſaid cauſes, then and in that caſe ſuch commiſſioners ſhall not award execution againſt the body of ſuch laſt-mentioned defendant or debtor; nor ſhall the bed and bedding, or working tools, of himſelf or family be taken or ſold by any Fieri Facias, or other execution; any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid commiſſioners, or the major part of them who ſhall be aſſembled in court at Bradford, upon the ſecond Monday in Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty, or at ſome meeting which ſhall be held for that purpoſe, and of which notice ſhall be given in every court, ſhall, and they are hereby required to provide, by and from the fees of the ſaid court, by ſuch means as ſhall appear to them moſt eligible, a wholeſome and convenient priſon or place of confinement for ſuch debtor or debtors as ſhall be taken and committed in execution.

And be enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if the gaoler or keeper of the ſaid priſon ſhall, by wilful or notorious neglect or connivance, permit or ſuffer any perſon or perſons ſo committed to eſcape, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners, or any three or more of them, being the major part of ſuch commiſſioners at any court, upon complaint and proof thereof made upon the oath or oaths of one or more credible witneſs or witneſſes, to order ſuch gaoler to pay the ſum or ſums of money which the perſon or perſons ſo eſcaping had been adjudged to pay, to the plaintiff or plaintiffs at whoſe inſtance and requeſt ſuch perſon or perſons were committed, and ſuch gaoler or keeper is hereby made liable thereto; and on demand made thereof, and upon his refuſal ſo to do, the ſame ſhall and may be recovered againſt him by ſuch ways and means as are herein provided for the recovery of debts ordered and decreed by the ſaid court.

And whereas there is no proviſion for the maintenance and ſupport of priſoners who ſhall be confined

confined in the aforeſaid gaol, and who ſhall happen to be, from ſickneſs, or any other cauſe, unable to maintain themſelves:

Be it therefore further enacted, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid commiſſioners or any three or more of them, being the major part of ſuch commiſſioners at any court, upon application being made to them for that purpoſe, to order the clerk of the ſaid court to allow and pay to every ſuch priſoner, from and out of the fees of the ſaid court, ſuch ſum of money, not exceeding fourpence per day, or otherwiſe, as ſhall appear to them neceſſary for the relief of every ſuch priſoner.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the parties in any ſuit which ſhall be brought in the ſaid court, to compromiſe and ſettle ſuch ſuit, either before hearing, or after judgment, without having the leave of or being obliged to apply to the ſaid court, or any perſon or perſons whomſoever, for that purpoſe, and without any further or other coſts than thoſe which ſhall have been then incurred.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that Iſaac Willſon, of Bradford aforeſaid, gentlemen, ſhall be, and is here conſtituted and appointed, clerk of the ſaid court of requeſts, during his good behaviour, and ſhall have yearly paid unto him, for the ſervice of himſelf and deputies, and alſo to find and provide the books and regiſters of the ſaid court, the ſum of two hundred and twenty pounds, and no more, by the treaſurer, from and out of the fees of the ſame court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid,

aforeſaid, that until the expences of procuring and paſſing this preſent act are diſcharged, the ſeveral fees hereinafter mentioned and expreſſed, and no other, ſhall and may be taken for the reſpective ſervices of the clerk and beadle.

		S.	D.
For ever ſummons or ſubpœna, to the clerk,		0	4
For calling the plaintiff or defendant to appear	To the clerk, -	0	2
	To the beadle,	0	2
For entering an appearance, to the clerk, —		0	4
For every hearing,	To the clerk, — —	0	6
	To the beadle, — —	0	2
For every order or nonſuit, and entering the ſame, to the clerk, — — —		0	4
For the ſervice of every order, ſummons, or ſubpœna upon a perſon not in court, to the beadle, — — — — — —		0	6
And upon a perſon in court, — — —		0	2
For a copy of every order to be ſerved, to the clerk, — — — — — —		0	4
For every execution,	To the clerk, — —	1	0
	To the beadle, —	1	6
Acknowledging ſatisfaction in full, to the clerk, — — — — — — —		0	6
For every ſearch in the books, to the clerk, -		0	2
Acknowledging ſatisfaction in part, to the clerk, — — — — — — —		0	2
For paying money into court, to the clerk, -		0	8

A printed table of which appointed fees, ſhall from time to time be hung up by the clerk of the ſaid court, in ſome conſpicuous part of every court or place where the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall meet, to the end that all perſons may ſee, read, and know the ſame.

And

And be it further enacted, that no coſts to be given, awarded, or allowed by the ſaid Commiſſioners, in any caſe whatſoever, ſhall exceed the ſum of ſix ſhillings and ten-pence; nor ſhall there be awarded or allowed any other or greater fees where the cauſe is againſt ſeveral defendants, than if ſuch cauſe had been againſt one defendant only (fees for copies and ſervice of any proceſs, rule, or order, only excepted.)

For other information ſee the act.

AN ABSTRACT OF AN

ACT,

FOR SUPPLYING THE

TOWN OF HALIFAX

WITH

WATER.

WHEREAS the inhabitants of the town of Halifax, in the county of York, have hitherto been principally ſupplied with water, for their domeſtick and other uſes, by a watercourſe iſſuing from a publick ſpring called Well-head, within the ſaid town; which ſaid ſpring, and alſo the watercourſe iſſuing therefrom, have, for time immemorial, been deemed and taken to be the the right and property of the

inhabitants at large of the ſaid town, and has been for time immemorial uſed as ſuch by them; but the ſaid watercourſe has of late years been ſo much obſtructed by filth, rubbiſh, and otherwiſe, in its courſe, that the inhabitants of the ſaid town have been obliged at great expence and trouble to ſupply themſelves with water in carts, from the head of the ſaid ſpring:

And whereas the trade and inhabitants of the ſaid town, have of late years been ſo much increaſed, that the ſaid ſpring is not ſufficient to ſupply the ſaid town with water for common uſes, nor can it, by reaſon of the ſituation of the ſaid ſpring, be conveyed in pipes into the houſes in the upper part of the ſaid town, by means whereof there has been a great ſcarcity, and unleſs timely proviſion be made to remedy the ſame, will ſoon be a total want of ſuch water, if the ſame continue to decreaſe, as it has for theſe three or four years laſt paſt, which will not only be a great prejudice to the ſaid inhabitants, but will alſo be of the utmoſt ill conſequence in caſe of fire; the ſaid water iſſuing from the ſaid Wellhead, for all or moſt part of ſummer and other dry and froſty ſeaſons, not reaching the ſaid town, ſo as effectually to ſupply the ſame to ſtop, or even to abate the calamity occaſioned thereby:

And whereas there are in the neighbourhood of the ſaid town other ſprings of water, which lie higher than the ſaid ſpring called Wellhead, and it is apprehended more may be found commodious for ſupplying the ſaid town with a ſufficient quantity of water, if power was given for removing the obſtructions and cleanſing the ſaid old Watercourſe, and for conveying the water from ſuch other

other ſprings as are already, or may hereafter be diſcovered to the ſaid town:

May it therefore pleaſe your Majeſty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame,

That the Rt. Hon. James Smith Stanley, commonly called lord Strange; the Rt. Hon. lord viſcount Galway, in the Kingdom of Ireland; the Rt. Hon. John Lord Pollington, in the Kingdom of Ireland; ſir George Savile, ſir Rowland Wynn, ſir Walter Blacket, ſir George Armitage, ſir William Lowther, ſir William Wentworth, ſir John Ramſden, ſir John Liſter Kaye, ſir Lionel Pilkington, ſir Ralph Aſheton, ſir George Dalſton, ſir George Montgomery Metham, baronets; Peter Bold, Francis Reynolds, Edmund Starkie, Robert Allenſon, William Alexander, Stephen Atkinſon, Thomas Aked, John Alexander, John Baldwin, Benjamin Bartlett, Peter Birt, Edmund Barker, junior, Barnard Biſhcoft, Thomas Barſtow, John Brooke, Francis Blaydes, John Blaydes, James Burnell, Richard Beaumont, Muſgrave Breſcoe, Godfrey Boſvile, William Beaumont, Thomas Beaumont, Richard Buxton, William Beatſon, John Battley, Jeremiah Battley, James Butterfield, Robert Butterfield, John Bramley, Joſeph Bramley, Michael Bairſtow, Francis Bairſtow, William Baldwin, Robert Butterfield, junior, John Caygill, John Cookſon, William Cockcroft, Nicholas Colethruſt, Thomas Cockcroft, Thomas Cotton, Anthony Croſsley, Anthony Croſsley the younger, Luke Croſsley, John Cockſhut, John Cookſon,

doctor of phyſick, Richard Cooke, Benjamin Cooke James Cook, Francis Norton, Timothy Chadwick, William Clay, James Carr, rev. Robert Charleſworth, Abraham Chadwick, John Dearden, Jeremiah Dixon, Samuel Dyſon, Robert Dennifon, Thomas Denniſon, William Denniſon, the revd. Francis Drake, Ely Dyſon, James Drake, Edward Elmſall, Joſeph Emmett, James Farrer, Abraham Firth, Benjamin Ferrand, James Foulds, William Ferguſon, William Faucitt,————Fenton, William Greame, John Greenwood, Ambroſe Greenwood, John Greame, Henry Greenwood, Richard Green, John Hewett, John Haigh, William Haigh, John Horſefall of Dewſbury, William Hird, Henry Hitch, John Halliwell, John Howarth, William Hampſon, Robert Harper, Samuel Harper, William Horton, Richard Holden, William Hague, Nathaniel Holden, John Holden, Richard Holden, Joſhua Handſon, Richard Hopwood, John Hamilton, Timothy Hainſworth, John Holt, James Howarth, Henry Hamer, William Holt, John Hinchcliffe, Joſeph Hodgſon, Joſhua Hudſon, Elkanah Hoyle, Joſeph Holt, Benjamin Holt, Joſeph Hulme, doctor of phyſick, Thomas Holt, John Holt, Thomas Johnſon, Walter Jodrell, doctor Cyrill Jackſon, James King, John Kirſhaw, James Kirſhaw, John Keighley, George Fox Lane, the reverend William Lamplugh, Samuel Liſter, Edward Leeds, John Lea, Edwin Laſcelles, Daniel Laſcelles, Henry Laſcelles, the reverend doctor Legh, Japheth Liſter, Richard Markham, Thomas Marſden, William Marſden, John Martin, William Marſden the younger, Thomas Martin, Abraham Mellin, Jonathan Nichol, Poſthumous Nixon, Sir Fletcher Norton, John Ormeroyd, William Ormeroyd,

Ormeroyd,

Ormeroyd, Thomas Ogden, George Perrot, John Prieſtley, William Preſcott, John Preſcott, William Pollard, Robert Parker, William Radcliffe, Abraham Radcliffe, Robert Ramſden, Jeremiah Rawſon, Richard Richardſon, William Rooks, John Royds, Charles Radcliffe, John Ramſden, Chriſtopher Rawſon, Robert Royds, Thomas Ramſden, Jeremiah Royds, John Rhodes, Richard Rhodes, James Rigg, Jo. Rigg, Robert Stansfield, John Stanhope, Walter Stanhope, William Serjeantſon, John Sutcliffe, John Smith, Samuel Stead, William Stead, Thomas Stead, David Stansfield, John Sugden, Benjamin Sutcliff, John Senior, John Swire, George Smith, William Smith, Samuel Smith, John Scofeild, William Scofeild, Timothy Scofeild Hookoyle, Thomas Thornhill, Robert Taylor, Samuel Taylor, Richard Townley, Walter Wade, John Walker, Thomas Wentworth, Peregrine Wentworth, John Woolmer, John Whittaker, Daniel Whittaker, James Wetherherd, William Wright, Samuel Waterhouſe, John Walker, John Walſh, Ephraim Wynn, Michael Wainhouſe, Chriſtopher Wetherherd, James Waddington, John Winn, Joſhua Wright, Samuel Zouch, ſhall be, and they are hereby appointed truſtees for putting this act in execution; and they, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall meet on the twenty-eighth day after the day of paſſing this act, at the houſe of Maſter James Hindſon, in the ſaid town of Halifax, and then proceed to the execution of this act; and the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall hold one general meeting on the firſt Thurſday after Midſummer, in every year, in the ſaid town of Halifax; and the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, aſſembled at ſuch firſt meeting, and at every

every general meeting, may then, and from time to time afterwards, adjourn themſelves, and meet at ſuch place or places within the ſaid town, as the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall think proper, as often as it ſhall be neceſſary for putting this act in execution; and if it ſhall happen that there ſhall not appear at any ſuch meeting a ſufficient number of truſtees to act, and to adjourn to any other time, then, and in ſuch caſe, the clerk to the ſaid truſtees ſhall and may, by writing to be affixed upon the Market Croſs and Church Doors of Halifax aforeſaid, at leaſt ten days before ſuch meeting, appoint ſuch truſtees to meet at the houſe or place where the laſt meeting of the ſaid truſtees was appointed to be held, on that day three weeks next after the day on which ſuch laſt meeting was appointed to be held: But no perſon ſhall be capable of acting as a truſtee, in any caſe, in the execution of this act, unleſs he ſhall, at the time of ſo acting, have and be ſeiſed of, in his own right, or in right of his wife, and be in the actual poſſeſſion and enjoyment, or receipt of the rents and profits of a real eſtate, in law or equity, of the clear yearly value of forty pounds, above reprizes; or poſſeſſed of a perſonal eſtate alone, of one thouſand five hundred pounds; or of a real and perſonal eſtate together, of the value of two thouſand pounds.

And if any perſon or perſons ſo made incapable, ſhall nevertheleſs preſume to act in the truſt aforeſaid, every ſuch perſon ſhall, for every ſuch offence, forfeit the ſum of fifty pounds, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall inform or ſue for the ſame, to be recovered in any of His Majeſty's Courts of Record at Weſtminſter, by action of debt, or on the

the caſe, bill, ſuit, or information, wherein no eſſoin, protection, or wager of law, or more than one imparlance, ſhall be allowed; and the perſon ſo proſecuted ſhall prove that he is qualified as aforeſaid, or otherwiſe ſhall pay the ſaid ſum of fifty pounds, without any other proof or evidence on the part of the proſecutor, than that ſuch perſon hath acted as a truſtee in the execution of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that when and as often as any of the truſtees named in or appointed by virtue of this act, ſhall die, remove, or refuſe to act; it ſhall and may be lawful for the remaining or ſurviving truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, by writing or writings under their hands and ſeals, at any of their meetings held in purſuance of this act, to elect, nominate, and appoint, one or more fit perſon or perſons to be a truſtee or truſtees in the room of ſuch truſtee or truſtees ſo dying, removing, or refuſing to act; and notice of the time and place of meeting for the election of ſuch new truſtee or truſtees, ſhall be given by the clerk or clerks to the ſaid truſtees, by affixing the ſame in writing, upon the ſaid market croſs and church doors, at leaſt thirty days before the meeting for ſuch election; and all and every ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be ſo choſen and appointed truſtees, ſhall and may, and is and are hereby authorized and impowered to act in the execution of this act, to all intents and purpoſes, in as full, large, and ample manner, as the truſtees hereby appointed are authorized and impowered to act; and that the ſaid truſtees, at all their meetings held in purſuance of this act, ſhall defray their own expences; but no perſon

perſon ſhall be capable of acting as a truſtee in the execution of this act, with reſpect to any matter or thing wherein his property ſhall be diſtinctly and ſeparately effected.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no truſtee or truſtees, named, elected, nominated, or appointed, in or by virtue of this act, ſhall act, or be impowered to do any act, in the execution of the powers hereby given to them, or any of them, except it be at a meeting to be by them holden in purſuance of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if any perſon or perſons appointed or to be appointed a truſtee or truſtees in or by virtue of this act, ſhall make or be concerned in any contract for any the purpoſes of this act, or ſhall hold or accept any place of profit, ariſing out of the rates or monies by this act made payable, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, from and after his and their making or entering into any ſuch contract, or of his and their holding and enjoying any ſuch place of profit, and during the reſpective time any ſuch contract ſhall ſubſiſt, or of his and their holding and enjoying any ſuch place of profit, be incapable of acting as a truſtee or truſtees in or under this act, or in the execution of the authorities and powers to them given.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall, and they are hereby impowered to contract and agree with any perſon or perſons willing and proper to undertake to remove any obſtructions that may at any time happen to be in or about

about the ſpring called Wellhead, within the ſaid town of Halifax, or in or about the channel or watercourſe leading from thence towards the ſaid town; and to prevent any obſtructions therein, either by mud, rubbiſh, dirt, ſtones, or otherwiſe, for the future, in ſuch manner and for ſuch a time as they the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall think expedient; and alſo to contract and agree with any perſon or perſons willing and proper to undertake to convey water to the ſaid town, from any ſuch other ſprings as are already diſcovered, or may hereafter be diſcovered near the ſaid town, in ſuch a manner as the ſaid Truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall from time to time think expedient for the good purpoſes intended by this act; and that it ſhall and may be lawful for ſuch undertaker and undertakers, or their ſervants, workmen, or others employed by them, having an order ſigned by the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, to enter upon, dig, or break up, the ſoil of any public highway, or ſtreet, or any common or waſte ground within four miles of the ſaid town of Halifax, in order to ſearch for or diſcover any ſpring or ſprings of water, or of any private grounds or poſſeſſions within the ſame diſtance, where any ſprings ſhall be known, or reputed to be, in order to drain and collect the water of all or any ſuch ſprings, or to make a reſervoir or reſervoirs ſufficient for the receiving and keeping ſuch water, or to erect conduits, waterhouſes, or engines, neceſſary for diſtributing ſuch water, into the ſeveral parts of the ſaid town, and alſo with horſes, carts, carriages, and workmen, to enter into the private and ſeveral grounds and poſſeſſions of any perſon or perſons whatſoever, and bodies politick or corporate, lying between any ſuch ſpring and the ſaid town, and to lay under ground aqueducts

and pipes, in ſuch manner and in ſuch places as ſhall be moſt convenient for conveying water from ſuch ſprings, reſervoir or reſervoirs, conduits, waterhouſes, or engines, to the ſaid town, and in like manner from time to time, and at all times hereafter, to repair or alter ſuch reſervoir or reſervoirs, conduits, waterhouſes, or engines, or to repair or alter all or any of ſuch aqueducts or pipes as ſhall be needful; ſave and except the ſeveral mill pools, goits, damns, Streams, races, and reſervoirs of water belonging to Charles Ingram, eſquire, now lying and being, upon, or contiguous unto, the river or brook called Haleg or Halifax Brook, which runs from North to South, to and from the ſeveral mills of the ſaid Charles Ingram, upon the Eaſt of the ſaid town, between a certain bridge commonly called Lee Bridge towards the North, and another bridge called Salter Heble Bridge towards the South.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that if the ſaid truſtees, or the ſaid undertaker or undertakers, ſhall not, or cannot make a perfect and valid agreement with all perſons or bodies politick or corporate intereſted in ſuch private and ſeveral ſprings, wells, grounds, and poſſeſſions, for ſatisfaction to be made for licence to uſe ſuch ſprings, and to make ſuch reſervoir or reſervoirs, conduits, waterhouſes, and engines, and to lay ſuch aqueducts and pipes, and at all times hereafter to uſe, occupy, alter and repair the ſame, for the purpoſes of this act, the ſheriff of the county of York is hereby authorized and required, upon the requeſt of the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, or of the ſaid undertaker or undertakers, having an order for that purpoſe ſigned by the ſaid truſtees, or any

ſeven

ſeven or more of them, for that purpoſe, to ſummon before them a jury of twenty-four or more indifferent men of the neighbourhood not intereſted in the ſaid undertaking, or in any of the lands, grounds, or poſſeſſions in queſtion; and out of the perſons ſo ſummoned and returned, or out of ſuch of them as ſhall appear upon ſuch ſummons, the ſaid truſtees, or any one or more of them, ſhall ſwear, or cauſe to be ſworn, twelve, who ſhall be the jury for the purpoſes aforeſaid; which jury, upon examination of witneſſes upon oath (which oath any one of the ſaid truſtees is hereby impowered and required to adminiſter) ſhall, by their verdict, determine what ſatisfaction every ſuch perſon, corporation, or body politick, with whom no ſuch agreement ſhall have been made as aforeſaid, ſhall be allowed and have, in reſpect of the damage and loſs which he, ſhe, or they may ſuſtain by ſuch entering into, digging, or breaking up the ſoil, or uſing any or any part of ſuch private or ſeveral ſprings, wells, grounds, or poſſeſſions, for the purpoſes of this act, and aſſeſs and proportion the ſame according to the ſeveral and reſpective eſtates and intereſts of every ſuch perſon, corporation, or body politick, in the ſaid ſprings, wells, lands, grounds, and poſſeſſions; notice being firſt given by papers publickly affixed and ſet up at the ſaid Market Croſs and Church Doors, and alſo left at the ſeveral dwelling-houſes of the ſeveral occupiers of the ſaid ſprings, wells, lands, grounds, and poſſeſſions, one month at leaſt before ſuch enquiry; which verdict and determination ſo made and had, ſhall be binding to all parties concerned, in poſſeſſion, reverſion, remainder, or otherwiſe, as well infants as femes covert, and all others, their heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, and all and every

other perſon or perſons whatſoever, claming by, from, or under him, her or them.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that all perſons concerned ſhall have their lawful challenges againſt any of the ſaid jurymen when they come to be ſworn; and the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them acting in the premiſſes, ſhall have power, from time to time, to impoſe any reaſonable fine or fines on ſuch ſheriff, his deputy or deputies, bailiffs or agents, making default in the premiſſes, and upon any of the perſons that ſhall be ſummoned and returned on ſuch jury, and ſhall not appear, or ſhall refuſe to be ſworn on the ſaid jury; or being ſo ſworn and refuſing to give, or not giving their verdict, or in any other manner wilfully neglecting their duty therein, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, and on any of the perſons who, being required to give evidence before the ſaid jury touching the premiſſes, ſhall refuſe or neglect to appear, or appearing ſhall refuſe to be examined and give evidence, and, from time to time, to levy ſuch fine or fines in the ſame manner as any other penalties or forfeitures are hereafter directed to be levied, ſo as no ſuch fine ſhall exceed the ſum of ten pounds upon any one perſon for one offence; and all ſuch fines ſhall be applied for ſuch uſes, and in ſuch manner, as the rates or rents, authorized by this act to be raiſed, are to be applied.

And, for defraying the expences of obtaining and putting this act in execution; be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or any thirteen or more of them, or for ſuch perſon or perſons as they, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall, from time time, appoint

appoint for that purpoſe, and they are hereby impowered, to aſk, demand, receive, and take, of and from every the inhabitant or occupier of any houſe, tenement, or hereditament, within the ſaid town, who ſhall chooſe and ſhall have the water which ſhall be conveyed to the ſaid town, either from the ſaid wellhead ſpring watercourſes, or elſewhere, by virtue of this act, laid into their reſpective houſes, tenements, or hereditaments, ſuch rent, or ſum or ſums of money to be paid yearly, or otherwiſe, as the ſaid truſtees, or any thirteen or more of them, ſhall, from time to time, agree upon and appoint, ſo as the annual rent or ſum to be paid for any one dwelling-houſe, ſeparate tenement, or hereditament, do not exceed the ſum of forty ſhillings; all which ſum and ſums of money ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby, veſted in the ſaid truſtees, and ſhall be applied to and for the ſeveral uſes, intents, and purpoſes, of this act, and not otherwiſe.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no perſon or perſons by being charged with, or paying to, any rent, rate, or aſſeſſment, to be made or raiſed by virtue of this act, nor by being any ways employed under this act, ſhall thereby gain any ſettlement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or any thirteen or more of them, from time to time, to borrow and take up at intereſt any ſum or ſums of money which they ſhall think neceſſary for the purpoſes of this act; and by writing or writings under their hands and ſeals, or under the hands and ſeals of any thirteen or more of them, to aſſign over the ſeveral rents to be collected by virtue of this act, or any part or proportion thereof, for

for any term or number of years, to the perſon or perſons lending the ſame, for ſecuring the re-payment of any ſuch ſum and ſums of money, and intereſt thereupon; but no money ſhall be borrowed by the ſaid truſtees on the credit of this act, after the firſt meeting of the ſaid truſtees, unleſs notice in writing under the hands of ſeven or more of the ſaid truſtees for that purpoſe, be affixed upon the ſaid Market Croſs and Church Doors at leaſt thirty days before the borrowing of ſuch money.

And be it further enacted and declared, that the ſaid rates or rents to be collected by virtue of this act, ſhall at all times hereafter be exempt from the payment of any taxes, rates, aſſeſſments, or impoſitions whatſoever; any law or ſtatute to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that no preference ſhall be given to any perſon or perſons advancing any ſum or ſums of money upon the credit of this act, in reſpect of the priority of advancing ſuch ſum or ſums, but that all perſons to whom ſuch mortgage or aſſignments ſhall be made as aforeſaid, ſhall be in proportion to the ſum or ſums therein mentioned, creditors on the ſaid act, in equal degree one with another.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the charges and expences incurred in obtaining this act of parliament, ſhall be paid by the ſaid truſtees, or any thirteen or more of them, out of the firſt monies that ſhall be raiſed by virtue of this act, or borrowed upon the credit thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that the ſeveral perſons at preſent occupying, or who ſhall, at any time hereafter, occupy, the ſeveral

ſeveral and reſpective eſtates through which the water iſſuing from the ſpring called Wellhead now runs within and towards the ſaid town, and alſo ſuch other of the inhabitants of the ſaid town, who ſhall not chooſe to have the water laid into their houſes, and pay for the ſame, in manner herein before directed, ſhall, in conſideration of their paying, from time to time, to the ſaid truſtees, or any thirteen or more of them, or to ſuch perſon or perſons as they, or any ſeven or more of them, ſhall appoint to receive the ſame, a rate or aſſeſſiment of two-pence in the pound, for every pound rent which they, or any of them, ſhall yearly and every year be reſpectively aſſeſſed to the land tax, towards keeping the ſaid ſpring called Wellhead, and the watercourſe iſſuing therefrom, in repair, have proper places, troughs, or ciſterns, allotted and provided them, for taking up and holding water for ſuch their reſpective uſes, as they would by any law, uſage, or cuſtom, have been intitled to, in caſe this act had not been made, except for watering of land, in or near to the uſual open places in the ſaid old watercourſe, without paying any other ſum or gratuity for the ſame; any thing herein before contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

But if any perſon or perſons being ſo rated or aſſeſſed for the purpoſe of keeping the ſaid ſpring and watercourſe in repair, and ſhall make uſe of the water thereof as aforeſaid, ſhall neglect or refuſe to pay the ſaid rate or aſſeſſment within thirty days after the ſame ſhall be come due and be demanded, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſaid truſtees, or any ſeven or more of them, by warrant under their hands and ſeals, to cauſe the ſame to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattles

chattles of the perſon or perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing, returning the overplus, if any, upon demand, to the owner of ſuch goods and chattles; and in caſe the perſon or perſons ſo neglecting or refuſing to pay the ſaid rates or aſſeſſments in manner aforeſaid, ſhall have no goods or chattles whereon ſufficient diſtreſs can be made, then it ſhall and may be lawful for any one juſtice of the peace, for the ſaid weſt-riding, by warrant under his hand and ſeal, to commit ſuch perſon or perſons to the houſe of correction, there to remain for the ſpace of one calendar month, to be reckoned from the day of commitment, unleſs the ſaid rate or aſſeſſment, and all charges attending ſuch diſtreſs and ſale, ſhall be ſooner paid and ſatisfied.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that nothing herein contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prejudice, leſſen, alter, or defeat, the right, title, or intereſt of the preſent or any future lord or lords, of the reſpect manors of Wakefield, Halifax, Ovenden, and Warley, or any of them, in and to any waſte, or waſte ground, highway, or road, or any ſpring or ſprings of water already diſcovered within the ſaid manors reſpectively, except ſo far as the ſame may be neceſſarily made uſe of for the purpoſes of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that this act ſhall be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be a publick act, and ſhall be judicially taken notice of as ſuch by all judges, juſtices, and other perſons whomſoever, without ſpecially pleading the ſame.

An

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

VICARS,

OF HALIFAX CHURCH.

1 INGORLARD TURBARD, or TURBERD, or, as we have ſeen it wrote, TURBAT, was probably one of the Monks of St. Pancrace, at Lewis. He was the firſt Vicar of this church, being preſented thereto by the Prior and Convent of Lewis, who, by themſelves, or aſſigns, preſented every vicar to this church till the time of Dr. William Rokeby, incluſive.

This Vicar's preſentation bears date January 25, 1273, and he was inducted into the living May 3, 1274, and died May 28, 1315.——Arms, Azure, a feſs ermine between three turbats naiant, proper.

2. John, called Aaron de Grydinton, inſtituted 11 calend. July (June 21.) 1315. His inſtitution dated at Burton, near Beverley, as by Will. de Greenhill's regiſter at York, vol. II. folio. 87.—Arms, Gules, a feſs or between two frets, argent.

3. Thomas de Gaytington, or Getington, inſtituted on the nones (or 5th) of June, 1321, who died September 10, 1349.—Arms, Argent, on a bend ſable three goats paſſant of the firſt.

4. John de Standford, or Stamford, wrote alſo Stainforth, and Stamforth, was inſtituted, according to Mr. Wright, February 7, but as by other authorities, February 4, 1349, and died either on the 20th or 29th of October, 1362.

Arms, Barry of ſix argent and azure, a canton, or.

It muſt here be obſerved, that a Richard de Ovenden is put down in one of the manuſcripts which we ſaw at York, marked Af 39, as Vicar of Halifax, and ſaid to be inſtituted October 8, 1349, but no notice is taken of him either by Mr. Wright, or on the roof of Halifax church, which might be owing to his having enjoyed this benefice ſo very ſhort a time. If he was Vicar, we take him to have been the firſt pariſh man who was preſeted thereto.

5. Richard (ſon of Henry) de Heton, inſtituted, according to Mr. Wright, November 3, but by a manuſcript at York, November 10, 1362.—Died March 9, 1389.

He was of the Hetons of Over Shibden, in Northouram, as is evident from the copy of a deed in our poſſeſſion; whereby he, by the expreſs name of Ric. de Heton, Vicar of the church of Halifax, conveys in truſt all his lands, tenements, &c. in Northouram, in a certain hamlet in the ſaid vill, called Overſhypden, in the 4th year of the reign of Richard II. 1380. And in 1389, a grant was made, by conſent of ſir Ric. de Heton, Vicar of Halifax, to Will. Heton, Eſq. of Schipden, ſon of ſaid Richard, by certain truſtees, of all the lands, tenements, &c. in Over Schipden, in the vill of Northouram

Northouram, called Schipden-hall, and Hynganddrode, which they had of the feoffment of the ſaid Richard.

Arms of this Vicar, argent, on a bend ſable, three bulls heads caboſſed of the firſt, half faced looking to the left.—This coat is born by a family in Devonſhire, of this name.

6. John Kynge, inducted March 13, 1389, who died March 13th, or 14th, 1437.—Arms, ſable, three eſcallops on a chevron argent.

N. B. Here in our manuſcript liſt, occurs Dominus Thomas Eland, as Vicar of Halifax, ſaid to be inſtituted May 20, 1438, but he is not noticed either in Wright, or on the roof of the church. If he really was Vicar, it is probable that he was of the Eland family in this pariſh, as we take his prey deceſſor John Kynge to have been of the family of that name in Skircoat, for he gave lands, &c. in Skircoat, to Henry Savile, and Elen his wife, in the 4th year of the reign of Henry IVth or Vth.

7. Thomas Wilkynſon, born, as tradition informs us, at Brackenbed, in Ovenden, within this pariſh, and inſtituted, ſays Mr. Wright, page 40, May 16, 1439.

His will bore date in 1477, as we are told by Dr. Favour, in his book intitled "Antiquity triumphing over Novelty," page 330; and he died, ſays Mr. Wright, January 25, 1480.

We cannot but take notice here that we have the copy of a deed dated Auguſt 5, in the 16th year of the reign of Henry VI: which was in the year 1437, wherein expreſs mention is made of

Thomas Wilkinſon, Vicar of the church of Halifax; what Mr. Wright ſays therefore of the time of his inſtitution muſt be falſe, as muſt alſo the account of the time of the inſtitution of Thomas Eland.

It is alſo remarkable, that amongſt the teſtamentary burials at Halifax, inſerted in Torr's manuſcript, at York, it is ſaid that Thomas Wilkinſon, Vicar of Halifax, made his will June 1, 1481, and left his ſoul to God Almighty, Saint Mary, and all Saints, and ordered his body to be buried in the pariſh church of St. John Baptiſt, Halifax. Arms of this Vicar, Gules, a feſs varie, in chief an unicorn currant, argent, armed . . . between two roſes or, in a bordure. . . . . He made, at his own expence, the great window in the chancel.

8. Richard Simmys, or Simms, diſtinguiſhed in our manuſcript liſt, by the title of Magiſter, as all the Vicars before him had been by that of Dominus.

He was inſtituted, ſays Wright, February 11, 1480, (i. e. 1480-1,) and died November 10, 1496. He ſeems to have been an Halifax pariſh man, from the inſtitution deed of Willeby's Chauntry.

Arms, Ermine, three increſcents gules.

9. Magiſter Thomas Brent, L. D. inſtituted November 27, 1496 He reſigned this Vicarage, and it was the firſt inſtance of its having become vacant any other way than by death.

Arms, Azure, a Fer de Moline argent, pierced of the field.

10 Magiſter William Rokeby, inſtituted 14th of

of June, 1502.—Died November 29, 1521. Arms, impaled with the Archiepiſcopal arms of Dublin, argent, on a chevron ſable, between three rooks cloſed proper, three mullets of the field.

An account of him was given in the liſt of the Halifax pariſh Worthies, as alſo of Dr. Taylor.

11. John Taylor, LL. D. inſtituted ſome time in the year 1521.—Mr. Wright thinks he reſigned the vicarage before his death, which happened in 1534, but of this there is no proof.—— Arms, Gules, on a chevron between three dolphins naiant argent, a fleur de lis, and on each ſide of it, a greyhound counter currant, ſable.

Theſe arms do certainly belong to the name of Taylor; for Plot, in his Hiſtory of Staffordſhire, page 296, has given us the following, from the chapel of Barton, in the ſaid county, built by the Doctor himſelf, viz. Sable, on a chevron argent, three violets ſlipt, the flowers of the ſecond (Q. ?) the ſtalks and leaves or, between three childrens heads couped at the ſhoulders, alſo of the ſecond haired, and veſted of the third, in a chief of the ſame a (◎) azure, between two roſes gules, ſeeded of the chief.

Now if theſe were really the Doctor's arms, by what authority are the others put up here? This gives one a ſuſpicion about ſome of the reſt. The reader, however, has them as we found them.

12. Dominus Robert Holdeſworth, L. D. the time of whoſe inſtitution is uncertain. He was of the family of the Holdſworths, of Aſtey, (or Aſhdale) in Southouram, and was poſſeſſed of an eſtate in that townſhip.

He

He was murdered in the night time by thieves, in the Vicarage-houſe, which ſtood on different ground from the preſent one.—An old manuſcript ſays, this event happened in the great chamber of the north, and the lower part of the houſe, in a part thereof turning towards the eaſt.

He was buried at Halifax May 10, 1556, without any inſcription, under the great tombſtone in the ſouth chapel, which he built in his life time at his own expence.—Arms, argent, on the ſtump of a tree raguled in bend, a crow perched near the top, proper.

It is to be noted, that the inſcription relating to Dr. Holdeſworth, already mentioned in the deſcription of this ſouth chapel, makes him to be the twelfth Vicar, thereby excluding from the liſt, both Ric. de Ovenden, and Tho. de Eland.

13. Dominus John Harriſon, inſtituted July 13, 1556, (not May 3, as in Wright, for that was before the death of his predeceſſor,) being preſented thereto by the Lady Ann Cleve, as our manuſcript liſt informs us, but other accounts ſay, that the benefice of Halifax was not granted to the Lady Ann when the manor there was ſettled upon her for life, but that the ſame was kept in the King's hands; beſides, we are told that the Lady Ann Cleve died in 1555, which was before the date of this preſentation.

He was buried at Halifax, 17th February, 1558, as by the Regiſter there; but Mr. Wright ſays, 15th February, 1559.

Arms, argent, three lions (or bears) paws eraſed and erected, gules.

14. Chriſtopher

14. Chriſtopher Aſhburn, inſtituted in the beginning of Lent, 1559.——He was the firſt Proteſtant Vicar here.—In his time the Vicarage of Halifax is ſaid to have offered to Queen Elizabeth by addreſs, to raiſe three or four thouſand men againſt the northern inſurgents, but ſhe found ſhe had no need of them.

This has been quoted as evidence of the good effects of the diligent preaching of the Goſpel; particularly by Archbiſhop Gryndall, in his letter to the Queen, to diſſuade her from abridging the number of Preachers; the words are theſe:

"What bred the rebellion in the North? Was "it not Papiſtry, and the ignorance of God's holy "word, through want of preaching?—And in the "time of that rebellion, were not all men of all "eſtates that made profeſſion of the Goſpel, moſt "ready to offer their lives for your defence?—— "Inſomuch that one poor pariſh in Yorkſhire, "which, by continual preaching, had been better "inſtructed than the reſt, Halifax I mean, was "ready to bring three or four thouſand able "men into the field, to ſerve you againſt the ſaid "rebels."———

As this Gentleman was ſo remarkable for doing good by his preaching, it is a pity that he ſhould have been guilty of letting the Vicarage-houſe run ſtrangely out of repair, as Mr. Wright has expreſſed it, page 49, or, as we have ſeen it in a manuſcript "of defacing and ſelling off much of the "houſing of the Vicarage."

In Halifax Regiſter is the following note.

"Memorandum, That the yere of our Lorde, "1565,

" 1565, John Ramſden, of Langley, Gentleman, " dyd recover of Xp̄ofer Aſhburn, Clerk, Vicar of " Halyfax, by the lawe, certayn ſumes of money " for the dett of Sir John Herriſon, predeceſſor " to the ſayd Xp̄ofer, by means of certayn offring " days, ſpent and endyd befor the death of the " the ſayd Herriſon, which the ſayd Xp̄ofer, at his " entrye, recevyd for them for longe tyme after; " the four offring daies were only at Eſter payable, " and nevertheleſſe provyd by the lawe to be dewe " every ſeveral day, and therfore ſo many of the " offryng days as were expyrd before the deathe " of the ſayd Herriſon, were provyd to be his " goods."

" Wytnes herof, the whole multitude of people " then lyvynge within the ſayd vicarage of Halifax, " per me, Xp̄o. Aſhburn, tunc ibm̄ Vicar."

Mr. Wright, page 49, ſays, he takes this to be the ſame perſon mentioned in Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, page 170, as Rector of one of the medieties of Biſhop's-hill, York, and admitted Prebendary of Tockerington, in the Cathedral there, Auguſt 27, 1570, which prebend he reſigned, as it ſeems he did alſo the Vicarage of Halifax, in 1573.

Afterwards, as Willis again informs us, page 155, he was made Prebendary of North Newbald, in the ſaid Cathedral, which place he held till his death. He was buried at Halifax, December 7, 1584, as by the regiſter there.

15. Francis Aſhburn, ſon of the above Chriſtopher, was M. A. and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; he was inſtituted June 3d. according

cording to Mr, Wright, but our manuſcript ſays the laſt day of June, 1573, having been preſented by Queen Elizabeth, his father, no doubt, having reſigned in his favour, whilſt he had a friend at court.

But this reſignation was not of ſo much benefit to the family as was hoped for, becauſe he died ſoon after his father, July 18, 1585.

Arms of Aſhburne, Gules, a feſs between ſix martlets argent, born by a family of the name in Worceſter. Theſe arms are repeated on Halifax church roof, on account of the father and ſon.

16. Henry Ledſam, or Ledſham, D. D. Fellow of Merton College, in Oxford, preſented by Queen Elizabeth, and inſtituted September 12, 1585.—He reſigned the vicarage November 29, 1593, and was murdered in London, in 1598, by one who afterwards was hanged at Tyburn, and confeſſed the fact juſt before his execution.

Arms, Quarterly, ſable and argent, four leopards heads counter-changed.

17. John Favour, L. D. who, according to our manuſcript, was inſtituted December 3, 1593, having been preſented by Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Wright ſays he was inducted January 4, 1593, which ſhould be, as we reckon now, 1594. He died March 10, 1623.

Arms, Parted per pale, argent, three eagles with two heads diſplayed ſable and vert, three dolphins naiant proper, two and one, each coat dimidiated. —For an account of this Vicar, ſee our liſt of the moſt conſiderable perſons belonging to this pariſh.

18. Robert Clay, D. D. of the family of Clay, of Clayhouſe, in Greetland, in this pariſh, where he was born, was educated in Merton College, Oxford, where he took his Doctor's degree, July 19, 1609.

He was inſtituted, according to our manuſcript, to the vicarage of Halifax, March 18, but as Mr. Wright ſays, March 20, 1623, having been preſented thereto by Sir Henry Savile, Knight and Baronet.

He died April 9, 1628, leaving by will to Merton College one hundred pounds, for two ſermons yearly to be preached to the Univerſity, by a Yorkſhireman, if any ſuch was Fellow or Chaplain of that College; who, in his prayer, was to mention Dr. Clay, ſometime Vicar of Halifax, as the founder of thoſe ſermons.

He was buried in the library (which he is ſaid to have built) in Halifax church, April 14, 1628, with the following inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

"Robertus Clay, S. T. P. Vicarius de Halifax, obiit Aprilis nono die, Anno Domini 1628."

The Regiſter contains the following entry:

"Robertus Clay, D. D. Oxonienſis Merton, poſt quadrinum apud Halifax multa cum diligentia et paſtorali cura in zodiaco animarum curſum attigiſſet, dulciter et quiete placida [this ſhould be placidam] vitam tranſmitſit in celeſtia.

Obiit Aprilis nono, et ſepultus decimo quarto ejuſdem menſis, Anno Dom. 1628."

This character agrees not with the articles exhibited

exhibited againſt him by one Smith, and to be found in Godolphin's Repertorium Canonicum, page 189,

" 1. That he read the holy Bible in an irreverent and undecent manner, to the ſcandal of the whole congregation.

2. That he did not do his duty in preaching; but, againſt his oath and the eccleſiaſtical canon, had neglected for ſundry mornings to preach.

3. That he took the cups, and other veſſels of the church, conſecrated to holy uſe, and employed them in his own houſe, and put barm in the cups, that they were ſo polluted, that the communicants of the pariſh were loth to drink out of them.

4. That he did not obſerve the laſt faſt (proclaimed upon the Wedneſday) but on the Thurſday, becauſe it was an holiday.

5. That he retained one Stepheſon in one of the chapels of eaſe, who was a man of ill-life and converſation, viz. an adulterer and a drunkard.

6. That he did not chatechize according to the pariſh canon, but only bought many of Dr. Wilkinſon's catechiſms, for every of which he paid two-pence, and ſold them to the pariſhioners for three-pence, without any examination or inſtruction for their benefit.

And that he, when any commiſſions were directed to him to compel any perſon in his pariſh to do penance, exacted money of them, and ſo they were diſmiſſed, without inflicting any penalty upon them, as their cenſure was.

And that he and his ſervants uſed divers me-

naces to his pariſhioners, and that he abuſed himſelf, and diſgraced his function, by divers baſe labours, viz. "he made mortar, having a leathern "apron before him, and he himſelf took a tythe "pig out of the pigſty, and afterwards he himſelf "gelded it."

And when he had divers preſents ſent him, as by ſome fleſh, by ſome fiſh, and by others ale, he did not ſpend it in the invitation of his friends and neighbours, or give it to the poor; but ſold the fleſh to butchers, and the ale to ale-wives.

And that he commanded his curate to marry a couple in a private houſe without any licence; and that he ſuffered divers to preach, which peradventure had not any licence, and which were ſuſpected perſons and of evil life.

But how far theſe charges were true does not appear, a prohibition having been granted in the caſe.

Arms, Gules, on a chevron ingrailed between three trefoils ſlipt argent, a mullet ſable.

19. Hugh Ramſden, B. D. educated likewiſe at Merton College, of which he was Fellow.

He was baptized at Ealand, March 17, 1594; was inducted into the Vicarage of Halifax, Oct. 7, 1628, on the preſentation of King Charles I. having been before made Rector of Methley, in Yorkſhire.

He died of fever at York, July 16, and was buried in Halifax chancel, July 19, 1629.

See the inſcription to his memory in the epitaphs belonging to Halifax church.

Arms,

Arms, Argent, between three fleurs de lis on a chevron ſable, as many rams heads of the firſt.

20. Henry Ramſden, brother to Hugh, was inſtituted to this Vicarage at the preſentation of King Charles I. according to our manuſcript Auguſt 15, but after Mr. Wright, Auguſt 19, and inducted the 23d.

He died March 23,, and was buried March 28, 1638. Arms, ſame as laſt.

21. Richard Marſh, D. D. inſtituted at the preſentation of King Charles I. April 12, 1638, and inducted April 17, following.

He was obliged to fly from his living in 1642, to which he did not return till after the King's reſtoration.——Arms Gules, a nag's head eraſed, argent.

After the Doctor's departure, we find that one Wayte was appointed Vicar by the Lord Fairfax, but how long he officiated there we cannot tell.

Mr. Wright, page 61, ſays, that Mr. Root was Miniſter here in 1643 and 1644. John Lake, in 1647 and 1649, (which is true, ſee a mem. of his at the end of vol. iii. of the Regiſter).

Then Robert Booth, in 1650, who was buried at Halifax, July 28, 1657.

Laſtly, Eli Bentley, born in Sowerby, who was Aſſiſtant to Booth, and after his death continued in the place till he was turned out for refuſing to comply with the act of uniformity, as we are told by Mr. Wright, who has taken his deſcription from Calamy's Account of ejected Miniſters, vol. ii. page, 804, 2d edit.

This

This writer ſays, that Bentley was bred at Cambridge, and was Fellow of Trinity College there; that he became aſſiſtant to Booth in Auguſt, 1652—that he fled before the five-mile act, but in 1672 returned to Halifax, and preached in his own houſe; and that he died July 31, 1675, aged 49.

The character he gives of him is, that he was a man of good parts, a ſolid ſerious Preacher, of a very humble behaviour, and very uſeful in his place; that he lived deſired, and died lamented.

We have ſomewhere ſeen that after the removal of Mr. Root, Halifax was ſerved, till the return of Dr. Marſh, by ſtipendiary Prieſts, which from ſeveral circumſtances, we believe to be true.

22. Richard Hooke, D. D. inſtituted June 10, 1662, at the preſentation of King Charles II. and inducted the 29th or 30th following.

He died January 1, 1688-9. Being an Author, a farther account of him is inſerted in the liſt of Authors. Arms, Gules, a feſs between ſix fleurs de lis, argent.

23. Edmund Hough, M. A. inducted June 26, 1689, on the preſentation of King James II.

From the firſt edition of Calamy's Account of ejected Miniſters it appears, that this Mr. Hough was turned out of his Fellowſhip in Jeſus College Cambridge, by the Act of Uniformity; after this, however, he thought fit to conform, and was made Rector of Thornton, in Craven, and Vicar of Halifax.

He died April 1, 1691, and was buried in the chancel at Halifax, with an inſcription over him, which

which ſee amongſt the Epitaphs. Arms, Argent, a bend ſable.

Mr. Thoreſby had ſome manuſcript ſermons of this Vicar in his muſeum.

In Halifax regiſter is this entry: "Edmundus Hough, A. M. inductus erat in Vicar. de Halifax per Jacobum Roberts, Vicar. de Bingley, 26o die Junii, 1689. Sepultus 3° Aprilis, 1691.—Vir de tota eccleſia tam pietatis quam doctrinæ ergo optime meritus, induſtrius Paſtor, et efficax Evangelii Concionator quondam dignus, Coll. Jeſu Cant. Socius, et Eccleſiæ Thorntonenſis doctus et diligens Rector, tandem hujus Eccleſiæ ſedulus per biennium Vicarius."

24. Joſeph Wilkinſon, M. A. inſtituted Sept. 7th, or 17th, and inducted October, 26, 1691, having been preſented by king William III.

He was firſt Vicar of Chapel-izod, near Dublin, and Prebendary of Caſterknock, in the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, Dublin, afterwards rector of Wigginton, in Yorkſhire.

He died December 28, 1711, and was buried in the chancel at Halifax, the 31ſt following.

For the inſcription over him ſee the Epitaphs.—Arms, Gules, a feſs vaire, in chief an unicorn paſſant or, in a bordure. . . .

25. Thomas Burton, M. A. rector of Loſthouſe, and curate of Yarum, in Yorkſhire, was inſtituted March 28, and inducted April 3d or 4th, 1712, on the preſentation of Queen Ann.

March 1. 1715, he was made Prebendary of the Prebend of Gevendale, in the Cathedral of York.

He

He died July 22, 1731, and was buried in the Chancel at Halifax, without any memorial of him, July 25, 1731.

Arms, Quarterly, firſt, a feſs between three talbots heads, couped or.——2dly, Azure, a ſpread eagle and a chief or, firſt as fourth, ſecond as third.

26. George Legh, LL. D inducted, as Mr. Wright ſays, October 2, 1731, but another account ſay, Auguſt 2. Preſented by King George II.

He has ſince been made Prebendary of York, in the Bottevant-hall there. He was a Cheſhire man, and the arms of his family are, argent, a lion rampant, gules, langued and armed azure, a creſcent for difference.

He died the 6th of December 1775, in the 82d year of his age, and was buried in the Veſtry at Halifax, where an elegant monument is erected, with the following inſcription:

"Near this place, in the ſame vault, are depoſited the remains of the Rev. George Legh, LL. D. and his two beloved Wives, Frances and Eliſabeth; to whoſe joint memory this Monument is erected.

He was Vicar of this Church and Vicarage of Halifax above forty four years; during which time he intereſted himſelf, with laudable zeal, in the cauſe of religious liberty and ſincerity; being the laſt ſurvivor of thoſe worthy men, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their oppoſition to eccleſiaſtical tyranny. He defended the rights of mankind in that memorable Hoadlian controverſy.

The Bible he conſidered as the only ſtandard of faith

faith and practice.——To the poor and diſtreſſed, and public charities, he was a generous benefactor. By his Will he ordered bibles to be given for the benefit of the Poor.

He did honour to his profeſſion as a Clergyman and Chriſtian.—He was eſteemed when living, and in death lamented.—He died compoſed on the 6th of December, 1775, in the 82d. Year of his age. His Wife Frances died Dec. 9th, 1749.—Eliſabeth, Feb. 8th, 1765.

27. The Rev^d. Henry Wood, D. D. the preſent Vicar of Halifax, was inducted February 14, 1776.

THE FOLLOWING INSCRIPTIONS

ON THE

MONUMENTS,

Were omitted to be inſerted in their proper Places.

On a neat monument in the Quire, is the following inſcription:

William Greame,
of Heath, near this Town,
died in April, 1739, aged 44.
He married
Mrs. Frances Kirke, of Alverthorpe,
who died in October 1752, aged 57.

Their Children were
John, William, James, Elizabeth, and Ann,
who, with their Parents,

are all buried in this Quire:
where alſo is interred
Mrs Elizabeth Kirke,
twin-ſiſter of Mrs. Frances Kirke:
She died in January, 1756.

This monument was erected with every ſentiment of gratitude and reſpect, by the executors of William Greame laſt mentioned, who was a Captain in Sir George Savile's Batalion of Militia. An amiable and benevolent temper, joined to an uncommon penetration, and a clear knowledge of men and things, rendered this gentlemen, a truly valuable member of the community, and of courſe univerſally beloved and honoured.

In December 1764, he married Elizabeth Dorothea Zouch, youngeſt daughter of Charles Zouch, late Vicar of Sandal-magna, and died on May the 27th, 1776, aged 36.

Frances, his only child, who was born about three months after her Father's death, is now (1769) living.

Near the Font, in a neat gilted frame, is the following inſcrption:

Near
this place, lie the remains of
Joſeph Maddocks,
of Cold-Blow, near
Dublin, in Ireland,
Who died the 22d and was buried
the 24th of March, 1769,
aged 74 Years.

Thoſe, who ſleep in Chriſt, will he bring with him

Facing

Facing the North-Iſle in Halifax Church, on a very elegant monument, is the following inſcription:

Near this Place
are depoſited the remains
of Mary, the Wife of Thomas Sayer,
of Halifax, Gentlemen, and Coheireſs
of William Cockcroft, of Mayroyd, Eſquire.
She died the 12th of May, 1779, aged 36 years.

This monument is erected to her memory,
by an affectionate and afflicted huſband,
as a reſpectful token of his eſteem for thoſe virtues
which adorned her heart, and endeared her to
him,
and to all who had the happineſs of an acquaintance with her.

Aſk not, penſive Reader, a recital of thoſe virtues,
which her humility wiſhed her to conceal:
This ſilent Marble refers thee for information,
to the tears and cries of the ſick and needy,
who loſt in her a ſympathetic attendant on their
diſtreſs,
and a generous reliever of their wants:
And to the regret of that concourſe of every age
and rank,
who paid an honourable and voluntary tribute to
her Merit,
by accompanying her remains to their interment.
If her amiable example excite thy imitation,
forget not to adopt her nobleſt praiſe,
by fulfilling every Duty of nature and ſociety,
from a principle of affection and gratitude
to GOD, the Friend, the Parent,
the Redeemer of Mankind.

In the North-East corner of the Quire, is erected a neat monument, with the following inſcription:

Sacred to the Memory of
John Caygill, Eſq.
Who departed this life the 22d of
May, 1787,
Aged 79 Years.

A TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF THE PARISH OF HALIFAX.

BARKISLAND, commonly called Barſland, has its name, as we take it, from the Anglo-Saxon.

It is worth remarking, that ſeveral townſhips in this neighbourhood, which lie contiguous to each other, are called by the name of ſome land or other; as Soyland, Barkiſland, Norland, Greetland, Stainland, and Eland, an inſtance of which we have not any where elſe met with.

The places worth noting in this townſhip are,

Barkeſey, or Barſey. The family which it gave name to, had conſiderable poſſeſſions, and perhaps were the firſt improvers of the land hereabouts, which

which lies in a pleaſant and tolerably fruitful valley.

Some of their names we have met with in dated deeds, which ſhew they were in being during a great part of the fourteenth century.

At Oaks, in Riſhworth, is a deed, wherein John, ſon of Alan de Barkeſay, grants to John, ſon of Richard de Barkeſay, certain lands, lying near the brook called Blakeborne, within the diviſions of Stainland, Barkeſland, and Greteland. Dated at Barkeſay, in 1326.

Barkiſland Hall takes its name from a ſmall village wherein it is ſituated, lying in one of the roads between Ripponden and Huddersfield.

This village aroſe on account of the moſt conſiderable perſon in the diſtrict making his habitation here, and probably building a few houſes near his own for his dependants.

At Howroyd is a beautiful pedegree on vellum of this family intitled 'The pedegree of John Gledhill, of Barkiſland, collected out of antient deeds and evidences, finiſhed, peruſed, and confirmed by William Seager, knt. alias Garter, principal king of arms, in 1632."

The following is an exact copy of it.

" Richard de Barkiſland had Thomas and Robert. Thomas had Peter and John.

" Peter had two daughters, one of which married Henry Gledhill, who had William, who had Adam, as by deed, 1327, who had John, as by deed, 30 Edw. III. who had Thomas, as by deed, 27 Hen. VI. who had John, as by deed, 16 Edw. IV.

IV. who had Thomas, as by deed, 18 Hen. VII. who had John, as by deed, 35 Hen. VIII. This John was twice married, as proved by deed, 37 Eliz.

" By his firſt wife he had Thomas and Michael. Thomas had John, Thomas, Richard, Elizabeth, and Judith."

Wrote under, " This pedegree, with the arms thus marſhaled, I doo ratifie, alowe, and conferme. Witnes my hand, this 25th day of June, 1632.— William Segar, Garter."

The arms of Gledhill, in a window at Barkiſland Hall, and in other places, are, argent, three lozenges in feſs, azure; the reaſon of which difference we do not underſtand.

John Gledhill, who, in the above pedegree, is ſaid to have been twice married, had by his ſecond wife a ſon John, who, we think, removed from Barkiſland to Leeds; by his firſt wife Cecily, daughter of John Thornhill, of Fixby, eſq; he had Thomas and Michael.

Thomas bought the manor houſe called Cromwelbottom, of John Lacy, for 700l. 9 James I.— He married Edith, daughter of John Harriſon, of Leeds, whoſe will is dated in 1636.

By her he had John Gledhill, of Barkiſland, Thomas, ſ. p. ſir Richard, ſ. p. Elizabeth, and Judith.

Of theſe, John married Sarah, daughter of Wm. Horton, by whom Sarah, ſ. p. and another who died young.

Sir Richard was knighted by the marqueſs of Newcaſtle

Newcaſtle, and ſlain at Heſſay-moor, near York, in 1644.

He was captain of a troop of horſe in the regiment of ſir Marmaduke Langdale.

Elizabeth married in 1636, William Horton, eſq. who became in her right poſſeſſed of this eſtate at Barkiſland.

The account of this family of Horton is as follows:

Their original ſettlement ſeems to have been at Horton, in Bradford-dale, in Yorkſhire.

It appeareth that one Robert de Horton manumitted a bondman or villain to his manor of Horton, long before the days of Henry Lacy, laſt of that name, earl of Lincoln, who died in 1310, for the deed is very antient, and of a Saxon character; it is alſo certain that the Hortons had a manor houſe in Great Horton, and a mill, and certain demeſne lands thereto belonging, the ſcite of which houſe is known to this day, and ſome of the grounds bear the name of the Hall-lands.

Hugh de Horton was lord of Horton in 1292, and one of the ſame name, probably the ſame perſon, had lands in Northouram in 1314.

We have mentioned the earl of Lincoln here, becauſe about the ſame time that he gave the honour of Pontefract to king Edw. I. about 1293, and took the ſame honour in tail, this earl had incloſed three acres of the waſtes or common of Horton, very near unto Bradford, for the attachment of his mill-dam, and for eaſe and liberty about his mill of Bradford; but concerning this incloſure, a diſpute

diſpute aroſe between him and Hugh de Horton, lord of the waſte there, which was ended about 22 Edw. I. and it was agreed by writing indented, that the earl ſhould have the three acres to him and his heirs, and ſhould pay therefore to the ſaid Hugh Horton and his heirs three ſhillings of rent, and that the ſaid Hugh de Horton ſhould warrant it againſt all his tenants of Horton.

This parcel of land is known at preſent by the name of Tyrrels, and the 3s. are paid for the ſame to the lord of Horton.

This lordſhip of Horton, which thus clearly belonged to a family who took their name from it, is divided into two hamlets, viz. Horton Magna and Horton Parva; the firſt containing twenty-ſeven oxgangs and an half, the latter about eighteen oxgangs. It continued in the name of Horton, till the lands belonging to that family came to the Leventhorpes by marriage; from the Leventhorpes it alſo went by marriage with Alice, ſiſter and heir of one Oſwald Leventhorpe, to John Lacy eſq; a deſcendant of whom, called alſo John Lacy, ſold it to Joſhua Horton, of Sowerby, eſq; a younger branch of the above family of Horton, of Horton, whoſe great great grandſon, ſir Watts Horton, of Chaderton, in Lancaſhire, baronet, now enjoys it.

Howroyd, wrote alſo in deeds Holerode, Hooleroid, Holeroyde, Howleroid, and Howroyde, has its name from the Anglo-Saxon Hou, an hill, and Roid, which word, when applied to land, ſignified ſuch as was barren and uncultivated, and which, on that account, paid only about two-pence an acre, and was freed from the ſervice of grave, and other taxes.

This

This eſtate, in 1419, which is the date of the oldeſt deed we have ſeen relating to it, was the property of one William Woodhead, of Barſland, after which it came to the ſeveral names of Gledhill, Birtenſhall, Hanſon, Firth, and Mouldſon, till the year 1639, viz. 12th Septem. 15 Charles I. when William Horton, of Firth-houſe, gentleman, ſon and heir apparent of William Horton, of Barkiſland, gentleman, bought it of Thomas Mouldſon, who then lived at it, and in this name it has continued ever ſince.

It is, in the year 1789, the ſeat of Joſhua Horton, eſq; a juſtice of peace for the weſt riding of Yorkſhire, and a younger brother of the late ſir William Horton, of Chaderton, baronet.

The preſent houſe, (except the additions very lately made to it,) was built in 1642, by the purchaſer of it, William Horton, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Gledhill, of Barkiſland, and who, beſides the arms of Horton and Gledhill, put in the hall window, in ſtained glaſs, the following devices and mottos:

1. A female figure called Auditus, (or Hearing,) playing and ſinging to a guitar. Underneath, theſe lines:

The am'rous hearts of lovers to provoke,
Rare is my voice, and nimble is my ſtroak:
How can that woman but be ſaid to waver,
That can ſo ſwift divide, ſo ſweetly quaver?

2. Viſus, (or Sight,) at her toilet, and theſe words:

How do you like me, gallants, in this dreſs?
'Tis neat, altho' not coſtly, you'll confeſs.

In face or habit I no fault can ſpy,
It is brave, or elſe my glaſs doth lie.

3. Odoratus, (Smelling,) with flowers before her, on a table, and underneath,

You dames which have the dainty noſe
Sometimes to ſmell the violet and the roſe;
But if about you all goes not well,
Your little dog is near, which will excuſe the ſmell.

4. Tactus, (Touch,) having juſt cut her finger, and underneath,

A ſurgeon! I am wounded, for I bleed,
And I ſhall faint, unleſs he come with ſpeed;
Some may ſuppoſe our judgments are but ſlender,
To have our knives ſo ſharp, our ſkins ſo tender.

5, Guſtus, (Taſte,) a female figure ſmoaking and drinking, and underneath,

Match me this girl in London, nay, the world;
For feather'd beaver and her hair well curl'd:
To none of our viragos ſhe'll give place
For healthing ſack, and ſmoking with a grace.

To make the above emblems the ſtronger, near to Hearing is a buck and hare, alluding to the muſic in hunting; near to Seeing, a king's fiſher, which is a quick-ſighted bird; near to Smelling, a parrot, holding fruit to its beak; near to Feeling, a greyhound, with an hare lying at its feet; and near to Taſting, a wolf devouring a lamb.

Parrock-nook, a ſmall houſe, only mentioned here to aſcertain the etymology of it, as it occurs in other parts of the pariſh. Thoreſby,

Thoreſby, in his Topography, page 89, ſeems to think that a place near Leeds, called Parrack, had its name from the lord, or his bailiff and tenants meeting there at certain ſeaſons to hold a Paroc, a kind of court, not much unlike the foreſt Swainmote, where an account was taken of the pannage for the year paſt.

Pike-low is an hill in the unimproved part of this townſhip, where formerly a beacon was fixed, to give notice, by fire, of the approach of an enemy. Of theſe, this neighbourhood once contained a conſiderable number, as appears by the rudera where they ſtood, and the names by which the places are ſtill diſtinguiſhed, ſuch as Pike-low, Pike-end, Beacon-hill, &c.

Theſe were ſo diſpoſed, in theſe mountainous parts, for a great number of miles together, that on one of them being lighted, others might ſee it, and following the example, communicate the intelligence that an enemy was approaching, in ſuch manner that all the country might know it almoſt inſtantly.

Ripponden, formerly wrote Ribournden, is the name of a village in this townſhip, lying on the great road between Rochdale and Eland, but from whence it has its name is not very eaſy to determine.

Rhe, or Rey, ſignify a river, and Rhy is the Britiſh for a ford.

Rhi alſo in the antient language of this country, denoted a king, as if the valley through which the river

river Rybourn directs its courſe, was, on ſome account or other, a royal vale.

That this was ever diſtinguiſhed by the reſidence of a crowned head, we have no authority to ſay, but we have ſeen the name, in a very antient evidence, wrote Riburghe, or the King's Borough.

Poſſibly ſome king, in the Saxon times, might encamp here, as there is a large hill hanging over this village, called to this day by the name of the Konygarth, or King's mountain.

BRIGHOUSE

Is an hamlet belonging to the vill of Hipperholme, and has its name from ſome antient building, or buildings, which ſtood near the bridge which lies over the Caldar, between this hamlet and Raſtrick.

Brighouſe is an improving village, but we know not of any ſituations in the neighbourhood which require a particular deſcription.——In a regiſter wrote by Oliver Heywood, is the following remarkable entry:

"October 28, 1684, Captain Taylor's wife, of "Brighouſe, buried in her garden with head up-"wards, ſtanding upright by her huſband, daugh-"ter, &c. Quakers."

ELAND.

This village is the next in ſize to Halifax in the whole pariſh, is pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth banks of the Caldar, and is the only one in all that diſtrict which ever had the privilege of holding a market by charter. This

This charter (which is now loſt) was dated in the tenth year of the reign of Edward II. when that king, at the requeſt of John de Warren, earl of Warren and Surrey, granted to John de Eland, (afterwards ſir John) a free market on Tueſdays at his manor of Eland, and two fairs there by ſix days, viz. one, next day afore the eve, on the day of the eve, and on the day of St. Peter in bonds.

There is ſtill a ſmall market-place, but the croſs was lately took down, tho' toll is ſtill taken by the lord's ſteward when any thing is offered to ſale in the ſtreets; the fairs are alſo kept up, but no markets of any conſequence have been held here for many years, owing to the great increaſe of trade at Halifax, where is held a very conſiderable market by preſcription.

Places of note in this townſhip are,

Aneley-houſe, once the reſidence of Edward Savile, fourth ſon of Nicholas Savile, of New-hall. This place in antient deeds has been wrote Alnaldly, Awnley, and Avenley.

Eland Hall is in the townſhip of Eland, though it is fixed on the north ſide of the Caldar; in moſt of the maps it is put down on the ſouth ſide of that river through miſtake.

Here was the ſeat, for ſeveral generations, of the Elands of Eland, who by all appearance lived in great ſplendor.

The houſe ſeems to be very old.—A barn belonging to it was pulled down ſome time ago, ſuppoſed

poſed to have been a chapel, from the form of the window.

In one of the lodging-rooms ſeveral ſcripture ſentences have been wrote on the pannels of the wainſcot, but are now almoſt defaced.

Some very antient furniture remains in the houſe, which is now inhabited by tenants; in particular, there are two beds with a great deal of carved and inlaid work about them, on one of which is the date 1566.

The building is of timber, as was the cuſtom ſome hundred years ago, and between two of the walls is a vacancy of a conſiderable ſize, and perhaps deeper than the foundation of the edifice, which, no doubt, had its uſe in troubleſome times.

The beſt account we can give of this once famous family, is this:

Leiſingus de Eland, as by deed ſans date, and who gave name to Laſing-croft, in Yorkſhire, married, and had Henry de Eland, who married the daughter and coheir of Whitworth, of Whitworth, who bore, argent, a bend ſable, in chief a garb gules.

By her he had ſir Hugh de Eland, as by deed ſans date. He married and had ſir John de Eland, who was living 30 Henry III. and alſo 3 Edward I. for in this latter year a riot was preſented at Brighouſe Turne, upon John Eland and Quermby, about a diſtreſs which Eland had taken from Quermby, for aid to make his ſon a knight, for lands in Stainland.

This

This ſir John married, and had ſir Hugh de Eland, who married Joan, daughter and coheir of Richard Tankerſley, knight.

This ſir Hugh is ſaid to have died 3 Edw. II. He was witneſs to a deed of John earl Warren, dated at Koningſburgh, 5 October, 1 Edward II. 1307, wherein the earl confirmed to the free burgeſſes of Wakefield and their heirs their privileges, viz. to each a toft of an acre in free burgage, for ſix-pence rent per annum, with liberty of free trade in all his lands in Yorkſhire, and wood to burn; for which charter they gave to earl Hamelin, his counteſs, and ſon, ſeven pounds; and amongſt the witneſſes was Hugh de Eland, the grandfather of this ſir Hugh.

Beſides this confirmation, the ſaid earl John, by the deed above-named, granted to the ſaid burgeſſes to be toll free in all his lands for all wares and merchandize of their own manufacture, and that they ſhould not be obliged to anſwer at any court but his, called Burman-court, in Wakefield, unleſs for treſpaſſes againſt himſelf; and that whatſoever goods ſhould be bought of any burgeſs for him or his uſe, at certain rates, ſhould be paid for within forty days, and pawnage for every hog 2d. and pig 1d. and to have commonage for all cattle but goats, in all woods, moors, &c. except New and Old Park, and the great meadow, (only not in fawning time), and that they might incloſe and hedge their corn ground, and fright away his deer from thence without horn.

This Hugh alſo had releaſed, on the Monday next before the Feaſts of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul,

Paul, (June 30), 1306, by the name of Hugh, ſon of John de Eland, to Thomas de Langfeld, and Elen his wife, and others, ten marks of yearly payment, which ſee under the accouut of the manor of Barkiſland.

Sir Hugh had, by Joan his wife, 1. ſir Thomas de Eland, 2. Richard, 3. Margaret, and, 4. Wymark. Of theſe, Margaret married to her firſt huſband, John Lacy, to whom, and to his heirs by the ſaid Margaret, her father gave, by deed, in 1293, all his land in Southouram, and all his tenants there, and their ſervices, except his manor of Eland, and the ſervice of his tenants in Eckiſley, and the paſture in the Stony-bancke, for a rent of 26s. yearly, and ſuit to his mill.

They had iſſue. The ſaid Margaret married, to her ſecond huſband, William, the conſtable of Nottingham caſtle, when earl Mortimer was there taken priſoner.

In a book, intitled "The Cronicles of Englonde, with the fruyte of times, imprynted at London by Wynkyn de Worde, in 1528," folio 114 and 115, is the following account how this William de Eland betrayed earl Mortimer:

"In haſte come unto kyng Edward ſyr Willyam of Mountagu, that than was in the caſtell, and pryvely tolde him, that he nor none of his company ſholde not take Mortimer without counſeyle and helpe of Wyllyam of Eland, conſtable of the ſame caſtell.

"Now truly ſayd the king, I counſeyle you that ye go to the conſtable, and com'aunde hym in my name,

name, that he be your frende, and your helpe for to take Mortimer.

" Then went forth the foreſayd Montagu, and came to the conſtable of the caſtell, and told him the kynge's will.

" And he anſwered and ſayd, the kynge's wyll ſhold be done in as moche as he myght—and ſo he ſwore and made his othe.

" Than ſayd ſyr Willyam of Mountagu to the conſtable—Us behoveth to werke, and do by your advyſe for to take Mortymer, ſyth that ye be keper of the caſtell, and have the keys in your warde.

" Syr, ſayd the conſtable—the gates of the caſtell ben locked with the lockes that dame Iſabell ſente hyther, and by nyght ſhe hath the keys therof, and layeth them under the leveſell of the bedde tyll on the morowe, and ſo ye may not come into the caſtell by the gates in no maner of wyſe; but I knowe an aley that ſtretcheth out of the warde under the erth into the foreſayd caſtel, that goth into the weſt, whiche aley dame Iſabell, the quene, ne none of her men, nor Mortymer, ne none of his company, knoweth it not.—And ſo I ſhall lede you through that aley, and ſo ye ſhall come into the caſtel without eſpyenge of ony men that be your enemyes.

" And Willyam Eland—prively lad ſyr William of Mountagu and his company by the foreſayd way, under the erth, tyl they came into the caſtel, and went up into the toure where as Mortymer was in.

"Then toke they Mortymer as he armed hym at the toure's dore."

The exiſtence of the other daughter is proved from a deed in the chartulary of Whalley Abbey, folio 234, wherein Robert de Mitton grants to Gilbert de Notton, for his homage and ſervice, and 20s. of ſilver, two bovats of land in Wordelword, and two bovats in Heleye, which Hugh de Elond, father of Richard de Elond, gave with Wymark his daughter, in free marriage to Jordan de Mitton, grandfather to the ſaid Robert, paying yearly 4s. of ſilver at the feaſt of St. Oſwald, of which 2s. was to be yearly paid at Martinmaſs to Hugh de Elond.

From hence alſo we think it appears, that Richard de Eland, by the manner of his being mentioned here, was the eldeſt ſon of ſir Hugh, but dying perhaps in his minority, without iſſue, in the life time of his father, the ſaid ſir Hugh was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his ſon, ſir Thomas de Eland, who married and had ſir John de Eland, knight of the ſhire for Yorkſhire, with ſir William Grammary, 14 Edward III. and ſheriff of Yorkſhire, 15 Eward III. in which year it is ſaid, that he marched privately in the night, at the head of a body of his tenants, and put to death three neighbouring gentlemen in their own houſes, an account of which will be given at the end of this work.

Hullenedge, perhaps, from Hollin-hedge, was the ſeat of a branch of the Saviles, the firſt of whom was Thomas Savile, of Hullenedge, ſecond ſon of Henry Savile, of Copley.

ERING-

ERINGDEN.

This, in a deed between William de Langfeld and John de Methleye, in the ninth year of the reign of Edward III. is wrote Heyrikdene, as alſo in letters patent in the 11th year of the ſaid king, which poſſibly may be corrupted from Here-wic-dene, Anglo-Saxon words, the firſt of which ſignifies a company of armed men, the ſecond a fortreſs, and the laſt a valley; if ſo, it takes its name from an adjoining valley, were formerly was a caſtle, already deſcribed amongſt the Saxon and Daniſh affairs in the pariſh of Halifax.

Or the army, which came to attack this fort, might encamp on this ground, which is the more probable, as there are yet the remains of a redoubt at ſome diſtance from the Caſtle-hill, thrown up to defend the paſſage of the river Caldar from an attack on the Eringden ſide of the water.

But if Heyrikdene be thought a greater corruption of the true name than Eringden, as it is now generally wrote, it might be the Earing-dene, from the Anglo-Saxons, to plow, to till, or eare. In this ſenſe the word is uſed in Geneſis xlv. 6, and Exodus xxxiv. 21.

And that it is a word of ſome antiquity in the Engliſh language, appears from Chaucer's Knight's Tale, where we read, "I have, God wot, a "largè felde to ere, and wekid ben the oxin in the "plow."

And this name it might acquire when it was in-

cloſed as a park, as being expreſſive of the chief purpoſe for which it was incloſed; for the country, to a conſiderable extent, being a foreſt, and ſtored with beaſts of various kinds, for the purpoſe of hunting, there could not be much corn grown where theſe had liberty.

It is difficult to ſay preciſely, at this diſtance of time, what were the motives for incloſing this park; thoſe which appear to us as the moſt probable, are that it might ſerve for a retreat for the deer in winter.

Thoſe who underſtand the nature of thoſe animals, eſpecially the red kind, know, that notwithſtanding they thrive beſt on heathy grounds, where they browze on various herbs, more ſuited to their taſte than common graſs, yet in the winter months, when thoſe herbs languiſh, and the cold effects their bodies, they naturally retire to warmer places; and it is uſual to have a ſtock of hay laid up for their ſupport; otherwiſe, when the ſnow lies long upon the ground, they would be in great danger of being loſt.

Whether it was called Heyrickdene, or the Here-wic-dene, the valley or low places where the ricks of hay were put, we are not poſſitive; be this as it will, if the deer were kept within the pales in winter, and turned out into the foreſt at large the reſt of the year, either hay, or corn, or both, might conveniently be grown there, and very little trouble would attend a practice of this ſort, for at the proper ſeaſon the deer would naturally find their way from the moſt diſtant parts of the foreſt, when pinched

pinched with cold and hunger, to the covers where they had been uſed to be fed.

Gunnerwallnaſe has the modern name of the Naſe-end. Here is a flat piece of ground, whereon, tradition ſays, a tower once ſtood, and the ſituation ſeems favourable enough for an erection of this ſort, for it commands a great part of the country.

The Lodge. Here doubtleſs lived ſome of the keepers, as tradition informs us they did likewiſe at Bell-houſe, within this park.

This Lodge, which is near Height, in Eringden, is ſaid to be the oldeſt houſe in the townſhip, which confirms the above opinion.

Old Chamber, the habitation, as we take it, of Pilkington, Seneſchal, and rector of Sowerbyſhire, whoſe houſe was burned in the reign of Henry VI. It is certain that he lived in Eringden, and at this place more likely than any other, becauſe of its being a chambered houſe.

The common way of building in theſe parts, was formerly to make all conveniences on the ſame floor, as may yet be ſeen in ſome inſtances about Heptonſtall, in this neighbourhood.

The chief officer, we ſuppoſe, might live there, as was the caſe at the Old Chamber in Eringden, and being a perſon of ſome conſequence, had his houſe made grander and more convenient than common, by having one ſet of rooms placed over another.

FIXBY.

FIXBY.

This town, in antient deeds, is called Fekiſby, and at preſent, by contraction, Fixby. It ſeems to have taken its name from ſome conſiderable man who had his reſidence here, for Fek-his-bye is the ſame as Fek-his-habitation.

At what time it got this appellation is uncertain, for no record appears to ſhew it, and the word bye was uſed, both by the Saxons and Danes, to denote a dwelling.

Nor is it more clear who were the immediate poſſeſſors of this place before the Conqueſt. In all probability it was not looked upon as a place of any great conſequence then, for the name does not occur in Domeſday-book, ſo that it muſt be ſurveyed as part of Eland, or ſome other neighbouring diſtrict, and have got the name of a townſhip ſince that event, as ſeems to be the caſe of ſeveral others in the vicarage, or pariſh of Halifax.

GREETLAND.

The modern pronunciation of the name of this townſhip is Greetland, but it is often been wrote Gretland; and may have had its name either as being the Great land, or from the number of ſtones in it, which, in the Iſlandic language, were called Grioot, or Griot.

Camden is not correct, when he ſays, that Greetland is ſituated on the very top of an high hill, acceſſible on one ſide only, for the great road from Lancaſhire to York enters it on the weſt ſide on a level,

level, and leaves it towards the eaſt, after a long, but eaſy deſcent; the other ſides are nearly ſuch as he deſcribes them.

The moſt conſiderable place in this townſhip is

Clayhouſe, which yet, from its appellation, ſeems not to have had a very noble origin. It gave name to a family of repute, now extinct, who occur in deeds, &c. between the years 1313, and 1687.

We have not ſeen a pedigree of this family, nor could we, with certainty, compoſe one from the papers in our poſſeſſion.

We muſt therefore content ourſelves with ſaying, that they had the title of gentlemen, and bore for their coat armor, gules, on a chevron, between three trefoils, ſlipt, argent, a mullet ſable; and one of the family Robert Clay, vicar of Halifax, bore the chevron ingrailed.

Dyſon, the preſent owner of Clayhouſe, bears parted per pale, or and azure, a ſun in glory counterchanged.

John Clay's right to arms was diſclaimed at Yorſt Lent aſſizes, 1668; alſo .... Ramſden, and Thomas Croſsley, as by a manuſcript in the Herald's-office.

The eſtate at Clayhouſe belongs at preſent to Riſhworth ſchool.

Another place of note in this townſhip is

Crawſtone, where lived, ſome time ago, a conſiderable family, of the name of Ramſden, one of whom,

whom, John Ramſden, eſq. who married Bridget, daughter of Walter Calverley, of Calverley, eſq. is ſaid to have been worth a thouſand pounds per annum.

He died at Eſholt, July 25, 1689, aged 22, and was buried at Guiſeley.

The arms of Ramſden, of Crawſtone, eſq. were, argent, on a chevron, between three fleurs de lis ſable, as many rams heads of the field.

HEPTONSTALL.

The etymology of the name of this place is a little uncertain. If Hipperholme (ſee the next article) can ſignify the higher Holme, then Hepton may be the Highton, or town, or habitation, which remarkably agrees with the ſituation of it.—It is within the ſoke or dominion of Wakefield.

It ſeems that trade was once in ſo good an eſtate at Heptonſtall, that they had ſome kind of a market there; for we have ſeen a deed, dated 2 Charles I. wherein it is recited, that John Sunderland, late of the Horſalde in Ayringden, purchaſed of ſir Arthur Ingram, of London, knight, William Ingram, doctor of laws, and Richard Golthorpe, of London, gent. all that houſe and building commonly called Heptonſtall Cloth-hall, in Heptonſtall aforeſaid, by indenture dated November 9, 10 James I.

As the preſcriptive market at Halifax came into repute, this might decline, and there is the greater reaſon for giving credit to this, as the reign of queen Elizabeth is the very time when trade began more particular to flouriſh at Halifax.

This

This the owners above named being ſenſible of, in the ſucceeding reign of James I. and there being no probability of this Hall being ever uſed for the like purpoſe again, rather than ſuffer it to ſink down into unprofitable ruins, they conveyed it as above.

HIPPERHOLME.

Is perhaps ſo called from its being the higher Holme, in oppoſition to the lower and middle Holme, which lie beneath it. The word Holm denotes it to be on the top of an hill, of which ſee inſtances in Somner, ad verb. Holm. This we take to be one of the moſt fruitful parts of this pariſh.

Coley-Hall. This was formerly wrote Caldley, meaning the Ceald-ley, or cold paſture, and a conſiderable tract of land goes ſtill by that name. It once gave name to a family of whom Henry de Coldlay occurs in a deed dated 1313, and in ſeveral others without date. The firſt family on record in poſſeſſion of what is now called Coley-hall, was that of Riſhworth, one of which called Alexander, bore for his arms, Argent a croſs botonè fitchè, ſable, as by a MS. with arms tricked by Mr. Nicholas Charles, and by him intiled a copy of ſir William Fairfax's book of arms of Yorkſhire in the Britiſh Muſeum No. 1367. But at folio 86. of the ſame MS. the arms of Alexander Riſhworth are, Argent a croſs croſslet ſable. The Riſhworths, of Coley, were poſſeſſed of a manor there, as appears from ſeveral deeds of different dates, one in particular of 1473, and another of 1538. We have met with

them frequently between 1371 and 1572, but never ſaw any pedigree of the family.

The houſe was lately the property, and place of reſidence of William Horton, eſq; of the family of Howroyd, but he, and his deſcendants being dead, it came by inheritance to the Beaumonts, of Whitley, in Yorkſhire. The fabric is modern, and affords neither arms, inſcriptions, or any thing antique.

Hoile Houſe, ſo called from ſtanding in a hole or bottom, gave name to a family who reſided here the beginning of the laſt century, if not later. It is reckoned a very antient ſituation, but has nothing remarkable about it now.

Lightcliffe is a village, and takes its name from a ſmall cliff a little to the eaſt of it. It lies in the road between Halifax, and Wakefield, very near the bounds of the pariſh. In Thoreſby's Topography, page 601, is an account of a child with two heads born here; and at page 614, a ſtory of one of the inhabitants of Hipperholm who was a famous archer.

Rooke's Hall. Here lived a conſiderable family of the name of Rookes, ſome of which reſided at Rodes-hall, in Bradford pariſh; their coat armor was, Argent, a feſs between three rooks, ſable.

Slead Hall, late the property of the Gibſons, who bore for arms, as by a monument in Halifax church, Barry of ſix ermine and ſable, a lion rampant, or; but ſome make the lion argent. We have ſeen, Gules, a griffin ſegreant, or, given to this family, but on what authority we know not.

Winter-

Winter-edge, ſo called from its being ſituated at the edge, or brink of ſome lands called the Winters. This houſe is not at preſent, the reſidence of any Gentleman; but every thing ſhews that it has formerly been ſo.

This Winter-edge was held, 42 Eliz. of the Crown in fee, by Samuel Saltonſtall, of Huntwike, and has lately been in the poſſeſſion of the Prieſtleys, who, as we take it, were originally of Prieſtley, adjoining to this eſtate.

LANGFIELD

Is mentioned in Domeſday-book as an appendage of the manor of Wakefield, by the name of Langefelt (Long field.) It was the eſtate of ſir Stephen Hamerton, of Hamerton, knt. who being attainted of high treaſon in the reign of Henry VIII, and executed at Tyburn, it came into the hands of the crown.

Mancanholes, within this townſhip, has its name, as we conjecture, from the Britiſh Mawn, a turf, or peat, being probably the place from whence the antient Britiſh inhabitants of this neighbourhood fetched their fewel. After the Conqueſt it was ſo far improved, that it was converted, along with Cromptonſtall, Fernſide, Overſaltonſtall, Netherſaltonſtall, Haderſhelf, and Baitings, all in Sowerbyſhire, into a Vaccary, where cattle were nouriſhed, and bred, as appears by ſurveys taken in the time of the earls of Warren, and by the accounts of the officers of the ſaid earls; which likewiſe ſhew that they were held in deſmene. Theſe officers were called Inſtauratories, and gave the yearly accounts

of the revenues of their cattle, as the Graves gave of their rents at every audit, to the Earls other officers. Theſe vaccaries were, in length of time, let forth to tenants by copy of Court-roll. The herbage of Mancanholes, in 1314, was valued at 16s. per ann. We have the copy of a deed in 1519, wherein the Croſs of Mankynholes is mentioned.

LINLEY

Might have been ſo called from the Ling, or Heath, which formerly abounded here, and ſtill grows plentifully on Linley-moor, within this diſtrict; or from ſome lake, or lakes, hereabouts; for Llynn in the antient Britiſh, and Lin in the Corniſh and Armoric languages, ſignify a lake, or pond of water; thus when the Romans ſettled near the great pool, now called the Swan-pool, adjoining to the preſent city of Lincoln, they found that the natives called it the Llynn, and therefore, agreeable to the idiom of their own language, they gave their new colony the appellation of Lindum.

It lies within the townſhip of Stainland, but was long ago conſidered as a diviſion, or diſtrict, of itſelf; for we have the copy of a deed dated in 1326, wherein is this expreſſion, "in campo de Stayneland, & in diviſis de Lyndeleye."

It was called Old Linley, to diſtinguiſh it from another Linley, in the neighbouring pariſh of Huddersfield, which goes by the name of New Linley; and in one deed, in the 23d year of the reign of Queen Eliſabeth, it is called Old Linley, alias Over Linley.

MIDG-

MIDGLEY,

Wrote formerly Micleie, and Miggelay, and was ſo called as being the large Ley, or paſture.—To juſtify this definition, it will be proper to ſet down the contents of it.

The incloſed land in this townſhip, including all roads and by-ways, is 1464 acres, two roods, and ten perches; the common conſiſts of 1393 acres, two roods, and twenty-three perches; in all 2857 acres and 33 perches.

Caſtle Car is a place which we never had the opportunity of ſeeing, but from the name may poſſibly have ſome antiquity about it.

Ewood, or Eawood, ſituated near the banks of the Caldar, was ſo named as being a woody part adjoining to the water. How long this has been the ſeat of a Gentleman, does not appear.

Luddenden, is the name of a village, part of which lies in this townſhip.——It takes its name from a valley wherein it is ſituated, a circumſtance which is very common in this part of the country. Dr. Johnſon, in his manuſcript collections for Yorkſhire, ſays, that Luddenden, according to tradition, takes its name from a Dane named Lordan, who inhabited there, and gave it the name of Lordan-den, now by corruption Luddenden.

This ſhews how inattentive the Doctor was to the true grounds of etymological learning. Lordan was not the particular name of any Dane, but a general one, reſpecting the leading people amongſt

amongſt thoſe victorious invaders, who were called Lord-Danes, or Daniſh Lords, either out of reſpect to their perſons, or becauſe they lorded it over ſuch as were ſubjected to them.

We are inclined to believe the latter, becauſe Lorgan (a word ſtill farther corrupted from Lordan) is, in this very neighbourhood, ſtill uſed as a term of reproach for a great idle fellow.

Near this village, at a place called Mill-hill, on the bank of a ſtream, was found, in 1722, ſoon after the flood at Ripponden, already deſcribed, an old ſeal, without date, made of a mixed metal, of the braſs kind, on which is repreſented Chriſt riſing from the tomb between two of the Roman guards, in very bad proportion.

NORTHOURAM,

Has its name from its being ſituated to the north of another townſhip called Southouram, and its having a large bank.

Here are ſome houſes which go by the name of Northouram town, and give denomination to the diſtrict.

The places of moſt note herein, are,

Booth's Town. Thoreſby, in his Topography, page 113, ſays, "Booth's Town, near Halifax, "ſeems to have been ſo called from a ſort of Ta-"bernacles."

Whether he means that here was ever a fixed habitation of this ſort, or the Lords of the country only placed their tents on this ground whilſt they took

took their diverſion in the neighbourhood, is uncertain.

Horley Green. In Mr. Dickenſon's manuſcript Regiſter is this entry: "February 1714, Adam "Taylor, of Horley Green, buried five daughters, "Thamar, Zera, Abia, Tera, Tirza."

Shibden Hall takes its name from the valley contiguous to which it is ſituated; and probably this valley was ſo denominated from the great number of ſheep there kept.

It has been wrote Sipeden, Shepiden, Schipedene, Schipden, Schepden, Shipden, and Shibden.

High Sunderland, ſo called, as being, perhaps, in antient times, a farm; or it might be ſeparated or ſet apart for ſome particular purpoſe, or privelege, the knowlege of which is now loſt.

It is called High, becauſe ſituated on the top of an hill. It is at preſent the property of Sir Watts Horton, of Chaderton, baronet.

OVENDEN

Has its name from the Britiſh Avon, a brook. This is the water which runs by Halifax, and hence we come at the knowledge of its original name. In this townſhip is an hamlet or diviſion, called.

Holdſworth, which in a ſurvey and boundary of the copyhold land within the graveſhip of Hipperholme, in 1607, is called a townſhip, and we find that it once gave name to a family. How it came by its own name is not quite certain. If it is a place which has been long ſettled, it might have had

had a Daniſh maſter, who might alſo have been what that people called an Hold, a General, or Great Commander, and ſo have been called the General's Worth, which ſometimes ſignified a farm, or poſſeſſion, ſometimes a court, or place, and in a military ſenſe a Fort, which might once have been here, as we believe the Roman way between Manchester and Ilkeley went either through it, or near it. If this, however, is not the right etymology of it, perhaps it may come from Holt's Worth, or the woody farm.

At Slitherow, (or, more properly, the Lower Oaks,) in Riſhworth, is an original deed without date, by which John, ſon of William de Ovinden, quit claimed to Roger de Raſtrick land in Haldewrohe (Holdeworth.) This by the witneſſes, was about 1287. Round the ſeal, in capitals, SIG. JOHIS FIL. WILL.

Maud, daughter of Thomas, ſon of Hugh de Thornton, gave to Hugh, ſon of Walter de Burgh, and his heirs, for their homage, and ſervice, the fourth part of an oxgang of land, with appurtenances, in Haldewurthe, which ſhe bought of Richard de Haldeworth, with the capital meſſuage and toft, which was the foreſaid Richard's.

See a MS. in the Harleian Collection, No. 797.

There is another diſtrict within this townſhip, called

Illingworth, ſo called from the badneſs, or roughneſs, of the ground in its original ſtate here. This place alſo gave name to a family of which there remains no pedigree.

Rydeing, in Ovenden Wood, is mentioned by Mr. Wright, page 136, where, he ſays, (but we mention

mention it ſolely on his authority,) the antient family of the Rydeings enjoyed that eſtate above five hundred years, by various ſucceſſions of Henry and Edward Rydeing, the firſt-born of the family being always called after one of thoſe names.

But about the year 1617, Henry Edward's eldeſt ſon, dying, in his minority, the eſtate deſcended to Elkana, his brother, who alſo died a minor; after which it fell to Mary their ſiſter, who married John Farrer, a branch of the Farrers, of Ewood.

Wheatley, a place in this townſhip, ſhews that wheat has long been grown in this neighbourhood, though in the memory of man very little was ſown here.

There was a family here of the name of Fourneſs, who bore, Sable, a pale of five fuſils argent.

One Anthony Bentley, of Ovenden, gent. paid, in 1630, ten pounds compoſition money, for not receiving the order of Knighthood, at the coronation of King Charles I.

RASTRICK.

The etymology of this name has already been given in the account of the Saxon and Daniſh affairs in Halifax pariſh.

The arms of Raſtrick, of Raſtrick, were, Argent, a chevron between three roſes gules, and, as one account adds barbed and ſeeded proper.

Amongſt other ancient eſtates in the townſhip of Raſtrick, we meet with the following.

Acre, a piece of ground lying near Linlands, by the ſide of the river Caldar, conveyed by Iſabel Scot, of Raſtrick, in her widowhood, and Ellen and Alice, daughters of the ſaid Iſabel, in their pure virginity, by deed without date, to John de Totehill, to hold freely and hereditarily, paying yearly three half-pence for all ſervices and demands.

Blackgreſs, a parcel of land and water lying to the river Caldar, which we mention to ſhew that there was trade in theſe parts 17 Edw. IV. for Elizabeth widow of John Thornhill, of Fixby, granted that year, the above, to John Andrewe, and Nicholas Bamforthe, for thirty years, on condition that they ſhould build there two fulling mills, and make a ſufficient dam for the water.

Beneroyde, called otherwiſe Boneroyd, becauſe, perhaps, it was a boon beſtowed by the Lord on ſome favorite tenant, or follower; Bene, amongſt the Anglo-Saxons, and Bone in the old Engliſh, ſignifying a petition, or boon; but if it is a little corrupted from Binn-royd, it would ſignify the place which afforded ſhelter, or ſecurity to cattle.

Rode, or Royd, is ſaid to be uncultivated land, which in reſpect of its original barrenneſs paid but two-pence per acre, and was free'd from the Grave's ſervice, and other impoſitions; all which may be true, but ſtill we want its etymon.

This is one of the many words which the compilers of the Saxon Vocabularies, not having met with in any Saxon manuſcript, have honeſtly omitted, though there ſeems to be no doubt but our forefathers, at that time, uſed it, both becauſe we meet with

with it in deeds of ſuch antiquity, and becauſe the Germans to this day uſe the word Rode, for a piece of ground made arable by clearing it of wood, from Rotten, which ſignifies, in their language, to break ground either with ſpade, or plough, or even as hogs do when they turn up the ground for food.

This laſt is called in England, to root, and in Dutch, wroeten, as the ſervice of the plough is termed Roture by the French.

And though the ſubſtantive is loſt in the remains we have of the Saxon language, yet the verb wrotan, to turn over ground with the plough, is preſerved.

Botheroyd gave name to a family, who, as we are told by Dr. Johnſon, in his manuſcript collections, had a privelege belonging to their lands, that they might hawk, and hunt between Worſet Pole, four miles above Raſtrick weſtward, and to Spend Bridge, four miles from Raſtrick eaſtward, which privelege was bought by one Mr. Law.

Linlands. Here, on the bank of the river Caldar, was the ſeat of the Raſtricks, of Raſtrick, the moſt diſtinguiſhed family which is known to have reſided in this townſhip.

They ſeem to have lived at Bingley, till Roger, ſon of William de Bingley purchaſed Linlands, of Henry de Heland, and removed thither. The place is at preſent corruptly called Lilands.

Toothill, is a remarkable round copped hill, which attracts the eyes of every one travelling be-

tween Wakefield and Eland. It is natural mount thought the top of it looks as if it was artificial.

It has a good command of the country, and had its name, as we conjecture, from the neighbourhood being called together, on public occaſions, from the top of it, by the ſound of an horn.

Tuyte, or Tote, in the Belgic language, ſignifies an horn; and tuyten, or toten (in Engliſh, tote, or toot) to blow with an horn, as to toc means, in the Swediſh, inflare cornu.

Now as this lay at a moderate diſtance above Caſtle-hill, at Raſtrick, and was a much more elevated ſituation, it might ſerve to collect the inhabitants together, or give them notice to ſecure themſelves in the fort, on any ſudden alarm.

Or if it anſwered no military purpoſe, it might be done as a ſignal to thoſe who were to attend the Lord when he came there for the diverſion of hunting, &c.

In the neighbouring foreſt of Sowerby, is a piece of high ground called alſo Toothill, which we conclude was made uſe of for this latter purpoſe; and we are the rather inclined to this opinion, becauſe we meet with ſuch like ſituations in other foreſts which have the ſame name of Toothill, particularly one in the foreſt of Macclesfield in Cheſhire, near Lime-hall, which was the reſidence of the Lords of that part of the foreſt.

Woodhouſe, a very antient manſion, which long ſince gave name to a family of ſome account. It had its name from the materials of which it was built, to diſtinguiſh it from ſuch as were made of ſtone,

ſtone, a cuſtom ſeldom uſed, even in larger kinds of buildings, ſuch as churches, &c. till after the Norman advent.

RISHWORTH, or RUSHWORTH.

This townſhip was remarkable ruſhy, which circumſtance procured its name; and that this name is not modern, appears from the Saxon orthography, and pronuntiation of Riſh for Ruſh.

The moſt conſiderable place which we have read of in this diviſion, was

Riſhworth-Hall, where lived a family of this name, of which no pedigree remains. Riſhworth-Hall is taken down, but a ſmall building ſtill retains the name.

Stable. On Booth-moor, in this townſhip, is a piece of ground incloſed within trenches, the ſide of which, to the ſouth-weſt, is about ſixty yards long, that to the ſouth-eaſt an hundred and three yards; the ſide oppoſite to the firſt of theſe about fifty yards, and that oppoſite the ſecond alſo about an hundred and three yards: There is a round piece of raiſed ground near one of the angles, and there is ſomething like a paſſage through the whole.

This, we conjecture, was made, in former times, for the uſe of cattle, and the name of it ſeems to confirm this opinion.

There are ſeveral of theſe remains in different parts of the country, which have been taken for military ſtations by Antiquarians, particularly one on

on Wike-moor, mentioned in Hearne's edition of Leland's Itinerary, Oxford, 1744, volume i. page 146.

This ſeems originally to have been of an oblong form, but part of it is deſtroyed by ſome incloſures. Its ſmaller diameter was about ſeventy-ſeven yards; of its larger there only remain at preſent about forty-eight yards.

The ditch has been about eight yards wide, but could never be intended for defence, for there is not any water in the neighbourhood to fill it with, and the whole lies upon a flat common, without any ſort of riſing ground in any of the approaches to it, which yet has generally been thought neneſſary in the choice of ſituations to make places of defence.

STAINLAND

Seems to have been ſo called, as being a ſtony tract of land, though at preſent it is not very remarkable for this.

The moſt conſiderable places within this townſhip, are,

Bradley-Hall, the preſent owner of which is Savile, earl of Mexborough. It once was the ſeat of the Saviles, and in all probability was a very conſiderable building; but only a ſmall part of it now remains, ſufficient for a farmer, but the ground about it ſhews, by its inequality, and by a number of ſtones lodged near the ſurface, that it has been more extenſive.

Over the gate are the figures 1577, and the letters

ters I. S. John Savile. On the kitchen wall is 1598.

The chapel, being re-edified, ſerves the tenant for a barn; moſt of the tower alſo remains, and the whole has the appearance of a church to ſuch as are travelling between Eland and Ripponden.

The bells are ſaid to have been removed from hence to Methley church, near which this branch of the Savile family have a ſeat.

The chapel here, as Dr. Johnſon ſais, in his MS. Collections, was pulled down in the time of the civil wars, but the hall was burned down in 1629.

St. Helen's. Here was once a Popiſh chapel, and tradition ſais that it was alſo uſed by the Proteſtants in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

It was dedicated to St. Helen, whoſe name a remarkable fine well, juſt by the remains of the chapel, it retains to this day.

The water of this well, on ſome account or other, was looked upon as holy; for a place very near it is, to this day, called Helliwell (or Holy-well) green; a circumſtance not at all uncommon; witneſs Helliwell, in the pariſh of Bolton, the ſeat of Roger Dewhirſt, eſq; which took its name from a conſecrated ſpring there; but above all, the very noted ſpring at holliwell, in Wales.

This chapel of St. Helen's is now converted into a cottage, and it can only juſt be ſeen that it once was a place of greater account.

In one of the walls of the houſe they ſhew you a large ſtone, which is called the Croſs, and which is ſometimes

ſometimes viſited by ſtrangers, who at the ſame time enquire for the well; and from the behavior of ſome of them the inhabitants concluded they were Papiſts, whoſe zeal brought them thither, to behold this once famous place, of which their forefathers were deſpoiled.

It appears that ſprings and fountains have, from almoſt the earlieſt account of time, been looked upon as ſacred, eſpecially if the waters of them were medicinal, for then the prieſts were furniſhed with an argument for enforcing the paying a religious regard thereto, as if their virtue proceeded from the inhabitation of ſome Deity.

Theſe were the notions of Heathens; and as ridiculous as they ſeem, thoſe of ſuperſtitious Chriſtians were not much better; for it was exceedingly common amongſt them to dedicate remarkable ſprings to particular ſaints, to whoſe merits any cures they might receive were always attributed; and on the Saint's day whoſe name the well bore, the people, in former times, aſſembled there to make offerings, or vows, to the ſame, which afterwards was changed into the cuſtom of adorning them with boughs, and flowers, and entertaining themſelves with muſic, dancing, eating cakes, and drinking ale.

From theſe fooleries, ſince the reformation, we are happily, in great meaſure, delivered; but the church of Rome ſtill keeps up the old ridiculous notions about conſecrating fountains.

STANSFIELD

Has its name from being the Stony-field; and ſome parts of it, which give denomination to the reſt, anſwer

anſwer remarkably to this, eſpecially the common, where the Bride-ſtones are ſituated.

The moſt conſiderable places in this townſhip are,

Croſtone, where is a chapel. It takes its name from an antient ſtone croſs, the top of which is now deſtroyed, and the bottom is made into a ſeat, from whence is a very good proſpect of the country.

High-Greenwood, whence, as we take it, ſprung the family of the Greenwoods, whoſe pedigree is recorded in Thoreſby's Topography, page 167.— In now belongs to the name of Mitchel. Q. if not in Heptonſtall?

Stansfield-hall. Here lived a family of conſiderable repute, who took their name from their ſituation.

The original of them was one Wyan Marions, probably of Norman extraction, and in all likelihood a follower of earl Warren, on whom this Lordſhip was beſtowed.

SHELF;

So called, perhaps, from its ſhelving ſituation; and accordingly about the time of Henry VIII. we find it wrote Shelve.

Shelf-hall is mentioned in a deed in 1496; and a meſſuage called Mounteyn, in Shelf, in another, dated in 1540.

SKIRCOAT,

OR, AS ANTIENTLY WROTE,

SCHIRCOTES,

Seems to have taken its name from ſome cots, or buildings, (perhaps the only ones then in this diviſion), ſituated near thoſe beautiful ſcars, or rocks, which range themſelves along the banks of the Caldar, the habitations, as we conjecture, of Swnieherds, both becauſe there were formerly plenty of oaks in this neighbourhood, and becauſe ſome lands hard by have ſtill the name of Pighills, or Pighulls, a word ſtill uſed, in many of the northern parts, for hog-ſties.

The moſt remarkable places in this townſhip are,

Copley-hall, famous for giving name to an antient reſpectable family, the firſt of which was Adam de Copley, ſlain when William the Conqueror laid ſiege to York, in the year 1070

Copley-hall is ſaid to have been built in the year 1050, by which is ſurely meant the firſt building, which was erected here.

The preſent one is old, and has the upper part of what is called the Hall-floor raiſed higher than the lower, as a mark how far the neighbours, tenants, &c. were to approach when called into entertainments; the owners of the houſe, with their family and chief friends, occupying the higher part.

The duke of Norfolk ſold this eſtate to one Walker of Huddersfield. He ſeems to have conceived

ceived a ſort of prejudice againſt it, for having arrived at the end of Skircoat-green, with a deſign to pay it a viſit, and ſeeing that it was ſeated under a hill, and made but a mean appearance, he immediately turned back, and would not give himſelf the trouble to go to it.

Copley takes its name from the great Copp, or Bank, under which it is ſituated.

King Croſs. On the top of an hill, ſomething more than a mile from Halifax, in the great road from thence to Rochdale, is the remain of a ſtone croſs of this name, which ſome of the inhabitants thereabouts think was ſo called, becauſe one of the kings of England, intending to penetrate into Lancaſhire, was frighted with the appearance of the hills from this place, and turned back; but this traditionary ſtory is unſupported by any authority, and the fact ſeems rather to be, that it was erected by one of the name of King.

So far is certain, that ſome time ago there was in Skircoat a conſiderable family of this name, who had their reſidence at Lower Willow-hall, beneath which is a ſmall valley, which to this day has the name of King's Vale.

Woodhouſe. A very antient ſituation, as appears from its name. The preſent building has the date 1580, erected, as ſuppoſed, by a Watmough.

It was purchaſed, for 1800l. by Simon Sterne, third ſon of Doctor Richard Sterne, Archbiſhop of York.

This Simon, who was Juſtice of Peace, was buried

buried at Halifax, April 17, 1703, and was reſident here, as was his ſon Richard.

Arms of Sterne are, in Thoreſby, page 214, and Guillium, page 77. Or, a chevron between three croſſes flory, ſable. Their creſt is, On a wreath of his colors, a ſtarling proper.

It may here be pardonable to remind the reader, that the reverend Mr. Sterne, author of Triſtram Shandy, &c. was of this family; and that the above creſt furniſhed him with the hint for that fine ſtory of the Starling, in the ſecond volume of Yorick's Sentimental Journey through France and Italy.

SOWERBY.

We know not how to give a better etymology of this name, than by ſuppoſing it to have meant the Seur-bye, in modern Engliſh, the ſafe habitation, or ſettlement; for ſuch it might well be eſteemed to be, when it was defended by a fort, or caſtle, the foundation of which may yet be ſeen in a field near the top of the town, adjoining to which is a piece of ground called the Hell-croſt, where, no doubt, the dead were buried.

In Domeſday-book there is mention of Sorebi, as a berewic belonging to Wacheſeld, but nothing ſaid of the caſtle; this, however, is no proof that a caſtle was not there, for there are many inſtances of the like ſort to be met with in that ſurvey.

Its name, and that of the Hell-croſt, ſeem to prove that it was in being in the Saxon times, for that people called the grave by the name of Hell.

Our

Our accounts of the Anti-Normannic times are very imperfect, and therefore it cannot be expected that any thing ſhould be ſaid with preciſion about ſuch a place as this, antecedent to that memorable æra.

It is clear, however, that during the poſſion of the earls of Warren there was a caſtle here, and that the ſaid earls frequently reſorted thither for the diverſions of hunting, hawking, &c.

This was conveyed by John, the laſt earl, to king Edward II. but when the fort was ſuffered to decline does not appear; the moſt probable ſuppoſition is, that it became neglected when the lords of the manor left off to viſit it.

The ſtones which compoſed it have been made uſe of in the adjacent buildings.

The places in this townſhip moſt worthy of remark are,

Ball-green, where probably was an habitation, in very early times, as Ball is a very antient term for a place of abode. If this was the caſe, we conjecture that ſome of the foreſters lived here.

Breck, ſo called from a break, or breach, on the ſide of an adjoining hill. Here ſome of the deſcendants of Archbiſhop Tillotſon reſide.

Bowood. The word Bau ſignified, in antient time, the ſame as Ball, but in a foreſt it is natural to ſuppoſe that this name has ſome relation to ſhooting.

Bower-ſlack. This, no doubt, has been an antient ſettlement of ſome kind or other.

Callis

Callis. An houſe which ſome believe to be the oldeſt in the vicarage, and where tradition ſays that Robin Hood ſome time reſided; but no other marks of its antiquity appear at preſent, than that the north part of it is ſtudded after the manner of building in former times.

It might take its name from the Latin word Callis, which meant a path made by wild beaſts in foreſts and mountains, and there was certainly fine ſhelter hereabouts for the deer in winter, and therefore a proper place for the reſidence of Robin Hood, who lived by his bow.

Derpley, and Deerſtones, are names which evidently took their original from the deer which inhabited this foreſt, and denote the places where they uſually frequented,

Elfabrough-hall, wrote in deeds Elffaburghall, Elfabrough, Elphenbrough, and Ellfleteburghall, alſo Elfabrook, was formerly the eſtate of the Pilkingtons, of Bradley.

It ſeems to have got its name in ſuperſtitious times, and to have been looked upon as an habitation of fairies, who delighted it ſeems, in fountains, and ſtreams of water, which abound in this place.

There is a field here which we have ſeen, called Oldeflaburgh, and ſometimes the Hall-field.

Field-houſe. This term was given by the Anglo-Saxons to a tent; and ſomething of this ſort might have been fixed here by the owners of this foreſt, as from hence is a good command

of

of the adjoining country, if they choſe to ſee the diverſion of hunting, hawking, &c. with little trouble.

Flone-nook; the place, as we take it, where archery was practiſed in former times; from the Anglo-Saxon Fla, an arrow, pronounced in after times Flo, and in the plural number, Flone.

Haugh-End. It ſeems, by this name, as if there was an incloſure from this place towards the town of Sowerby.

This place is for ever rendered famous, on account of that excellent Prelate Archbiſhop Tillotſon, who drew his firſt breath here.

Haugh-end belongs at preſent to a Mr. Lea, who has built a new houſe near it. He bears, Argent, a chevron ingrailed between two leopards heads ſable. For creſt, a bull's head caboſſed, couped at neck, or.

Hollinhey, where it is ſaid a court uſed to be held, and the owner of it bound to keep a white bull, a ſtoned horſe, and a brawn.

Palles-houſe, ſituated near the pales which ſurrounded the park of Eringden. Perhaps the Palizer's houſe. It is otherwiſe called Motherholt.

Pond. An houſe which, report ſays, has beloned to the name of Stansfeld ever ſince the time of the Conqueſt.

Ratten-row. Stukeley, in his account of Richard of Cirenceſter, page 44, ſays, this name is of high antiquity, and relates to panegyres, or fairs; and, if he is right in his conjecture, it is high antiquity indeed

indeed, for we cannot well ſuppoſe that any thing of that ſort would be permitted, after the ground was appropriated to the uſe of a foreſt.

Sowerby-hall, once the ſeat of the eldeſt branch of the family of Horton.

Turvin, ſo called, perhaps, from being a boundary of ſome kind or other, as Terfyne, and Tervyn, in the Britiſh, had this ſignification, as alſo Tarfin in the Corniſh.

White-Windows, adjoining to which is a large modern houſe, built by Mr. John Prieſtley.

SOYLAND,

Wrote ſometimes Southland, and by contraction Soland, and ſo called either as lying to the ſouth of Sowerby, to which it belonged, or becauſe a conſiderable part of it inclines to the ſouth. In this townſhip are

Baitings, which for a long time paſt has been a public houſe, intended, no doubt, at firſt, as a place where the weary traveller might reſt, and refreſh himſelf after the great fatigue of croſſing Blackſtone-edge, in his road from Lancaſhire to Yorkſhire, before the roads over this craggy mountain were improved to that amazing degree of perfection in which they are now to be ſeen.

Forge-Houſe, which, probably, is the ſame which is mentioned in the ſurvey of the manor of Sowerby in the year 1314.

Ladywell, an houſe ſo called, near which is a remarkable fine ſpring, which in former time ſeems

to

to have been appropriated to ſuperſtitious uſes, and to have been dedicated to the Virgin Mary, honored at that time with the title of our Lady; if, indeed, the country hereabouts was not the property of ſome religious houſe, for a conſiderable part of it went by the name of Ladyland, as appears from the following entry in a manuſcript in the Harlein collection, No. 797. "Turn at Brighouſe, 1 Feb. 44 Ed. III. John, ſon of Thomas Culpan, died ſeized of ſix oxgangs of land in Soland, which lies in Ladyland, which are held by eighteen-pence rent, and ſuit of court of Wakefeld, from three weeks to three weeks."

It belonged of late to the name of Whiteley, ſome of whom have born, Quarterly, ſable and argent, in the ſecond and third quarters a croſs pattee gules.

Lighthazles, a houſe which gives name to a large diſtrict around it. On one of the gable ends is what we take to be intended for the name of Jeſus, which we have obſerved on ſeveral old houſes in Halifax pariſh, and might, in that credulous age, be made uſe of to drive away evil ſpirits.

Over the gate-way is the date 1710, and the following arms, cut in ſtone, viz. A bend (or a pale uncertain whether) between two fleurs-de-lis; for creſt, On a wreath, an horſe's head eraſed, which are ſaid to belong to the name of Croſſly.

Royd, an houſe ſurrounded with good land, though doubtleſs it took its name from its having been terra debilis and inculta.

Here lately lived a Mr. Allenſon, who bore for

his arms, Azure, three pallats wavy, or on a chief of the ſecond, a lion paſſant guardant ſable.

Staningden, or the Stony-ing-den, is a diſtrict within Soyland.

Swift-place, once the property of a family of the name of Swift, one of whom erected a croſs above the houſe by the road ſide, ſtill called Swift-croſs.

This eſtate is at preſent in the name of Hoile, who bear for arms, Ermine, a mullet or. For creſt, on a wreath an helmet, above all, a griffin's head eraſed.

SOUTHOURAM.

This, in oppoſition to Northouram, is the Ham on the ſouth of the Bank.

Hugh de Eland, knt. gave to John de Laſcye, and Margaret, his wife, daughter of the ſaid Hugh, all his lands in Southoram, except the manor of Eland, and ſervice of the tenants of Eckiſley, and paſture in Stonybancke, for twenty-ſix ſhillings yearly rent, and ſuit of mill, 1293.

John Fige granted to Robert de Windhill, Copeyherd in Southouram, near Gobryllyherd, on the eaſt, and Halifaxbrok on the weſt, 1347.

Another deed, in 1378, deſcribes Gobryllherd, (or Gobrylyerd,) to lie on the eaſt-ſide of Halyfax-broke, between the way which leads from Halyfax church towards Southouram, and the way which leads from the ſaid church towards Hipperum.

Theſe

Theſe we mention only as deeds of ſome antiquity, and as the oldeſt dated ones which we have ſeen containing the name of Southouram; but the diſtrict had the name of Ouram, even in the Saxon times, as may be gathered from Domeſday-book, where it is particularly called by that name.

The places worth remark, in this townſhip, are,

Aſtey, corrupted from Aſhdale, which has, for a conſiderable time, been the property, and place of reſidence, of the Holdſworths, who bore, Argent, on a ſtump of a tree raguled in bend, a bend, a crow, perched near the top proper.

Backhall, where lived a family of the name of Hanſon, who bore for their arms, Or, a chevron countercomponed, argent and azure, between three martlets ſable.

Blaidroyd, or Blathroid, which is at preſent a farm houſe of no great appearance.

But what makes it worthy of notice, is a tradition that certain Papiſts, inhabitants of Halifax, not being allowed to exerciſe their religion in the town, or dreading a perſecution if they ſtayed longer there, retired hither, and had the preſent barn for their place of worſhip, which thing might have happened about 1572, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as that date is on the building.

This barn is ſtill called the New-hall, and has been larger, and was chambered, the places where the timber belonging to the floors was faſtened being viſible, and even part of the plaiſter in the upper rooms ſtill remaining.

The

The windows may be ſeen, and there was a fire-place on the north-ſide, which was pulled down in 1756.

There are in the houſe, in ſtained glaſs, in a window, a ſick man in bed, with his arms croſſed, and a man with crutches and beads, as if paying a viſit to the ſick man, having compaſſion finely expreſſed in his face.

Near the houſe was a large cave, or hollow, made in the ſide of the hill. People now living, ſay they have ſeen it, and we was ſhewn the mouth of it, choaked up with a great quantity of large ſtones.—A little diſtant from the houſe is alſo ſome ground in the Delf-brow, called the Burying-place.

The name of this place ſeems to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon Blæd, the blade of herbs, and, by ſynecdoche, the herb itſelf; and royd, or land, which has not been plowed; unleſs it may be thought to come from the Britiſh Blaidh, a Wolf. It is ſometimes called the Bank.

We take the above to have been a very antient ſituation, for we have the copy of a deed, dated 10 Henry IV. by which Thomas Lacy del Mere, near Caſtelford, grants the reverſion of a meſſuage called Bladehous, and certain parcels of land called Bladeroides, and Bladehey, to Henry Savile, of Copley, eſq.

Beacon-Hill is the high ground which overlooks the town of Halifax towards the Eaſt, on which there uſed to ſtand a beacon, to give notice in troubleſome times of the approach of an enemy, and which could be anſwered by others in different parts of the country.

Crom-

Cromwelbothom, ſignifies the foot of the crooked, or winding ſpring. In a deed wrote in the time of Henry VIII. it it called Old Cromwelbothom; but whether in conſideration of its great antiquity, or in contradiſtinction to ſome new Cromwelbothom, we know not. It was long the ſeat of the Lacy's.

Exley, or Eccleſley, a diſtrict within the townſhip of Southouram. The name of it, if Exley be the antient way of writing it, may come from Ex, an old word for water, and ley, a paſture, becauſe it lies upon the banks of the river Caldar; but it is difficult to ſhew how Eccleſley, which appears to be a very old reading, ſhould come from Exley, which ſeems rather a contraction of Eccleſley.

If then the original name was Eccleſley, (which we have ſeen ſo wrote in a deed, about the year 1257) there might, in former times, be ſome piece of land here which belonged to the Eglwys, or Church; but if there was, no account can at preſent be given of it.

We have ſeveral copies of undated deeds, wherein the Eccleſleys of Eccleſley, within Southouram are mentioned, but they were never lords of a manor here.

WARLEY,

One of the nine berewics belonging to Wakefield, mentioned in Domeſday-book by the name of Werla. The etymology of it is to us uncertain. There are in it,

Dean-houſe, where lived a family of the name of Dean, one of which, called Richard, is ſaid to have killed,

killed, in a duel, one Brookſbank, of Bankhouſe, in Warley.

Magſon-houſe, which probably took its name from ſome antient owner of it. It has the old mark for Jeſus on two parts of it.

At the north eaſt corner of it is an uncommon hollow in the wall, which was diſcovered ſome time ago, when a repair was made. The workmen, as we was informed, could ſee that the bottom of it, which was about equal with the foundation of the houſe, was flagged, but did not venture down to make farther diſcoveries. As the houſe ſtands on the ſide of an hill, it is probable that this cavity might be followed to ſome diſtance under-ground.

Saltonſtall Nether, and Over. In Nether Saltonſtall (as we find by an old manuſcript) twenty-four beaſts might have been ſuſtained in the winter, in the reign of Edw. II. and that there were thirty acres of meadow land to mow there, for the ſupport of the ſaid cattle. In the ſummer they were removed to Baitings. If the lord was willing to let this Nether Saltonſtall to farm, it would take yearly 43s 8d. In Over Saltonſtall was a place for a vaccary, and a ſmall houſe, in which the man who took care of it dwelt, in the time of Edw. II. alſo a byer, or cow-houſe, and a grange, or barn, to hold the hay; there were thirty acres of meadow and paſture there, of which fifteen might be mowed, and fifteen lie for paſture.

One bull and thirty cows, with their calves, might be kept there, if hay was given them in the winter.

The place ought yearly to be incloſed with a

good

good fence, which would coſt the lord 8s. and he might let the ſame to farm for the yearly ſum of 40s.

The firſt grants made by copy of court-roll of Saltonſtall, which was in the latter end of the reign of Edw. II. were made upon diviſion of the whole into ſix equal parts, and every part was called a Sextondole of Saltonſtall; and it appears from various accounts, that ſeveral of the name of Saltonſtall were officers of earl Warren for Saltonſtall, and to them were divers parts thereof granted.

In 1343, 17 Edw. III, John de Brownhirſte ſurrendered in court two parts of a ſixth part of Saltonſtall, with the reverſion of a third part of the ſaid ſixth part, which Iſabel, mother of ſaid John, held as dower; the moiety of which was granted to John, ſon of Thomas de Saltonſtall, another moiety to Richard, ſon of Thomas de Saltonſtall, and William de Saltonſtall, and heirs.

At Halifax, in 1376, John Cape ſurrendered a ſixth part of Saltonſtall to the uſe of Richard Saltonſtall, and heirs.

As the laſt earl of Warren and Surry died June 30, 1347, 21 Edw. III. it is plain, from the firſt of the two inſtances above, that the vaccary of Saltonſtall was demiſed by copy before the lordſhip of Wakefield came to the crown.

WADSWORTH.

This name we take to mean Woodſworth, on account of the woods which once abounded there, though the preſent appearance of the country does not much juſtify this etymology.

From

From the Pipe Rolls it appears, that John de Nevill had lands in Waddeſworth and Stansfield, which he held of the King, as of his manor of Wakefield.

Abraham Sunderland, of High Sunderland, ſold to Richard Waddeſworthe, of Waddeſworthe, a farm in Waddeſworthe, called Sn'aboyth, 27 Eliz. the ſum of 40l. to be paid the laſt day of June, 1586, in the ſouth part of Halifax church, upon the tomb-ſtone in Dr. Haldeſworth's work there, betwene ten of the clock afore noone, and foure of the clock at after noon of the ſame day.

In this townſhip are

Mayroid, belonging to the family of Cockroft, the name was originally Cowcroſte, and is ſo written in a General Livery, under value granted to the heirs of William Cowcroſte, dated 26 Eliz. The original at Mayroid.

Old-town. A remain of a place once more conſiderable. At preſent it conſiſts of a very few houſes. As it lies juſt oppoſite to Heptonſtall, it is poſſible that it may have got the name of Old-town, to ſhew that it was an older ſettlement than that.

Salmon, in his Antiquities of Surry, has remarked, p. 46, that the curioſity of the Saxons was not ſtrong enough to preſerve any particulars.

They called Roman ſettlements by the name of Old Town, &c. but whether that was the caſe here, we have not an opportunity to examine, only if we recollect right, there is a place near it called the

Green-

gate, and another, which goes by the name of the Tower, which we deliver as an hint to ſuch lovers of antiquity as have leiſure, and inclination, to correct and enlarge theſe our imperfect remarks.

THE WILL OF

NATHANIEL WATERHOUSE,

OF

HALIFAX:

FROM THE ORIGINAL

IN THE

BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL,

AT

HALIFAX.

IN the name of God, Amen. The firſt dayof July, in the eighteenth yeare of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord, Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defendr of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord God after the courſe and computation of the Church of England One thouſand ſixe hundred fourty and two, I Nathaniell Waterhouſe, of Halifax, in the Dyoces and County of Yorke, Gent. being in good health, and p fect remembrance, (praiſed bee God) doe

adviſedly make and declare this my preſent laſt Will and Teſtam^t, in manner and forme following, (viz).

Firſt, I com'end my ſoule into the hands of Almightie God my heavenly Father, Jeſus Chriſt his deare Sonne, my Savio^r, and the Holie Ghoſt my Sanctifier, through whoſe mercies, merrits, and comforts I firmly beleeve to bee eternally ſaved; and my body I commit to the earth, in ſure hope of a joyfull reſurrection.

And touching ſuch worlde eſtate as God, of his rich goodnes, hath bleſſed mee withall, and firſt concerning my lands and tenem^ts, it is my minde, and I doe hereby give, deviſe, and bequeath unto the Right Wor'^pl Richard Marſh, Doct^r in Divinitie, Vicar of Halifax aforeſaid, and unto Anthony Foxcroft, of Halifax, aboveſaid, Gent. Thomas Byns, and Samuell Clough, both of the ſame, Yeomen, William Horton, my ſervant, and John Woodhead, of Halifax aboveſaid, Scriv^r, and unto Hen. Northead, of Quarlers, in Northowrom, Robt. Hall, of Boothſtowne, in Northowrom aboveſaid, Richard Tatterſall, of Warley, Lawrence Spencer, of the ſame, James Robinſon, of Bowewood, in Sowerby, Thomas Wilkinſon, of Brackenbed, in Ovenden, in the ſaid county of Yorke, Yeoman; and unto my Couſens, John Wade of Skircote, and Chriſtopher Savile, nowe or late of the ſame, in the ſaith county, Champmen; and Thomas Liſter, of Shibden-hall, in Southowrom, in the ſaid county, Gentl', and Joſeph Fountneys, of the Boothtowne, Northowrom, Yeoman, and to theire heires for ever, all and ſinguler my meſſuages, houſes, cottages, barnes, buildings, mills, lands, tenem^ts, meadows

meadowes, cloſes, paſtures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rents, rev'cons, eaſiaments, emoluments, and heariditam^{ts} whatſoever, with all and ſinguler theire and every of theire rights, members, and app'tenan'cs, in Halifax, Skircote, and Southowram aforeſaid, and in Siddall and Exley, in the ſaid county of Yorke, and elcewhere in the county aforeſaid, in whoſe ten'ures or occupac'ons ſoev^{r} the ſame bee, (except ſuch howſing, lands, tenem^{ts}, rents, revenues, and proffitts, as are herein hereafter given and deviſed to the Maiſter and Governours

Witneſſes Abra. Dyſon 1642, of Ealland Jurat. Nathaniell Watrhous O

Ja. Sagar Jur. Willm. Sutalief MS mark Balief & Badgeir Jurat.

Tho. Parkinſon Attorney Jurat. to the firſt 7 ſheetes herein onely. 1642,

(1)

of the workehouſe for the poore wthin the towne and pariſh of Halefax, in the county of Yorke, and theire ſucceſſors for ever, To have and to hold the ſaid meſſuages, cottages, mils, lands, tenem^{ts}, cloſes, rents, hereditam^{ts}, and p^{r}miſſes, wth thappurtenc's, (except before excepted,) unto them the ſaid Richard Marſh, Anthony Foxcroft, Thomas Byns, Samuell Clough, William Horton, John Woodhead, Henry Northead, Robert Hall, Richard Taterſall, Laurence Spencer, James Robbinſon, Thomas Wilkinſon, Xpo'fer Savill, Thomas Liſter, and Joſeph Fournas, and theire heires for ever, yieldinge therefore yearely unto me and my

heires the rent of one red roſe in the tyme of roſes (if it be aſked), of intent, confidence, and truſt that they the ſaid Richard Marſh, Anthony Foxcroft, Thomas Byns, Samuell Clough, William Horton, John Woodhead, Henry Northead, Robert Hall, and the reſt of my ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees, and theire heires, ſhall from and y'mediately after my deceaſe, conv'te, diſpoſe, and imploy the ſaid meſſuages, mils, lands, ten^{ts}, rents, hereditam^{ts}, and p^{r}miſſes, with thappurten'cs, and the rents, iſſues, and p'fits thereof, to the ſev'all uſes, behalfes, and purpoſes herein hereafter menc'oned, and accordinge to the true intent and meaneinge of this my Will, (viz.) firſt, that all that p'te of the ſaid houſes and buildings, wth thapp'ten'cs, ſcittuat or beinge att or neare the over Church-ſteele and Cauſey-head, in Halefax aforeſaid, wch I late bought and purchaſed to mee and my heires for ever, of Thomas Gomerſall, late of London, and Grace his wife, or thone of them, and wch I have allready maide into twelve ſev'all dwellings, and in wch I have allready placed certeine poore p'ſons, ſhalbe uſed, conv'ted, and imployed, from tyme to tyme, for ever, to and for the habitac'ons and dwellings of twelve aged or impotent poore p'ſon, whereof I will, and my minde is, that three ſhalbe continually taken forth of the towne of Haliſax aforeſaid, and thother nine forth of thother townes wth in the pariſh of Haliſax aforeſaid, (to wit,) one out of each of theſe townes of Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Ovenden, Scircoate, Northowrom, Southowrom, Hippholme, and Shelfe, and ther ſhall continue wth out payeinge any rent for the ſame dureinge theire reſpective lives, or ſo longe as to the ſaid ſixtene Deviſees or Truſtees before named, or to the greater

p'te

p'te of them, and theire heires, ſhalbe thought fitt and convenient:

And y^t after deceaſe or removall of any of the ſaid poore, the ſaid Deviſees or Truſtees, and theire heires, or the great^r p'te of them, ſhall and may chuſe out of y^e ſaid tenn townes ſome other aged or impotent poore people to ſucceed and be placed in the roome or place of ſuch poore ſoe deceaſed or removed.

In wch chaſe I will my ſ^d Truſtees ſhall deale faithfully and indifferently, accordinge to my true intent, y^t there may be alwaies in y^e ſ^d houſes three of Halifax, and one of ev'y of y^e ſ^d nine oth^r townes.

And it is my will y^t my ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees, and theire heires, ſhall pay

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to the ſaid twelve aged or impotent poore perſons, the yearly ſome of eighteene pounds, (vizlt.) to each of them thirties ſhillings per anm in lawfull Engliſh money, towards theire maynteynance; and ſixe pounds a yeare in like lawfull money, to array them withall in black; and both the ſaid eighteene pounds and ſixe pounds to commence after my death, and bee payable yearly thenceforth for ever, in or upon the Feaſt Dayes of Penticoſt and St. Martin the Biſhopp in winter, by even porc'ons,

or

or contrary wiſe, as the ſaid Feaſt daies ſhall fall out, by and after my death.

Item, I will that all that houſe or tenem^t, garden, backſide, and eaſm^ts, wth thapptenanc's, in Halifax aforeſaid, now in the ſeverall tenures or occupac'ons of Xp'er Marſhall, and Thomas Marſhall his ſon, or thone of them, theire, or thone of theire Aſſigne or Aſs', ſhallbee ymployed and diſpoſed of as followeth, viz. it is my minde, that if I doe not in my life tyme build and finiſh the ſame, my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, ſhall forthw^th after my deceaſe erect and build all theaſt part of the ſaid howſe belowe the floor, nowe in the tenure of the ſaid Thomas Marſhall, or his aſſignes, in a faire ſtraight howſe, which ſhall conteyne from the ſtreete towards the ſouth into the backſide fourteene or fifteene yards within the walls, and ſhalbee five yards and an halfe to the ſquare two heightes heigh, and theaſt wall thereof to bee ſett upon the weſt end, or wall of the ſaid twelve dwellings for poore p'ſons, ſhall have therein twenty lights of windowes, and bee devided or made into two roomes or chambers in the higher height, and in either of thoſe roomes meet places made for tenn bedd-roomes, and ſoe many beds and furniture for them made and kept therein, viz. tenn bedds for tenn boyes, in thone chamber, and tenn beds for tenn maids or girles in thother roome, for theire more convenient lodging; and that the lower place or height bee alſo made into two roomes or diſtinct places for the ſaid children to work in, and one chimney to bee made in the one of the ſaid two lower roomes, and another chimney to bee ſett upp in either of the ſaid two upper chambers or roomes, three

chimneys

chimneys in all, and that all the upper p'te of the ſaid houſe or ten^{t} above the flower, nowe in the ten^{re} of the ſaid Chriſtopher Marſhall or his aſſignes, ſhall forthwith after my deceaſe bee repaired, and made fitt for and converted to a meete dwelling or habitac'on, for a fitt, diſcreete, and and carefull perſon, as my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, or the greater p'te of them, ſhall elect and put therein, for the trayning up and teaching of the ſaid twentie children, in ſuch imployment and worke as they ſhall bee moſt capable and apt to followe and doe, whiles they bee reſpectively ſett to worke in the ſaid lower houſe.

And it is my will, that if I dye before the finiſhing of the ſaid new houſe (p'te of it being done already) and repaire of thother, then my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees ſhall have, take, and carry away, and imploy to the building and repaire aforeſaid, or ſoe much thereof as ſhall bee undone, and not finiſhed at ſuch my deceaſe, all that lathe, with thapp'tenances, in Halifax aforeſaid, ſtanding in theaſt end of the croft there, nowe in the tennure of John Dobſon, or his aſſignes, built by John Haldſworth, Butcher, deceaſed, and which I late boughte of Raph Aſhton, of Kirkby, in the ſaid county, Eſquire, (amongſt other things). And that myne Executors

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ſhall

(3)

ſhall beare the charges wch ſhallbe neceſſary to be layd out in the buildinge and rep'ing of the ſaid houſes for ye ſaid Mr or Ov'ſeer, and twenty children, to make it fitt for them as aforeſaid, ovr and above the ſaid lath, and the m'rialls and ſtuffe of thold houſeinge, belowe the ſaid floore, and ſhall pay the ſame to my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, out of my p'ſonall eſtate, that the ſaid whole houſe may be ſpeedily made ready for the p'poſe and intent aforeſaid.

And after ye ſame be finiſhed accordingly, then I will that my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, ſhall beſtowe twenty ſhillings a yeare from thenceforth for ever in the maintenance of the ſame houſe appoynted for ye ſaid Ov'ſeer or Mr and twenty children, and of the ſaid twelve dwellings for twelve poore p'ſons aforeſaid, in good and ſufficient repair.

And I will, yt my ſd Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, do chuſe thov'ſeer of ye ſaid workehouſe for the tyme beinge, from tyme to tyme, to ſuccedinge gen'ac'ons for ever, to be Ov'ſeer and and Mr of ye ſaid twenty children, in regard the ſaid houſes are ſoe neare, yt he may ſup'intend ye ſaid twenty children, and diſcharge his office in ye ſaid workehouſe wth out any greate toyle, and wth leſſe charges to ye ſaid Mr and Gov'nors then if they chuſe two ſev'all p'ſons.

And yt ye ſd twentie children be taken into ye ſaid houſe ſuch as be fatherles and motherles, at thage of ſix yrs, and there kept at worke, and mainteyned

mainteyned wth all neceſſaries, till they accompliſh theire reſpective ages of thirtene or fouretene yeares, y^t^ they may be fitt for puttinge forth to bee app^r^ntices, at the diſcrc^o^n of my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, and the Vicar and Churchwardens of the p'riſh of Halifax aforeſaid, and Juſtices of Peace for the tyme beinge, or oth^rs^ whome it may concerne, to have any thinge to doe about diſpoſeinge of y^e^ ſaid childred after they attayne y^t^ age; and ſuch of the ſaid children as ſhall, for want of ſtrength, bee unmeet to be bound ap^r^nti . . . at theire ages of thirteene or fouretene yeares atteyned, ſhalbe kept and mainteyned in the ſaid houſe till they be fiftene yeares old, and then left to the p'viſion of theire freinds and the ſaid p'iſh of Halifax, w^th^out any more charge to my ſaid Truſtees or y^e^ ſaid Ov'ſeer.

And it is my minde, y^t^ there be taken into the ſaid houſe, and charge of the ſaid Ov'ſeer, and be ymployed and mainteyned as aforeſaid, ſuch twenty children as aboveſaid, (viz.) ten boyes and ten girles in ma'ner enſueinge, (to wit,) out of the ſaid townes of Haleſax aforeſaid five, of Southowrom aforeſaid two, of Northowrom two, of Hipp'holme two, of Skircote one of Shelf one, of Ovenden two, of Warley two, of Midgley one, and of Sowerby two.

And if any of y^e^ ſaid twentie children dye or be removed thence, then it is my will, y^t^ y^e^ ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, or the greater p'te of them, ſhall and may take into his or her roome ſoe removed or dead, another ſuch childe, whoſe p'rent are dead, as ſhalbe of the ſame

ſex that the childe ſoe dead or removed was, to be imployed and mainteyned as aforeſaid:

And the ſame courſe to be held from time to time for ever, that ten boyes and ten girles may, out of ye reſpective townes laſt aforeſaid, and after the rate and number aforeſaid, be allwayes kept to worke, trayned up, and mainteyned in the ſaid houſe as aforeſaid.

And I will, that the ſaid my Deviſees or Truſtees, and theire heires, ſhall for ev' after my death, yield, pay, and allowe, unto ye ſd p'ſon, made Ov'ſeer and Sup'intendent, or Mr of ye ſd children, for theire maintenance wth meat, drinke, clothinge, and all other neceſſaries, and his paynes in trayneing ym up in worke as aboveſd, not onely ye yrly ſum' of fourty-five pounds of lawfull Engliſh money, but alſoe five pounds of like money p' ann' to buy the

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ſaid twentie children blewe coates withall, and ſhall p'mitt him beſides, to take the gaines, wch he can make of the ſervice of the ſaid children:

Nevertheles I will, that if ſuch p'ſon ellected and appointed Overſeer of them as aboveſaid, doe oppreſs or tyranize over the ſaid children, or ſeeke to make a pray of them, that they cannot live comfortably,

ſortably, and grow in ſtrength, and be meet to bee put forth app'ntices as aforeſaid, or bee negligent, careles, or remiſſe, in attending, trayning, or imploying them, that then ſuch perſon choſen Overſeer, and miſcarrying in his place as aforeſaid, ſhalbee forthwith diſplaced, and another ſpeedily put thereinto by the ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees, and theire heires, whome I requeſt to be very vigilant and carefull herein, as I truſt them.

And touching the houſe and buildings at the Cawſey-head, nowe in the tenure of Chriſtopher Robinſon, or his aſſignes, with the garden, weſt p'te of the croſt adjoyning thereunto, and new houſe lately by him built on the north part of the ſaid croſt, with all theire ap'pten'ncs, in Halifax aforeſaid, now in thoccupa'con of him the ſaid Chriſtopher Robinſon, or aſſignes, and all rents and yearly profitts reſerved upon any demiſe, leaſe, or graunt heretofore made of the p'miſſes laſt menc'oned, or any p'te thereof, my will and minde is, that the ſame ſhall be uſed and imployed by my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires for ever, to and for him and his benefitt, uſe, and comodity, who, from tyme to tyme, to ſucceding generations, for ever, ſhall bee the Stipendary Preacher, or hyred Lecturer, att and in the pariſh Church of Halifax aforeſaid, in which houſe, att Cawſey-head aforeſaid, I will and intreat my ſaid Truſtees, or Deviſees, and theire heires, and Lecturer for the tyme being, foure tymes in each yeare, or oftener as they ſhall think fitt, to reſort and meet togeather to conſider and debate for and aboute the'xecution of this my Will:

And it is my minde, that the ſaid Lecturer ſhall,

from tyme to tyme, reſorte to the poore perſons aforeſaid in the ſaid twelve dwellings, and the ſaid poore ymployed in the ſaid workhouſe, and to the ſaid twenty children trayned upp in the ſaid new houſe, and admoniſh them to repaire to the Church to Divine Prayers and Sermons, at convenient prayer tymes, and ſhall catechize them, or the yonger ſorte of them, weekely in the ſommer tyme, at his, and my ſaid Truſtees, or Deviſees, and their heires diſcreation.

And I will, that my ſaid Truſtees, or Deviſees, and theire heires, ſhall, towards theire charges at theire ſaid meetings, yearly allowe and keep to themſelves forth of the rents and proffitts of the p'miſes, than'uall rent or ſo'me of fourty ſhillings of lawfull Engliſh money.

And it is my minde, that during ſoe long tyme as there ſhalbee noe Lecturer at the ſaid pariſh Church of Halifax, the ſaid houſe, buildings garden, weſt p'te of the croft, and new houſe, with thapp'tenances in the tenure of the ſaid Chriſtopher Robinſon, or his aſſignes, and the rents, yſſues, and proffitts thereof, ſhall be uſed and imployed towards the mayntenance of the poore people within the ſaid towne of Halifaxe aforſaid, and Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Skircote, Ovenden, Southoram, Northowram, Shelf, and Hipp'holme aboveſaid att the diſcreation of my ſaid Truſtees, or Deviſees, and theire heires, or the major p'te of them: Item, It is my will and minde, that my ſaid Deviſees, or Truſtees, and theire heirs, ſhall from and after my death, pay, imploy, and diſpoſe the annuall ſo'me of fourty ſix pounds of like current money of England, forth of the rents, yſſues, and proffitts of

of the ſaid meſſuags, mills, land, tenemen^{ts}, hereditam^{ts}, and p^{r}miſſes, (except before excepted) to ſuch p'ſon or p'ſons in ſuch ſort, manner, and forme, and to ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes as bee herein hereafter menc'oned, in or upon the aforeſaid feaſt dayes, by even porc'ons, viz. unto the Preachers, from tyme to tyme being, and which ſhall bee to ſucceeding generac'ons, for ever, hired at theſe Chappels, or Churches, within the ſaid pariſh of Halifax aforeſaid, called

Witneſſes Willm MS mark Sutilief Jurat. Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon Jurat.

Ja. Sagar. Tho, Parkinſon Jurat.

1642.

(5)

Sowerby-bridge Chappell, Illingworth Chappell, Cooley Chappell, Lightcliffe Chappell, Chappell in the Greaves or Bryers, Raſtrick Chappell, Eland Chappell, or * Church, Ribonden Chappell Sowerby Chappell, Luddington Chappell, or Church, Heptonſtall Chappell, or Church, and Croſtone Chappell.

Theſe ſtipends following (vizlt) the ſaid Preacher of Sowerby-bridge Chappell, fyve pounds.—— The ſaid Preacher of Illingworth Chappell foure pounds.——Att Cooley Chappell foure pounds.—— Att Lightcliffe Chappell, foure pounds.——The Preacher of Chappell in the Greaves three pounds.

* *After or, the word Chappell put out.*

——At

——At Raſtrick Chappell fourty ſhillings.—— Sourby Chappell foure pounds.——Att Ealand Chappell, or Church, foure pounds.——Att Ribbonden Chappell, three pounds.——The Preacher at Luddington Chappell or Church, three pounds. ——At Heptonſtall Chappell, or Church, fourty ſhillings; and at Croſtone Chappell fourty ſhillings, towards the augmentac'on of the reſpective ſtipends, maintaynance and wages of the ſaid Preachers. And it is my minde, that ev'ry of the ſaid Preachers of the ſaid ſeverall Chappells, or Churches, laſt named, ſhall preach a Sermon in the ſaid pariſh Church of Halifaxe every firſt Wedneſday in each month in the yeare, the Preacher at Sowerby-bridge Chappell aforeſaid begining the firſt month after my deceaſe, and the other Preachers following monthly, according to that ranck I have herein firſt above placed them; and ſoe to continue in that order and courſe, that they may keepe a conſtant monthly Lecture for ever; for wch I will they ſhall have thannuall ſtipends aforeſaid; and I will, that if there bee not a monthly Sermon begun and continued in forme aforeſaid, for ever, or if there bee not conſtantly mayntayned at every of the ſaid twelve Churches, or Chappells, a P'ching Miniſtery to ſupply the Cure at every of the ſaid reſpective twelve places, from and after my death, to ſucceeding gen'a'cons for ev^r^, that then, and for ſoe long tyme as the ſaid monthly Sermons ſhall not bee made, or a Preaching Miniſtery bee awanting att the ſaid Churches or Chappells aforeſaid, in forme aboveſaid, it is my will and meaning, that my ſaid ſixteene Deviſees and Truſtees, and theire heires, ſhall imploye and pay the ſaid yearely ſtipends, or wages, laſt above reſpectively menc'oned,

or

or ſo much thereof as ſhall for that tyme bee proporcionably and ratable due or payable to the ſaid Preachers, or any of them, by the tennor and true intent of this my Will, unto the ſaid Overſeer or Maſter of the ſaid twenty children, for and towards theire better educac'on and mainteynance, and ye furniſhing of the ſaid tenn bedds with neceſſary ſtuff and furniture; and I will that my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees ſhall pay, imploy, conv't, and diſpoſe of the yearely ſome of fourty ſhillings, p'cell of the ſaid ſome of fourty and eight pounds, to the Churchwardens and Ov'ſeers for the Poore of the pariſhes of Huddersfield and Mirfield, in ye ſaid county of Yorke, for the tyme being, and theire ſucceſſors, for ever, (viz.) to each of ye Churchwardens and Overſeers of the ſaid townes laſt ſpeacifyed, twenty ſhillings, on or before ye Eves of the Feaſt of Penticoſt, and the Nativitie of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, by even porc'ons, or contrary wiſe, as the ſaid Eves ſhall fall by and after my deceaſe, ſoe that the ſame fourty ſhillings may bee by them reſpectively given and diſtributed in forme aforeſaid, to and amongſt the poore of the ſaid two reſpective p'iſhes of Huddersfield and Mirfield, upon the ſaid feaſt daies laſt named, by even porc'ons.

And it is my will, that if the ſaid Chuchwardens and Ov'ſeers of ſaid two p'iſhes, of Huddersfield and Mirfield, or either of them, doe not diſtribute the ſaid annuitie of fourty ſhillings reſpectively to the ſaid reſpective poore in forme aforeſaid, that then and from thenceforth ſoe much thereof as by the true intent of this my Will ſhould belong, or bee diſtributed to that p'iſh of Huddersfield and

Mirsfield,

Mirsfield, whoſe Churchwardens and Overſeers ſhall not ſoe diſtribute the ſame as aboveſaid, ſhall utterly ceaſe as to the paym^t thereof to the ſaid Churchwardens and Ov'ſeers of thoſe townes, or that towne whoſe Churchwardens of Ov'ſeers ſhall not diſtribute the ſame as aforeſaid, and be thenceforth for ever paid and diſtribted by my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and theire heires, to the poore of the ſaid pariſh of Halifax, to whome, in y^t caſe I give and deviſe the ſame.

And it is my minde, that my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſſees, and theire heires, ſhall imploy and diſpoſe of the annuall ſome of fourty ſhillings, p'cell of the ſaid ſome of the ſaid yearely ſome of fourty and nyne pounds, to and upon the repairing a' amending of the high wayes in the banks called Northowrome bancks, and South Owram bancks, (one leading from Hallifax towards Bradford, another from Hallifax towards Wakefield, and another from Hallifax to Southowram aforeſaid,) from tyme to tyme, for ever, and twenty ſhillings p' an'm, another p'te of the ſaid ſom' of fourty nyne pounds, upon the repayring and amending of the highway betweene Spright Smithy and Southowram banck, and ſhall alſo pay, imploy, and diſpoſe of th'annuall ſome of fourty ſhillings, reſidue of y^e ſaid ſome of fourty nyne pounds, one the ſaid Feaſt days of Penticoſt and St. Martin, or St. Martin and Penticoſt, as y^e ſame ſhall fall after my death.

Theſe being witneſſes hereof Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon Jurat. Willm MS mark Sutilif Jurat.

Ja. Sagar Tho. Parkinſon. 1642,

unto

(6)

unto the Gov'nor^s of the poſſeſſions, revenues and goods of the Free Gram'ar Schoole of Queene Elizabeth w^th^in the pariſh of Halefax, and theire ſucceſſor^s for ever, for the uſe of the ſaid Schoole, to whome I hereby give, deviſe and bequeath the ſame.

Item, I doe hereby give, deviſe and bequeath to the ſaid M^r and Gov'nor^s of the ſame workehouſe, for the poore w^th^in the towne and pariſh of Halefax, and theire ſucceſſor^s for ever, all the reſidue and remaynder of all ye rents, iſſues, revenues and profits of all and ev'ie my ſaid meſſuages, mils, lands, ten^ts^, cloſes, rents, rev'cons, hereditam^ts^ and p^r^miſes, (over and above the ſaid yearly allowances, ſtipends, wages and gifts: And alſoe all that meſſuage, houſe, and ten^t^ for div'ſe yeares laſt paſt imployed in and no^w^ co'monly called or knowne by the name of the workehouſe, and all the chamb^rs^, ſell^rs^, ſoll^rs^, tav'ns, roomes, and eaſem^ts^, whatſoever thereunto belongeinge, theaſt p'te of the ſaid croft uſed for a backeſide, for and adjoyneinge to the ſaid workehouſe; all that lath or barne near adioyneinge to the weſt p'te thereof, and no^w^ in ye tenure of the ſaid Xpo'fer Robbinſon.

And all that cloſe, com'only called Hatt^rs^-cloſe, wch I late purchaſed of Edward Slater, wth all theire and ev'ie of theire rights, members and appurten'ces, in Halefax aforeſaid; and all rents and yearely profits res'ved upon all, ev'ie or any demiſe, leaſe, or grant heretofore made, of the laſt ſpecified p^r^miſſes, and ev'ie, or any p'te thereof: To have and to hold the ſame p^r^miſſes laſt menc'oned to the ſaid M^r^ and

Gov'no^{rs} of the workehouſe for the poore wthin the towne and pariſh of Haleſax aforeſaid, and to theire ſucceſſo^{rs} for ev^{r}, to thuſe of the ſaid workehouſe, and for ſettinge and ymployeinge the poore therein on worke, accordinge to the true intent of his Ma^{ts} L'res Patents to them and me granted to y^{t} p^{r}poſe.

And it is my full will and meaneinge y^{t} my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees, and the ſev'all Preachers of the ſaid twelve ſev'all Chappels, or Churches, ſhall twice a yeare viewe the repaires of the ſaid houſes, and other the p^{r}miſſes, whence the anuities, ſtipends, gifts, wages and allowances aforeſaid are to be rayſed, and take ſp'iall care that they decay not for want of ſeaſonable and timely lookeinge too and repaireinge, and ſhall for ev^{r} lett and demiſe them to the ten^{ts} thereof at ſuch eaſie rents that the occupants thereof may ſufficiently repaire and uphold them.

And my will and minde, truſt and confidence in my ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees repoſed, further is, that after y^{e} death of ſix of them, thoth^{rs} ſurviveinge ſhall, wth all convenient ſpeed, make elecc'on

Witneſſes Willm $\frac{\text{MS}}{\text{mark}}$ Sutilief Jurat. Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon

Ja. Sagar. Tho. Parkinſon Jurat. to the firſt 1642. ſeaven ſheetes hereof onely.

(7)

and nominac'on of ſo many other honeſt and ſufficient p'ſons of the ſaid p'iſh of Halifax, (whereof the

the Vicar for the tyme beinge to bee one, if the former bee then dead,) as may ſupply the number of fiftiene Truſtees, and then make a feoffm^t and graunt, or other good conveyance, as the caſe ſhall require, of all the thinges above menc'oned, deviſed in truſt as aforeſaid to thuſe of themſelves, and * of thoſe other elected p'ſons, and to thoſe of all theire heires for ever: In truſt and confidence that they and their heires ſhall p'forme and execute in every behalf this the laſt Will of mee the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhous, accordinge to the purport, true intent and meaninge thereof.

And to this confidence and truſt further in ſuch feofm^t, graunt, or other conveyance to be exp'ſſed.

That after the death of ſix of the ſaid Feoſees, Grauntees or Truſtees therein, that the ſurvivo^rs ſhall make like election and nominac'on of ſo many ſuch other p'ſons as aforeſaid, and make a ſufficient feoffm^t, graunt. or other conveyance, as the caſe ſhall require, to the uſe of themſelves and thoſe other p'ſons ſo choſen by them, to the ſame confidence and truſt as is aboveſaid; ſo that alwaies, for ſo longe tyme as God ſhall pleaſe, there may be a competent number of honeſt and able p'ſons to ſup'intend execu e and p'forme this my laſt Will and Teſtam^t, and the charitable uſes therein menc'oned, accordinge to my true intent and faithfull deſire.

Alſo my will and mind is, that Dorothie, my wife, ſhall have her rights of and in all my goods, chattles, landes and ten'ts, accordinge to the lawes of this realme, and the cuſtome of the province where I dwell, ſave that I doe requeſt my ſaid wife not to

* *After and, the word* others *is put out.*

clayme or take any thirdes or dower of or in the ſaid meſſuages, lands an ten'ts, bought of the ſaid Thomas Gomerſall and his wife, in regard I have built and given the ſame to good and charitable uſes: And I will that there be a defalkon of a third p'te of each of the ſaid ſeverall annuyties, ſtipendes and wages, duringe the tyme that my ſaid wife ſhall live, and take her rightes to my landis and te'nts.

Item, it is my mind that the ſaid Deviſees and Truſtees, and their heires, ſhall take ſpeciall care that none of the wood or trees growinge or beinge upon any p'te of my ſaid landes bee cutt downe, ſould or deſtroyed, but that the ſame may by all meanes bee p'ſerved till it bee ſtronge timber, and then bee carefullie made uſe of for the repayringe and amendinge of all my ſaid houſes landes, and ten'ts deviſed to my ſaid Truſtees, and by them to bee built as aforeſaid, for the pious uſes aboveſaid.

And touchinge my goods and chattles, my will and mind is, that the true and lawfull debts which I owe, the charges of my funerall, and other Church dueties, bee firſt paid and diſcharged forth of my whole goods and chattles.

Item, I doe give and deviſe unto the two daughters of my late deceaſed nephew Joſhua Waterhouſe, ſonne of my brother Caleb, deceaſed, five poundes a peece. Item, I give and bequeath to my cozen, M^ris. Suſan Farrer, five poundes to bee beſtowed on a peece of plate, whereon theſe wordes to bee engraven, viz. *The Legaſie of Nathaniel Waterhous to Mris Suſan Farrar, his neece.* Item, I give unto my two god children, children of Samuel Cloughe and

and Samuell Mitchell, either of them two, twentie ſhillings a peece. Item, I give to Mr. Hoyle Clarke, who married one of the daughters of my brother Caleb, ſix poundes. Item, I forgive, remiſe, releaſe, and acquitt unto my couzen John Waterhous, all ſuch eſtate, intereſt, right, title, clayme and demaund whatſoever

Theſe being witneſſes hereof Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon Jurat. Will'm M m'ke Sutilif Jurat.

Ealland.

Ja. Sagar.

(8)

as I may, can, or ought to have, of, in, and to, all or any of his wives meſſuages, houſes, buildinges, landes, ten'ts, hereditam'ts, and p'miſſes, by aſſignement, extent, judgm't, execu'con, or any otherwiſe, for which I paid threeſcore and tenne pounds. Item, I give to my couſen, M'ris Anne Ainſworth, five pounds. Item, I give unto either of the ſiſters of Will'm Horton, three pounds apeece; to the children of my late brother in lawe, Nicholas Gloſſop, twentie-eight pounds, whereof the eldeſt ſonne Xp'ofer to have twentie pounds, and the reſt to have eight poundes, the remainder of the ſaid twentie-eight pounds, equally amongſt them.

Item, I doe give unto the elder daughter of Mr. Hughe Ramſden, late Vicar of Halifax, deceaſed, three poundes. To my deare freind M'ris Suſan Nailer, relict of M'r Xpo'fer Nailer, deceaſed, three pounds. To John Drake, the ſonne of Humfrey Drake,

Drake, late of Halifax aforeſaid, deceaſed, fourtie ſhillinges.

Item, I give to the foure children of my ſaid couzen Mris Forreſt, eleaven poundes, whereof Will'm his eldeſt ſonne to have five poundes, and thother three ye reſidue. Item, I give to Edmond Lorde, and Bryan Wood, both of Halifax aboveſaid, twentie ſhillinges a peece. To Nathaniel Campinatt, fourtie ſhillinges. To Thomas Parkinſon, Gent. three pounds. To the wife of Alverey Savile, beinge daughter of my late deceaſed brother Robert Rayner, five poundes, and to every of her children (except Xp'ofer Savile) three poundes a peece.

Item, I give to the ſaid my Feoffees, Truſtees, or Deviſees (except the ſaid Will'm Horton and Xp'ofer Savile,) each of them twentie ſhillinges to buy a ſilver cup, viz. for every one of them one, with theſe wordes engraven on each of them, to witt, *The Legaſie of Nathaniel Waterhouſe.*

And I will, that when any of my ſaid Truſtees, or any hereafter to bee by them named, dye, his cup, ſo dyinge, ſhalbe delivered forthwith, after his death, to him that is chozen in his ſtead, ſo that the ſixtiene Truſtees may for ever have the ſaid cups. Item, I will, that the ſaid John Whittles ſhall have one of the firſt of the ſaid twelve dwellinges for poore p'ſons that falleth for his life n'rall rent free. And to John Waterhous my nephew, I do forgive, releaſe and acquitt the ſome of three hundred pounds, which hee oweth mee by bond.

And to Caleb Waterhous my nephew, I doe give twentie poundes. And to Helen, Marie, and Su-

ſan

ſan Waterhous, his ſiſters, I doe give each of them tenn poundes if they be living. Item, to the relict and three children of Will'm Jackſon, late of Ovenden, in the ſaid countie, Clothier, deceaſed, twenty ſhillinges a peece. Item, I give to the children of Henrie Ramſden, Clarke, late Vicar of Halefax aboveſaid, deceaſed, niene poundes amongeſt them equallie to bee divided. Item, I give to Iſaac and John Waterhouſe, ſonnes of Iſaac Waterhous, of Halifax aforeſaid, and of Ruth his wife, daughter of Mr. Joſeph Midgley, late of the ſame, deceaſed, foureſcore pounds

Theſe beings Witneſſes hereof Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon Jurat. Will'm Ealland M m'ke Sutcliffe Jurat

Ja. Sagar.

(9)

a peece, to bee paid to them when they reſpectively accompliſh their ſeverall ages of twenty-one yeares.

And I will that the ſame 160l. ſhall reſt in the interim in the handes of my Executors payinge threfore yearlie to their reſpective Tutors, Guardians, or Maſters, (whoſe reſpective releaſes for the ſame to mine Executors I will ſhallbe ſufficient) twelve pence the pound towards their educac'on and p'ferm't to ſuch trades as they ſhallbe moſt apt, able, and inclinable unto: And it is my will and mind, that the ſaid ſeverall legacies given to ſo many of my ſaid Legatees as ſhal bee in minority at my death, ſhalbe reſpectively paid to them as they ſeverally attayne

attayne their ages of twentie one yeares; and that if any of them dye in the meane tyme, then his, her, or their gift, legasie, or bequeſt hereby ſhalbe forthwith paid to the ſaid Maiſtr and Governors of the workhouſe for the poore within the towne and p'iſh of Halefax, in the ſaid countie of Yorke, for the benefitt of the poore therein to bee employed, to whom, in that caſe, I give, deviſe, and bequeath the ſame.

Item, I give to the ſaid Mr and Governors of the ſaid workehouſe the ſom'e of two hundred poundes, to bee beſtowed on landes and ten'ts, for the benefitt of the ſaid workehouſe and poore therein ſett on worke, at the good diſcretion of the ſaid Mr and Governrs, and to bee paid by my wife, and the reſt of mine Executors, at ſuch tyme as the Mr and Governors aforeſaid ſhall have p'cured and made readie lands and ten'ts to bee purchaſed therewith.

Item, I give and bequeath unto Zachariah Worth, of London, Salter, whome I now deale withall, the ſom'e of foure poundes, to bee beſtowed on a cupp, with my name engraven upon it. Item, I will that my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and [*it had been wrote* or] their heires, doe, at the charges of mine Executors, buy a good cheſt, with three lockes thereon, and that they ſee mine evidences bee ſafelie putt in it, and kept at the ſaid houſe, at the Cawſey-head, in the roome wherein John Smithſon, deceaſed, did uſually lye, and in which I will they ſhall conſtantlie ſitt . . . . [*the word* at *is torn out*] their ſaid quarterly meetings,

Item, I will, that if my cleare goods and chattels, debts and rightes remayninge after my debts pa'd

pa'd, ſeverally diſcharged, and wives right deducted, will not extend to ſatisfie and pay the ſaid ſeverall legaſies by this my Will given and deviſed and bequeathed out of my goods and chattles, by reaſon of the not com'ing and returninge in of my debts, or otherwiſe; then I will, that the ſame legaſies ſhalbe made up out of the firſt yſſues, rents, revenues, and profitts of all my ſaid meſuages, milles, landes, te'nts, hereditam^{ts}, and pr'miſſes (except the ſaid houſe called Workehouſe, backſide, barne, cloſe, and other the p'miſſes ſpecially given to the ſaid M^{r}. and Governo^{rs}, and howſes given for twelve poore p'ſons, and twentie children, and their M^{r}, in which caſe it is my mind, that my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees, and their heires, ſhall employ and convert the ſame rents, iſſues, and profitts of the p'miſſes (except laſt excepted) to the rayſinge and makinge up the ſame legaſies; which my ſaid cleare eſtate will not amount or extend to diſcharge as aforeſaid, and pay the ſame over to my ſaid Executo^{rs}, that ſo much thereof as ſhall make up the legacies hereby deviſed to children in nonage, may (after my ſaid legacies given to p'ſons of full age at my death diſcharged) reſt in mine Executo^{rs} handes, till ſuch legacies given to ſuch infants, becauſe by this my Will reſpectively paiable without any thinge therefore allowinge in the interim to any p'ſon (ſave onely for the ſaid 160l. given to y^{e} ſaid Iſaac and John Waterhouſe as aforeſaid)

Theſe being witneſſes hereof Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon Jurat. Will'm M m'ke Sutilif Jurat.

Ja. Sagar.

(10)

And if my p'ſonall eſtate in goods and chattells will extend to diſcharge my ſaid legacies, and any thinge remayne, I give, deviſe, and bequeath the ſame cleare reſidue and remainder of all my goods, chattells, creditts, and debts to my ſaid Truſtees and Deviſees, and their heires, and the ſurvivo^rs and ſurvivor of them, and his heires, by them to be beſtowed on landes meerly for the uſe and benefitt of the poore of the p'iſh of Halifax aforeſaid, for ever, vizt. the poore of Halifax, Ovenden, Northowrome, Southowrome, Hipp'holme, Shelf, Skircoate, Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby aforeſaid, and to or for none other uſe.

Nevertheleſſe I will that the ſame remainder ſhall reſt in the handes of mine Executo^rs till ſuch landes bee bought and ſecured to the uſe aboveſaid, my Executo^rs payinge therefore (and for all other moneyes reſting in their hands for poore uſe) in the interim, after the rate of twelve pence p' pound, for the uſe of the ſaid poore, and layinge in ſuch ſecurite as my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees ſhall reaſonably require to pay the ſame remainder to them, when ſuch landes are purchaſed and eſtated as aforeſaid.

And I doe intreat my ſaid deare wife to diſpoſe of ſuch eſtate as ſhall befall her by my death in ſuch manner as I have hereby appointed, deviſed, and diſpoſed myne eſtate.

And I wiſh and earneſtly beſeech my ſaid Truſtees or Deviſees, and their heires, and thoſe who ſhall ſucceed them, and be elected in their place,

faithfullie

faithfullie to diſcharge the great truſt I have hereby repoſed in them.

And I doe humblie intreat the Juſtices of Aſſize for the countie of Yorke for the time beinge, to ſucceedinge generations for ever, to compoſe and determyne by their order whatſoever differences, doubts, ambiguities, and queſtions ſhall or may growe, ariſe, or be made at any time after my death, touching this my will and meaning, or any thinge therein conteyned; and if any courſe can bee better deviſed for ſettlinge mine eſtate accordinge to my true intent herein expreſſed, that their Honours would p'ſcribe, and my ſaid Truſtees, and their heires, p'fect the ſame, with the rents and profitts of the p'miſſes, to wch purpoſe I referre the ſaid doubts and queſtions, and other thinges to the ſaid Juſtices.

Item, I doe nominate, make, and appoint my ſaid lovinge wife .... thie (Dorothy) Waterhouſe, * George Wood, of Bury, and John Boys and John Brearcliff, of Halifax aforeſaid, ioynt Executo^rs^ of this my laſt Will and Teſtam^t^.

And I doe give to Will'm Horton, my nephew, twentie five poundes; to the ſaid George Wood tenne poundes; and to the ſaid John Boys eight pounds; and the ſaid John Brearcliff iii^l^. the ſame to be in full ſatisfacc'on of what they may clayme in my p'ſonall eſtate, by reaſon of their Executo^r^ſhipp; in regard I have alreadie diſpoſed my goods and chattels, and the remainder thereof, after debts and legaſies paid as aforeſaid, for the good of the poore:

* *Here a name is put out*

And

And my mind is, that the ſaid George Wood ſhall have allowed for his paines, for every time hee ſhall come to Halefax about the execution of this my Will, thirtie ſhillinges.

And I doe humblie intreat ye right worll Sir John Savile, Knight; John Farrer, Eſqr; Anthonie Foxcroft, Gent. Thomas Liſter, of Shibden-hall, and Thomas Byns, and Jeremie Bentlie, of Halifax, to be Sup'viſors of this my laſt Will, and aydinge to mine Executors and Truſtees in the due execution of the ſame.

And I doe give to the ſaid Sir John Savile four pounds, and to the ſaid Thomas Liſter, and Thomas Byns, either of them xxs. and to Jeremie Bentley xxs. to Iſaac Waterhous, ſon of Michell Waterhous, iiiil.

In teſtimonie whereof unto this my p'ſent laſt Will and Teſtamt, I the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhous have ſett mine hand and ſealle the day and yeare aboveſaid.

And Md that this my laſt Will doth contayne eleaven ſheetes of pap': and is the laſt Will and Teſtamt of mee the ſaid Nathaniell Waterhowſe, who have ſubſcribed my name and ſett my ſealle to every of the ſaid ſheetes, and publiſhed and declared the ſame to bee my laſt Will and Teſtamt, in ye p'nce of thoſe whoſe names bee hereunto ſubſcribed, beinge ſpecially called and requeſted to bee witneſſes hereof, by ye ſaid Nathaniel Waterhowſe.

And Md that the foure laſt ſheets hereof are written by a ſeverall hand, by my direcc'on, and

ſubſcribed

ſubſcribed by ſeverall or other witneſſes; but hereby declared to bee my laſt Will, all of them together, viz. theſe xi ſheetes wch are filed or affixed one to another, by me ſealed and ſubſcribed.

And it is my will and mind, that if any of the legataries in this my Will ſhall not be contented with my gift, but ſhall trouble or ſue my ſaid Executors, then ye p'ſon and p'ſons that ſhall ſo doe, ſhall looſe all benefitt by my Will.

Theſe being Witneſſes Nathaniell Watrhous O

Abra. Dyſon Jurat. Will'm M Sutcliffe Jurat m'ke

Ja. Sagar Jur.

Julij 17mo, Anno D'ni 1645,

Probat. fuit hoc Teſtament. per Dorotheam relictam teſtatoris, Georgiu' Wood et Joh'em Boys. Teſtes etiam Jurat. dictis die et anno coram me Joh'ne Thomſon, Com'iſſione mihi direct.

29° Julij, 1645, core' Guil. Smith Clico' ſubt. &c. Jacobus Sagar teſt. iuravit, &c. de veritate recognico'nis totius h'um. teſti per teſtatorem pred.

Notand. quod Thomas Parkinſon Gener. jurat teſtes ad ſeptem primas ſchedas ſolumodo juravit.

REMARKS

REMARKS

ON

Mr. WATERHOUS'S WILL.

This Will, which is ſaid to have been obtained out of the Court at York, by a Decree, and kept with other evidences in a box, in the Blew-coat Hoſpital at Halifax, conſiſts of eleven ſheets, numbered, wrote only on one ſide, and paſted, for preſervation, on other paper, of a freſher color than the original.

The hands are fair, and very legible, and no leſs than three ſeveral perſons ſeem to have been employed in it, though the Teſtator has only mentioned two.

The four laſt ſheets are much leſs correct than the former ones. Some of the moſt material inaccuracies in the whole are, in ſheet 2, the word chaſe miſtaken either for caſe, or choice;—in ſheet 5, the ſum of 46l. left to the Preachers, when yet their ſtipends, as fixed immediately afterwards, amount only to 40l.—In ſheet 6, is mentioned the ſum of 48l. which, a little below, is three times called 49l. In ſheet 7, the words ſell^{rs}, ſoll^{rs}, which is either a repetition, or ſomething unintelligible.—In ſheet 8, the Truſtees are called fifteen, which, in other parts of the Will, are called ſixteen; but this perhaps may be reconciled, by conſidering that the name of John Wade, in ſheet 2, had been ſtruck out, and that probably before ſheet 8 was wrote.

As

As a different hand-writing begins here, poſſibly ſome time may have intervened between the writing of ſheets 7 and 8, in which time John Wade may have died, or removed.

In ſheet 9, there is a great inaccuracy in the words "his cup ſo dying;" in the ſame ſentence it is alſo ſaid, that the ſixteen Truſtees may have the ſilver cups, when two of the ſaid Truſtees had immediately before been excepted.

In the next ſentence, the ſaid John Whittles (though he had never been named before) was to have one of the firſt dwellings for poor people that falleth, by which muſt be meant, that falleth vacant.

In ſheet 10, the laſt line but two, the word becauſe ſeems to have been wrote for become. To all which muſt be added, that throughout the whole four laſt ſheets, the Writer has made an unaccountable wrong uſe of ſtops; but what is the moſt curious, the Teſtator himſelf has varied in the manner of writing his name, having uſed only the letters Watrhous, except in ſheet 8, where it is wrote Watarhous.

Every ſheet is ſealed with an acorn and oak ſprig between the capital letters N.W. which ſeems to prove that the Teſtator had no coat of arms, and after ſearching in the Herald's Office at London, we could not find his right to any.

Beſides the above, it is worth remarking, that by the word Pariſh, the Teſtator does not mean only the nine towns which contribute to the repair of Halifax Church, but the whole vicarage, for in fixing ſtipends to the twelve Preachers, he calls Ealand, Heptonſtall, &c. within the pariſh.

With

With regard to the particular manner in which this truſt has been managed, we know nothing remarkable till the year 1700, when Joſeph Wilkinſon, Vicar of Halifax, Richard Scarbrough, Maſter of the above workhouſe, Nathaniel Holden, Prime Governor, John Hodgſon, Thomas Dunn, Francis Bentley, Nathaniel Holden, and John Batley, Governors, together with Henry Dawſon, Robert Butterfield, William Preſcot, Giles Dolliffe, John Holroyde, and John Cooke, were appointed Feoffees in truſt for a new workhouſe, bought January 2, 1700, of one William Walker, for the ſum of one hundred and ſeventy pounds, ſituated on the north ſide of Halifax Church, and this notwithſtanding Mr. Waterhouſe's workhouſe was then rebuilding; the reaſons they gave for this were, that the old workhouſe, left by Mr. Waterhouſe, was not convenient for their intended purpoſe of putting children to the ſpinning of worſted and making of bone lace; and the pariſh having a property therein by the will of the ſaid Mr. Waterhouſe, as well as the town of Halifax, they were not willing to have the trouble of any more poor than what were properly their own.

But being conſcious, that they had not ſufficient authority within themſelves to enforce the regulations which they had made, or might afterwards make; and the Parliament in their Votes, at this time, offering to paſs a public Act without charge, to any place which ſhould petition for it, for the better governing of their poor, they procured an account of the proceedings of this kind from Hull and Briſtol, where Acts had been obtained; and having drawn up a petition, they preſented it,

together

together with a ſchedule, containing the heads of the Bill which they intended to lay before the Parliament, to Lord Irwin, Lord Fairfax, &c. the former of whom offered to get the town made a market, the toll to be employed in eaſe of the poor rates, and to have four fairs in the year.

This Bill was brought into the Houſe by Lord Fairfax and Sir John Kay, and rejected on the third reading.

In the year 1715, (but whether owing to the above attempt to deſtroy Mr. Waterhouſe's plan we dare not ſay) the public legacies could not be fully anſwered; for there ought to have been paid yearly one hundred and thirty-nine pounds; but the rental amounted only to one hundred twenty-nine pounds fifteen ſhillings and five-pence; on this account, the Clergy, inſtead of forty pounds yearly, received only thirty-four pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence; the aged, inſtead of twenty-four pounds, only twenty pounds ſixteen ſhillings; the children (being but eleven), inſtead of fifty pounds, only forty-three pounds ſix ſhillings and eight-pence; thus the deficiency was made up, and a ſort of fund eſtabliſhed, of five pounds nineteen ſhillings and five-pence yearly, above the ſaid deficiency; but how this deficiency was diſpoſed of we have not ſeen.

In the year 1719, a commiſſion for charitable uſes was held at Halifax, at which time the Jurors, in their Inquiſition, (after reciting the ſubſtance of the Letters Patent, and of the Will of Nathaniel Waterhouſe,) found that the ſum of two hundred pounds, bequeathed by the ſaid Nathaniel Water-

houſe to the uſe of the workhouſe in Halifax, had, by the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, been laid out in the purchaſe of certain lands and tenements in Northowram, called South Howcans, Hollinghey, and Tentercroſt, together with a ſmall parcel of land uſed for a lane, the whole being of the yearly value of ten pounds or thereabouts; and that the profits of a cloſe, called Hatters Cloſe, in Halifax, and the above-mentioned premiſes in Northowram, had been duly applied to the charitable uſe they were left for, till the year 1698, at which time, and in the year 1699, the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, being Joſeph Wilkinſon, Clerk, Simon Sterne, Eſq; William Midgley, Richard Scarbrough, Nathaniel Holden, and John Batley, received the rents of the ſaid premiſes in Northouram, amounting to the ſum of eighteen pounds after all deductions, and did not apply the ſame to the uſe of the ſaid workhouſe:

Alſo, that in the year 1700, the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe had in their hands in caſh, money owing on good ſecurities, and in ſtock belonging to the ſaid workhouſe, beſides the above eighteen pounds, the ſum of one hundred and three pounds, which did not appear to have been applied to the uſe of the ſaid workhouſe; and that the ſaid Joſeph Wilkinſon, Simon Sterne, William Midgley, Richard Scarbrough, Nathaniel Holden, and John Batley, were Maſters and Governors, or ſome of them, before and to Sept. 26, 1700, on which day Samuel Threapland, James Farrer, Eſq; Abraham Hall, John Hanſon, Thomas Dunn, Francis Bentley, Henry Gream, Richard

Walker,

Walker, and Samuel Liſter, were elected Governors with them*.

The Jurors alſo found, that in 1700 the Maſter and Governors of the ſaid workhouſe, or ſome of them, cauſed the ſaid workhouſe to be pulled down, and inſtead thereof erected another ſtately building, which building was raiſed with the conſent of all the Maſters and Governors, except James Farrer, Abraham Hall, John Hanſon, and Samuel Liſter, and had never been uſed as a workhouſe, but as a court for the holding of the Quarter Seſſions for the Juſtices of the Peace of the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, and having viewed the new erection, the ſaid Jurors were of opinion, that not leſs than fifty pounds would fit up the ſame for a proper workhouſe, according to the purport of the Letters Patent, and anſwerable to the workhouſe pulled down as aforeſaid.

It was in the next place found, that from the year 1700 excluſive, to the year 1706 incluſive, the tenants of the premiſes in Northouram and Hatter's Cloſe paid their rents, amounting in the whole to the ſum of fifty-five pounds, to the Maſter and Governors for the time being, and that the ſame had not been applied to the ſaid charitable uſe; and that all the ſaid Maſter and Governors were dead at the time of taking the ſaid Inquiſition, except Thomas Dunn, Ricd. Walker, Hen. Greame, and Ricd. Scarbrough.

That from 1706 to 1718 incluſive, the ſaid Richard Walker received the rents and profits of the ſaid premiſes in Northowram and of Hatter's

* *Query, why theſe five choſe nine others when th. Letters Patent had appointed but thirteen.*

Cloſe, and had not applied the ſame to the uſe of the ſaid workhouſe, but was willing ſo to do, the principal rents and intereſt for the ſame amounting in the whole to one hundred ninety-two pounds eighteen ſhillings and ten-pence.

Laſtly, it was found, that the ſaid Maſter and Governors, at or about the time of the pulling down of the ſaid workhouſe, had ſold wood and ſtone, parcel thereof, and alſo a pair of looms, all of the value of three pounds two ſhillings, and applied the money to their own uſe.

On this, the Commiſſioners decreed, on the 14th day of May 1719, that the perſons found in the above Inquiſition to have miſapplied the above ſeveral ſums of money, or their reſpective heirs or executors, ſhould, within three months after notice was given them of the ſaid decree, pay the reſpective ſums ſo miſapplied, with intereſt, and other charges laid out in obtaining and proſecuting the above Commiſſion, to the Rev. Thomas Burton, Clerk, Vicar of Halifax, John Caygill, James Alderſon, Jonathan Stead, William Chamberlain, Valentine Stead, Nathaniel Holden, Robert Whitehead, John Drake, John Preſcot, Joſeph Dixon, Joſhua Marcer, and George Lodge, who were appointed Truſtees for the ſaid workhouſe, the places and offices of the ſaid Richard Scarbrough, Thomas Dunn, Henry Greame, and Richard Walker, in the govenment of the ſaid workhouſe being declared vacant.

The whole ſum decreed to be paid, was ſix hundred and forty-one pounds five ſhillings and ten-pence, of which, fifty pounds were appointed to be laid

laid out in fitting up the building uſed as a Seſſions-houſe, into a convenient workhouſe for the poor, according to the charitable intent of Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe.

And as the Letters Patent granted by King Charles I. had loſt their force, through the neglect of Governors, in not keeping up their number, as therein required, it was further decreed, that the new-appointed Truſtees ſhould, with all convenient ſpeed, endeavor to obtain freſh Letters Patent of Incorporation, and that they might imploy ſo much of the money decreed to be to them paid towards obtaining thereof, as ſhould be found neceſſary.

It ought alſo to be obſerved, that at this time the Jurors, by a particular Inquiſition, found that the ſum of fifty pounds, raiſed out of the rents and profits of the premiſes belonging to Mr. Waterhouſe's workhouſe, and not applied to the ſame charitable uſe, had been, about the year 1703, with the privity and knowledge of the Maſter and Governors then in being, entruſted with Francis Bentley, one of the ſaid Governors, who converted the ſame to his own uſe, and did not repay it, or procure it to be applied to the ſaid charitable uſe, and afterwards died inſolvent; on which the Commiſſioners, on the 14th of May, 1719, decreed the ſaid ſum of fifty pounds to be paid to the new Truſtees, by thoſe who were privy to its being entruſted as aforeſaid, and were at that time living, and by the Heirs and Executors of ſuch as were dead, together with the ſum of nine pounds towards the charges of ſuing forth and proſecuting the Commiſſion, both which, after ſerving a Writ of Execution, were paid.

To

To the firſt Decree above named, the parties concerned thinking themſelves aggrieved, exhibited in Chancery their Exceptions, to which the Truſtees appointed by the Commiſſioners gave Anſwers; on which a Commiſſion was received out of the Court, directed to J. Murgatroyd, Hugh Sleigh, William Oates, and William Ingram, for examination of witneſſes, which examination was to have begun Jan. 11, 1721, according to notice given, but the Commiſſioners delaying to execute the ſaid Commiſſion, an order was obtained for a new one, directed as above, which began to ſit April 3, 1721, and was finiſhed on the 12th of the ſaid month; and upon the debate of the matter before the Lord Chancellor, his Lordſhip allowed part of the Exceptions, and over-ruled the reſt; in particular it was ordered, that the ſurviving Exceptants ſhould, out of the thirteen perſons named by the Commiſſioners, chooſe ten, which ten ſhould chooſe the other three as they though fit; Robert Holford alſo, a Maſter in Chancery, was ordered to ſettle what the Exceptants were to pay the Reſpondents, and to appoint a time and place for the payment thereof, which was accordingly done, and the whole ſum, with two hundred and five pounds nineteen ſhillings and eight pence, allowed by the ſaid Maſter for coſts, amounted to ſix hundred four pounds eight ſhillings and five pence.

All the Exceptants being dead but Henry Gream, the ſaid Henry did, purſuant to the Order of Chancery, by Idenure under his hand and ſeal, as alſo the common ſeal of the Maſter and Governors of the above workhouſe, bearing date Dec. 16, 1723, transfer his office to Thomas Burton, Clerk, John Caygil,

Caygil, Jonathan Stead, William Chamberlaine, Valentine Stead, Robert Whitehead, John Drake, Joſeph Dixon, George Lodge, and Joſhua Marcer, but this laſt refuſing to Act, John Ormroyd, was elected in his room; and theſe, in purſuance of the Chancellor's Decree, elected James Alderſon, John Preſcot, and John Ramſden, to make up the number required by the Letters Patent: And as the ſaid Letters Patent impowered the Maſter and Prime Governor of the workhouſe to act as Juſtices of the Peace, Thomas Burton as Maſter, and John Caygill as Prime Governor, were ſworn in Juſtices accordingly, November 16, 1724, and preſuming that the Letters Patent would juſtify them in acting under this character, and neglecting, agreeable to the directions of the Commiſſioners, in 1719, to obtain a renewal of the Charter, a proſecution was commenced againſt them, and upon trial, their proceedings being found to be illegal, they were caſt in very heavy coſts of ſuit. Thus was the Corporation Charter of Halifax, granted by King Charles I. entirely deprived of all its efficacy, being regarded now as a matter of curioſity, not uſe.

But to return to the Charity. The laſt Truſtees above named, finding that the workhouſe left by Nathaniel Waterhouſe had been uſed as a Seſſions-houſe for the Juſtices of the Peace for the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, from the year 1707 to the year 1720, and that a large room had been made therein for that purpoſe, with high windows and doors, and not chambered over, alſo that the back part of the ſaid building had been ſuffered to go into a ruinous decay, expended between ſeventy and eighty pounds in repairing and altering the ſame, to make it fit for

a workhouſe for the poor, agreeable to the intentions of the donor, and as ſuch it has been uſed ever ſince; the procedings, however, therein have not given univerſal ſatisfaction, for in the year 1749 a complaint was made to the Commiſſioners of Pious Uſes, then ſitting at Leedes, by the principal inhabitants of Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, charging the Truſtees with refuſing to take poor children into the workhouſe under ſeven years of age, (though the Will required them only to be ſix,) and at the ſame time inſiſting on a ſum of money being paid on their entrance, contrary to the directions and true intent of the Will of Mr. Waterhouſe aforeſaid; whereby they and their predeceſſors had been deprived of the benefit ariſing from ſuch poor children being maintained in the ſaid workhouſe.

Alſo accuſing them of having cut down, ſold, and otherwiſe miſapplied large quantities of wood and timber, on the charity eſtate, contrary to the directions of the ſaid Will.

Complaining likewiſe that there was a deficiency of Truſtees to make up the number of fifteen, to perform the truſts in the ſaid Will; and laſtly, ſetting forth, that the Governors of the Workhouſe had received certain ſums of money from their predeceſſors in the ſaid office, on account of Mr. Waterhouſe's charity, of which no account had been given; certifying, however, that the Rev. Dr. Legh, Vicar of Halifax, one of the Truſtees named in the Petition, was not concerned in the breach of truſts complained of amongſt the reſt of the Governors and Truſtees of the ſaid Charity, and that he was only named for form's ſake.

The

The reaſons which principally brought on the above complaint, were, that a large quantity of the charity timber wood had been applied towards the building of a grand houſe, at that time erecting for the reſidence of the Lecturer, at Halifax, on the ground belonging to Mr. Waterhouſe's charity, and near the houſe which had been deviſed for the uſe of the ſaid Lecturer; which was deemed to be the more unneceſſary, as there was a ſufficient houſe for the Lecturer before.

The Feoffees had alſo laid out the monies ariſing from the charity eſtates left by Mr. Waterhouſe, for the maintenance of the poor of the townſhip of Halifax only, though the Teſtator's Will extended it to nine other towns; and this method, which had been continued near thirty years, had no appearance of being altered; on the contrary, a printed abſtract of the Letters Patent had made its appearance ſome time before, and was ſtill, upon occaſion, referred to, which, amongſt other mutilations, in every inſtance where the expreſſion "the Town and Pariſh of Halifax" occurred, had the word Pariſh omitted, as if with deſign to lead the reader into a belief that Mr. Waterhouſe had given the workhouſe to the town of Halifax only, when, by his own deſcription, it was granted alſo to the townſhips of Sowerby, Midgley, Warley, Ovenden, Skircoat, Northouram, Southouram, Hipperholme, and Shelf, as by comparing his Will with the Letters Patent will appear, and as it had been decreed to be by the Commiſſioners of Pious Uſes, in the year 1719.

With regard to the iſſue of the above complaints,

there is an entry in the book belonging to Mr. Waterhouſe's charity, wherein is contained the Petition to the Commiſſioners from Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, and at the foot thereof theſe words:

"And whereas the ſaid Commiſſioners did, agreeable to the prayer of the complainants ſaid petition, grant their ſummons againſt the ſaid Truſtees and Governors, who, in obedience thereto appeared to anſwer the matters and things therein complained of againſt them; and whereas the matter of the ſaid petition, after being, by mutual conſent of the Council and Sollicitors for all parties, ſeveral times reſpited, came on to be heard before the ſaid Commiſſioners, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September, in the ſaid year of our Lord 1749; and the ſaid Commiſſioners having heard what was alledged by the Council and Sollicitors for the ſaid complainants, and alſo the Council and Sollicitors for the Defendants the ſaid Truſtees, and there not appearing to the ſaid Commiſſioners any breaches of truſts, negligences, or miſemployment in the ſaid Truſtees, but that the matter of the ſaid petition, ſo far as related to them, was groundleſs, they the ſaid Commiſſioners, by and with the conſent of the Council and Sollicitors for the ſaid Complainants, did order that the ſaid petition, and the matters thereof, ſo far as related to the Truſtees therein named, ſhould be diſmiſſed, and the ſame was diſmiſſed accordingly.

"In faith and teſtimony whereof, I Charles Barnard, of Leeds, in the county of York, Clerk to the Commiſſioners, have hereunto ſet my hand,

the

the 21ſt day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1750."

Charles Barnard,

Signed in the preſence of us,

John Windle,
Thomas Ogden."

Notwithſtanding all this, it was by the Jurors, in their Inquiſition, dated September 13, 1749, found, that the workhouſe, and the eſtates thereto belonging, had, ſince the year 1719, been conveyed to certain Truſtees in the ſaid Inquiſition named, and to their heirs aud ſucceſſors, upon truſt that the rents and profits thereof might at all times be diſpoſed of, to, and for the benefit of the poor of the *Town and Pariſh of Halifax*, according to the tenor of the Letters Patent, and charitable intent and appointment of Nathaniel Waterhouſe.

Alſo that the ſum of ſix hundred and four pounds eight ſhillings and five-pence, as well as the yearly rents and profits of the above eſtates, had by the above Truſtees, or ſome of them, been applied in repairing the ſaid workhouſe, and maintaining the poor of the *Town of Halifax*, except the ſum of one hundred forty-ſeven pounds nine ſhillings and eight-pence, which then remained in the hands of the ſurviving Truſtees.

And accordingly the Commiſſioners, in their decree, dated at Leeds, October 4, 1749, ſay, "Foraſmuch as it appears to us to have been the intent of the Teſtator, (Nathaniel Waterhouſe), that part of the Pariſh, as well as Town of Halifax, ſhould receive

the benefit of the ſaid charities, and that the ſaid Teſtator, in his ſaid laſt Will, after bequeathing the clear reſidue and remainder of his perſonal eſtate to the Truſtees therein named, for the benefit of the poor of the Pariſh of Halifax, declares what he means by the words pariſh of Halifax in the following words, (to wit) the Poor of Halifax, Ovenden, Northouram, Southouram, Hipperholme, Shelf, Skircoat, Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, we do order, adjudge, and decree, that from henceforth the ſaid workhouſe ſhall be employed as a workhouſe for the poor of the ſaid towns of Ovenden, Northouram, Southouram, Hipperholme, Shelf, Skircoat, Warley, Midgley, and Sowerby, as well as of the ſaid town of Halifax, and that the rents and profits of the ſaid Hatter's Cloſe, and of the ſaid tenements in Northouram, ſhall be employed for the maintenance of the poor of the ſaid ſeveral townſhips, kept in the ſaid workhouſe, according to the true intent and tenor of the ſaid Letters Patent, and of the laſt Will of the ſaid Nathaniel Waterhouſe, the Donor."

With regard to the number of Truſtees, it was found that all the Grantees in the Indenture, from Henry Greame above-named, as well as thoſe ſoon after by them elected, were dead, except John Caygill, Valentine Stead, Joſeph Dixon, John Ramſden, and John Ormerod, which laſt being elected in the room of Joſhua Marcer, no conveyance of the premiſſes had been made to him; no notice being taken in the ſaid Inquiſition, that the Rev. Dr. Legh, James Wetherherd, Samuel Liſter, Luke Hoile, Samuel Waterhouſe, William Bentley, and Thomas Martin, had been elected Truſtees; on the contrary, the ſaid John Caygill, Valentine Stead,

Joſeph

Joſeph Dixon, John Ramſden, and John Ormerod' where therein declared to be the ſurviving Truſtees; and in the Decree they were accordingly ordered to grant and aſſure the workhouſe, Hatter's Cloſe, and the tenements in Northouram, with their appurtenances, to, and to the uſe of the ſaid John Caygil, Valentine Stead, John Ramſden, and James Wetherherd, Luke Hoile, Joſeph Wood, William Wood, William Walker, William Bentley, John Gream, Thomas Oldfield, James Farrer, and George Stansfeld, who were to receive the iſſues and profits of the above deviſed eſtate, as alſo the ſaid ſum of one hundred forty-ſeven pounds nine ſhilings and eight pence, for the benefit of the above charity as aforeſaid; and out of this ſum, as alſo out of the rents of the above tenements and premiſſes, if needful, theſe new Truſtees were impowered to take as much money as would defray the expences of obtaining the ſaid Decree, and of procuring new Letters Patent of incorporation.

This is the ſubſtance of the Decree, which ſeems to have put the charity once more upon its true footing. For what reaſon the complaint about the timber was diſmiſſed, we have not ſeen, or ſhould moſt readily have mentioned it, having greater pleaſure in vindicating the innocent, than in pointing out the faults of the guilty.

The Truſt Deed, in conſequence of the above Decree, was ſigned Auguſt 8, 1751.

It is ſaid there was a writing between the Truſtees for Halifax, and thoſe for the other towns in the pariſh, of the ſame date with the above Decree, in which they bound themſelves to apply for a

renewal

renewal of the Letters Patent within half a year after the ſaid Decree, but we have not heard that ſuch application has been actually made.

The above benefactor, Mr. Nathaniel Waterhouſe, was ſon of Michael Waterhouſe, of Skircoat; his buſineſs was that of a Salter or Oil-drawer; he was baptiſed Sept. 11, 1586, and married, Nov. 16, 1607, Dorothy Wilſon; he died June 3, 1645, and was buried on the 6th of the ſame month; there is, therefore, ſome irregularity in the Curate of Sowerby-bridge preaching his annual Sermon in Halifax Church in the month of September, for, by the Will, he ought to have begun the rotation in July, and the reſt have followed in the order they are there mentioned.

He lies in the North Chapel of Halifax Church, and the following words were once legible on his graveſtone:

"The Church and Poor I left my Heirs,
My Friends to order my Affairs;
My Soul I ſent before to try
What is provided in Eternity;
My earthly part lies here, you ſee,
Hoping to riſe, that's beſt for me."

Dorothy Waterhouſe, widow of the ſaid Nathaniel, died May 20, 1652, and was buried in the ſame grave with her huſband.

On the Alms-houſes is the following Inſcription:

"Theſe twelve dwellings, left by Mr. Waterhouſe for twelve aged perſons, were rebuilt by the contributions of well-diſpoſed people, in the year 1724."

In

In the Blue-coat Hoſpital:

"Hoſpitium M^ri Nath. Waterhouſe, viri ſupra exemplum pii, qui eccleſiæ at pauperibus ſua omnai legavit, 1678."

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

PIECE-HALL, INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, AND THE NEW-MARKET.

THE Manufacturers Piece-Hall, is an oblong building, 110 yards in length and 91 in breath.

It is ſituated on a deſcent towards the eaſt, which occaſions that ſide to be three ſtories high, whilſt the weſt ſide conſiſts only of two.

The firſt ſtory on the eaſt ſide has an arcade, which is continued as far as the center of the north and ſouth ſides, and ſupports a gallery about ſix feet wide.

Above this is a ſecond gallery ſupported by a range of ruſtic pillars; and the roof is ſupported by a colonade, which has a moſt ſtriking effect, and is thought to be largeſt of the kind in Europe.

The diſtance of the columns is about eigh feet and a half, equal to the width of the rooms, each of which has one ſaſh window and a door to the galleries.

The

The area is open and ſpacious, and judiciouſly contrived, both for ſafety and convenience. It was firſt opened for the ſale of goods on the 2d of January, 1779.

The NEW CHAPEL in the Square was founded in 1771, finiſhed the year following, and firſt preached in May 24th, 1772. The whole expence amounted to upwards of two thouſand pounds. The building is very commodious for a congregation, and its ſtructure rather ſuperb, the whole being finiſhed in an elegant taſte. See the annexed plate.

A MARKET-PLACE being much wanted in the Town of Halifax, the ſtreet where the market is now kept being very narrow, and the great number of carriages paſſing through, renders it very dangerous and incommodious: A large ſubſcription is now opened for making a New Market-place, for which purpoſe a piece of ground is purchaſed of Sir Watts Horton, ſituated on the eaſt-ſide of South-gate, the top part opening to that ſtreet, and the bottom part opening a communication into the Woolſhops, will make it a very eligible ſituation, and convenient for moſt parts of the town.

In addition to the improvements of the town, a number of gentlemen have entered into a ſubſcription for building a New Theatre; the ground fixed on for that purpoſe, is part of Sir Watts Horton's eſtate near to the Wardſend. The building will be plain and convenient.

REVENGE

Samuel Midgley

REVENGE UPON REVENGE:

OR, AN

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE,

OF THE

Tragical Practices

OF

SIR JOHN ELAND, OF ELAND,

HIGH SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF YORK:

Committed upon the Perſons of Sir ROBERT BEAUMONT, and his Alliances, in the Reign of EDWARD the Third, King of ENGLAND, &c.

TOGETHER,

With an Account of the Revenge which ADAM, the Son of Sir ROBERT BEAUMONT and his Accomplices took upon the Perſons of Sir JOHN ELAND and his Poſterity, herein fully, and plainly, as well as impartially repreſented, for the Satisfaction of the inquiſitive Part of the World.

THE

WHOLE BEING DIVIDED INTO THREE EQUAL PARTS.

HALIFAX: E. JACOB, PRINTER.

1789.

REVENGE UPON REVENGE:

OR,

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE,

OF THE

Tragical Practices

OF

SIR JOHN ELAND, OF ELAND,

HIGH SHERIFF

OF THE COUNTY OF YORK:

Committed upon the Person of Sir Robert Beaumont,
and his Children, in the Reign of Edward
the Third, King of England, &c.

TOGETHER,

With an Account of the Revenge which Adam, the Son of
Sir Robert Beaumont had on his Accomplices took upon
the Person of Sir John Eland and his Posterity, treache-
rously, and falsely, as well as Proper fully represented, the
the Satisfaction of the Impartial Part of the World.

IN TWO

WHOLE BEING DIVIDED INTO THREE EQUAL PARTS.

HALIFAX: S. JACOB PRINTER.

REVENGE UPON REVENGE;

OR, AN

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE, &c.

PART I.

THIS ſublunary world is the univerſal ſtage, on which all mankind act the various parts of human life, in a lower, or higher degree of virtue, or vice, as the one or other of them are agreeable to the different tempers of their natures and educations; or as they are more or leſs imitators of the good or bad examples which paſs before them.

If piety and prudence become the rule of their conduct: Peace, amity, and tranquility, crowns their years with honour and ſucceſs.

But if they be otherwiſe minded, and through a vehement and reſtleſs ferment of an ungovernable paſſion, they ſuffer their ſouls to be made a victim to pride and luxury, there is nothing can more viſibly declare the degeneracy of their nature, and the infidelity of their principles, than that they cannot ſubmit themſelves to the rules of God's word, and the diſpenſations of providence.

This is that ſatanical chariot which hurries ſin and miſchief, with triumph through the world, and provokes the Almighty to let them fall into the condemnation of the wicked.

Hence comes it to paſs, that ſuch men's lives are generally compoſed, and made of chequer-work; here a light and there a dark point; now appeareth joy blowing from the uncertain corner of vain hopes; anon, the ſorrows of affliction, from juſt diſpleaſure of heaven, ſurround them with trouble and vexation of mind

In this quarter they conclude themſelves ſafe libertines, in which to take the utmoſt of their revenge: But in the next turn of providence's grand wheel of all human affairs they are encompaſt with the vexatious affronts of unavoidable diſaſters.

Thus

Thus doth poor bewildred man fall a contemptible ſacrifice to his own unruly luſts; thoſe pregnant domineering tyrants which occaſions that inward regret, and thoſe reſtleſs changes of condition, that he can retain no certainty of reſolution within himſelf, nor any ſure confidence in others, that may bring to perfection his ambitious projects, but is ſtill reſtleſs and uneaſy under his moſt ſplendid enjoyments, and moſt pleaſing apprehenſions of ſucceſs, in regard, according to the old adage, of wiſdom and experience.

The eſquire's ambition, prompts him to hunt after knighthood, and from thence to a lordly degree; ſtill in progreſſive motion, never acquieſceing in any honour of human dignity on this ſide the grave; for theſe aſcending thoughts, being rouled by the ſpirit of pride into every angle of an ambitious mind, makes the man angry and vexatious, both to himſelf and others, under every fancied oppoſition that may but ſeem to intercept the height of his attainments; and rather than not ſucceed in his enterprize, the beſt of his familiars muſt be made a ſacrifice to his paſſionate and irreconcileable malice, and is generally concluded to be the ground and occaſion of thoſe crying, as well as unchriſtian murders, which was practiced and committed by the

command of ſir *John Eland*, of *Eland*, he himſelf being preſent to behold the actions performed.

And comes now in its proper order to be related, according to that ancient deſcription which the bards of old gave of them in their wonted metres, and was then received as very well known, but greatly admired truths, to the memories of that age, unto whom it was dedicated.

And therefore it is hoped, that now it will neither appear unacceptable, or diſpleaſing under this homely and borrowed attire; eſpecially conſidering its chief deſign is to give ſatisfaction to the friends and relations of the parties then ſuffering. The hiſtory whereof be pleaſed to take in the following manner.

Know then, that ſir *John Eland*, deſinging to quench the burning flames which malice had kindled in his breaſt, choſe this ſeaſon as an opportunity moſt apt and fitted for his purpoſe, without being checked or controuled by his ſuperiors; for being himſelf the king's high-ſheriff, (and his majeſty engaged in foreign wars) he having the whole country, by virtue of his office, at his ſole command, to form them at his pleaſure into a body of armed men for public ſervice,

yet

yet he waves that open power, and yet out of a politic deſign, not to allarum the whole country, nor too much to expoſe himſelf, and his projects to the riſque and hazard of an unexpected diſappointment: As alſo, that he might with more ſafety, and under greater ſecurity, accompliſh his attempts, he picks out of a greater number only a ſmall company of his truſty neighbours and tenants, and of them he muſters together a ſtout and well armed band. Men they were whoſe hands and hearts were wholly devoted to his command. For being lord of *Eland* town, all the inhabitants therein, and the major part of the pariſh being his homagers, and as ſuch had ſworn themſelves to be his faithful ſervants, with life and limb, according to the ancient phraſe in our law.

And with this ſmall army of truſty friends he marches in battle array, with full reſolution to accompliſh that revenge and irreconcileable malice that he had long nouriſhed in his mind, againſt that moſt worthy knight, of great fame and pedigree, ſir *Robert Beaumont*, lord and owner of *Croſland-Hall*; and that in this affair he might act ſecurely, like a politic and Jealous general, and that he might prevent the danger of a ſurpriſe from a black enemy; he, the ſaid ſir *John Eland*, moſt illegally, as well as murderouſly, (being

(being but a private gentleman) in the ſilent time of night, when all men were gone to their reſt, he very ſpeedily, and in good order, marches theſe his ſelect bands, directly to *Quarmby-Hall*, a friend, and nigh relation he was unto ſir *Robert Beaumont*, and there he enters without any reſiſtance (that gentleman not ſuſpecting any ſuch evil deſign could be projected againſt him) very violently with all his armed forces, and there incontinently ſlew the worthy lord thereof, whoſe name was *Quarmby*, of *Quarmby*.

This bloody act being thus moſt wickedly, as well as unjuſtly executed, (in the judgment of all wiſe and ſober men) it gave great occaſion of murmuring, and lamentation amongſt the whole neighbourhood, as not knowing, and greatly wondering, why and wherefore ſo good a man ſhould ſo ſuddenly be cut off by ſo ſurpriſing, and violent a death.

From this amaſing accident were all mens heads and tongues ſet on work to find out the ground of the miſchief; and amidſt the many and various conjectures which were entertained amongſt the neighbourhood, the major part of the country were of opinion, that it muſt proceed from ſome undervaluing and degrading words, which

which ſhould have been ſpoken againſt Sir *John Eland*; or elſe, that in contempt of his authority, in one kind or other, his commands had been openly diſobeyed, by the ſaid *Beaumont*, of *Quarmby*, and the reſt of their allies, as he was the king's high ſheriff: But how or after what manner ſoever it was that the occaſion was given, moſt certain it is, that both the ſheriff's attempts and executions, was inhuman, as well as unchriſtian; and doth alſo very plainly demonſtrate the inſatiableneſs of his malice: For not reſting content with having committed this unparalleled murder upon the body of *Quarmby*,

They forthwith from *Quarmby-Hall*, that very night (that is to ſay) Sir *John Eland*, and his new fleſh'd followers, haſte with all ſpeed to the houſe of *Lockwood*, of *Lockwood*; who was a gentleman of that wiſdom and prudence, that he was not only reckoned, but eſteemed as the oracle, as well as the darling of his country; and whoſe memory will remain fragrant in future ages.

But to men of hoſtile and revengeful ſpirits, neither nobility of blood, nor badge, nor character of worth and honour, is armour of proof to reſiſt the inveterate ſtroke of malice: For, in truth, all pleas for compaſſion are then ſuperſeded,

ſeded, where power is reſolved to take revenge upon the innocent and virtuous; ſo that in this caſe we cannot reckon it for a wonder to find, as in truth they did, defenceleſs *Lockwood* barbarouſly murdered in the midſt of his harmleſs and midnight retirement, as having no power of armed men to ſecure him from the cruel inſults of his enraged enemy, who, in the heat of their purſuits, were ſeeking to deſtroy, and take away the life of Sir *Robert Beaumont*; as being reſolved in this their fury to convert their ſerene and peaceable country into an acheldema of blood: For by the deaths of *Lockwood* and *Quarmby*, Sir *John Eland* having deprived Sir *Robert Beaumont* of the aſſiſtance of his two truſty and faithful friends, he forthwith marches on with his ſelect forces to *Croſland-Hall*, which they found ſo ſtrongly moated about with a deep trench of water, and the bridge thereof drawn up as was uſual, to ſecure himſelf and family from the violent aſſaults of robbers, and unreaſonable men. Inſomuch, that this ſurprizing party of men was compelled, for ſome time, to make a halt, and place themſelves in ambuſh to avoid diſcovery, waiting with great diligence and circumſpection, the draw-up of the bridge, which in a few hours anſwered their expectation.

For

For a maid ſervant belonging to the houſe, having ſome ſpecial occaſion to be that morning very early abroad, let down the bridge, according to common cuſtom, which being perceived by this armed crew, they ſpeedily quit their ambuſhment, and violently ſeizing upon her, entered the hall without any reſiſtance, but with ſo much noiſe as gave an alarm to the whole family; for they found ſir *Robert* in his bed chamber, with ſo many of his ſervants, as in that hurry could be ſummoned to his aid; theſe, though meanly armed, yet defended their maſter and themſelves with all imaginable gallantry, till very much wounded, and over-powered with multitudes, their reſiſtance proved unſucceſsful and helpleſs.

For theſe men of blood violently ſeized upon the perſon of ſir *Robert*, and hurried him with great fury down the ſtairs into the hall-body, where, having him at their mercy, neither human pity to the ſhrieks of his afrighted and bemoaning lady, nor regard of law and conſcience, as to the life and honour of ſo worthy a gentleman could move them to retract their wicked and cruel deſigns, but out of hand they cut off his head; which barbarous murder thus inhumanly committed, inſtead of putting a ſtop to their further malicious proceedings, it proved a new in-

centive to their riotous luſts; which being reſolved to gratify to the utmoſt of exceſs, they commanded all the victuals, bread, and wine, to be brought forth, as is uſual to be done at a feſtival triumph, and ſitting down to meat, ſir *John* invites ſir *Robert's* two ſons to come and eat and drink with them as they did; (for as yet he had ſpared their lives), the younger accepts the invitation, and both eats and drinks with them, but *Adam*, the elder, refuſed, and would not comply with their humour; his refuſal, when obſerved by ſir *John Eland*, and that by often intreaty he could not prevail with *Adam* to eat, *See*, ſaith he, *how heinouſly that lad doth take his father's death, and looks with a frowning countenance, as if he were reſolved to take revenge; but I will keep ſuch a watchful and circumſpect eye over him, and ſuch care ſhall be taken that he ſhall never be able to do us any harm.*

And gives us occaſion (ſaith the poet) to contemplate the uncertainties, and innumerable miſeries which attend human life: for the laſt night who more proſperous and happy than worthy *Beaumont*, lodged in harmleſs, pleaſant, ſafe, and ſecure repoſe? In the morning ſurpriſed by unexpected enemies, and his life made a ſacrifice to their barbarous cruelties, leaving to his dear lady and fatherleſs children, his dead carcaſs, a monument

ment of their inſatiable revenge, and puts a period to the firſt part of this tragical hiſtory.

PART II.

THIS ſecond part opens to us a new ſcene of matter, having in it a peculiar relation to the deſcendants of the forementioned ſufferers; in which the lady *Beaumont* appears firſt upon the ſtage, and doth act her part in the following ſtory.

No ſooner was the eye lids of the morning, which opened upon the family of *Beaumonts* with that diſmal ſhower of blood, which hung their hearts, as well as *Croſland-Hall*, in mourning, a little mitigated in the fury of its diſmal ſtorm, by the with drawing of ſir *John Eland*, and his bloody followers, but the lady, together with the aſſiſtance of her wounded, headleſs, and ſorrowful family, took that ſeaſonable interval to inter, with decent burial, the remains of her dearly beloved huſband; and alſo to deliberate on, and contrive ſuch new methods, as might for the future ſecure herſelf, and her children, from the rage and cruelty of her, and their enemies; all which her

tranſactions, doth very aptly refreſh our memories with thoſe well known truths.

That ſo unequal is the temper and diſpoſition of our lives, that we daily ſhare, either in the loſs of our ſuffering friends, or in the death of ſome near relation; ſome unhappineſs of our own to be concerned for; or elſe we are overwhelmed with the treacherous infidelity of a ſeeming friend, or the more malicious hatred of an open enemy, to put us in mind, that this mortal life is neither a ſtate of ſecurity, nor the duration, wherein is to be enjoyed, deſirable, and never failing pleaſures.

Not but that duty obliges us to ſubmit with patience and humility to the diſpenſations of divine providence, as becomes our holy profeſſion, only with this gracious freedom, that we may uſe our endeavours to ſhelter ourſelves, by all lawful means, from the perſecuting power of unreaſonable men, intimated in that expreſſion of our Saviour, *when ye are perſecuted in one city flee to another.*

The conſideration whereof, undoubtedly took place in the mind and ſpirit of this diſtreſſed lady; for having given decent burial to ſir *Robert Beaumont*, her next care was (as you have been told)

told) how ſafely to ſecure her own, and her childrens lives, which ſhe endeavoured in the following manner.

By ſending a truſty meſſenger, with all haſte, to acquaint Mr. *Townley*, her nigh kinſman, who at that time reſided at *Brereton-Hall*, in *Lancaſhire*, deſiring him forthwith to raiſe ſuch aſſiſtance to join with his ſervants, as might be able to reſcue ſir *Robert Beaumont's* family from ſir *John Eland* and his bloody followers. This meſſage no ſooner came to Mr. *Townley*, but he preſently, and without delay, gathered a goodly company of ſtout friends, who being united to his menial ſervants, reſolved, if poſſible, to perform the lady's requeſt.

But when he and his company were come as far as *Marſden*, there they received the news which the meſſenger had not told them, how that ſir *Robert Beaumont* was ſlain, and the enemies diſperſed, and retired to their ſeveral dwellings: Thereupon he and his company immediately returned back again.

Which news coming ſpeedily to the lady *Beaumont's* knowledge, ſhe, without any manner of delay, together with her two ſons, took their leave

leave of *Croſland-Hall*, haſting with what ſpeed they could to Mr. *Townley* at *Brereton-Hall*.

And here I crave leave to divert the reader with this compaſſionate expoſtulation!

"What heart ſo hard, or eye ſo dry, as not to drop a tear in contemplation of this ſad and ſorrowful, as well as melancholy Journey, and with mournful thoughts to travel in the retinue of this diſconſolate lady; who, to ſecure herſelf and children from the furious malice of cruel revenge, is conſtrained to become an exile to her beloved habitation, and, pilgrim like, to ſeek friends and ſafety in a neighbouring county."

This I the rather added, as a corollary to the paſt tragedies, to put us in mind, that oppreſſed innocency is the proper object of human pity, as well as of chriſtian piety; that our well-wiſhes may ever accompany thoſe who are compelled, as was this deſerving lady, to enter upon ſo diſconſolate and mournful an addreſs, oppreſſed with multitudes of tears and anxieties of mind, how to eſcape their enraged enemies, as ſhe was how to eſcape the *herodian* cruelty of ſir *John Eland*, and his accomplices.

But ſhe, through the bleſſings of providence, having

having carefully avoided this foreboding cloud of fears and dangers, to her no ſmall conſolation, by the faithful conduct, and other aſſiſtances of ſure and ſafe guides, ſhe and her two ſons are ſafely arrived at ſir *Thomas Brereton's*, of *Brereton-Hall*, ſituate on *Brereton Green*, where they found entertainment free, kind, and generous. Thus was this ancient, but now broken family, to their hearts content, ſettled in peace and ſafety, where they found nothing wanting but a full ſupply of all things which could miniſter to their eaſe and freedom, every way agreeable unto, and correſponding with their noble extract.

Unto whom, ſhortly after, repaired young *Lacy*, of *Cromble-bottom*; *Lockwood*, of *Lockwood*; and *Quarmby*, of *Quarmby*; which ternary of youths not only encreaſed the number of their ſociety but inſpired freſh vigours of youthful complacencies into the minds of theſe ſpritely exiles, who being all engaged in the ſame bottom, lived together in friendly love and unity, ſometimes at Townley, at othertimes at Brereton-Hall: But in both places great care was taken, that, according to their briſk and lively tempers, their growing years ſhould be exerciſed with feats of chivalry, as well as in grammatical learning, and moral philoſophy.

In

In this hopeful ſtation they continued ſome years, making manly exerciſes their chief diverſion, ſuch as fencing, tilting, riding the managed horſe, and expert ſhooting in the long-bow, which in that age was England's moſt famed artillery, by which the whole tribe of military men, (belonging to this nation in the reign of this king *Edward*) did, under the conduct of *Edward* the black prince, reduce the powers both of *France* and *Spain* unto terms of ſubmiſſion; for theſe are thoſe feathered meſſengers of death, that ſilently, and without noiſe ſpeedily deſtroy the lives of our enemies, and cauſed England to become a terror to the nations round about them.

In all theſe forementioned manly exerciſes, were theſe generous and noble youths daily diverted, on purpoſe to make them expert, and dextrous, readily, and with ſucceſs, to play the game of death.

Thus, and according to this order, after a diligent manner, did theſe loving aſſociates encreaſe their years and friendſhip, until the meaſure of time had counted *Beaumont*, the youngeſt of the four baniſhed friends, unto the age of fifteen: This being the ſeaſon when nature diſcovers its puberty, and ripeneſs for action; that ſpark of honour

honour which hitherto lay concealed in their tender and harmleſs breaſts, began now to diſcover a kindled flame of revenge, but the firſt appearance and diſcovery thereof, iſſued from the manly ſpeeches of *Lockwood*, who being ſenior to the reſt, in ſtrength of body, as well as in number of years, not only waited for, but took a fit occaſion, but for time and place, to diſcover to his companions, the warmth of thoſe ſparkling thoughts, which hitherto had laid concealed; and this he performed in theſe ſhort but full expreſſions following:

Friends and Allies,

When with an impartial eye, I view and obſerve the growth of our bodies, and their ſkill aud activity in manly exerciſes, methinks we have gained ſtrength and knowledge enough, boldly to repair with courage and reſolution into our own country; from whence of a long ſeaſon we have been moſt tyranically baniſhed and there bravely ſeek to revenge the ſpilling of our fathers moſt innocent bloods; for if Eland *ſhould have that foul act for well done, it will encourage him in his wickedneſs, and further to proceed in deſtroying the whole poſterity of our renowned anceſtors.* Therefore *do I eſteem it our Wiſdom, and an undertaking very well becoming the ſucceſſors of ſuch worthy pa-*

triots utterly to extirpate from the face of the earth, this curſed Cain *and all his poſterity.*

Which words were no ſooner ſpoken, but they were received with the ſame briſkneſs of temper wherewith they were uttered; whereas, to one whoſe concerns are not engaged in the ſame intereſt with theſe ſufferers, they may ſeem to ſound harſh and unpleaſing as having in them too much of the wickedneſs of revenge, to proceed from a manly and chriſtian ſpirit.

But to thoſe in whoſe youthful breaſts lay nouriſhing the remembrance of their murdered parents, by an illegal and tyrannical death; together with a deep ſenſe, and apprehenſion of their own too, too unjuſt baniſhment from their native ſoils, allies, and revenues: ſuch lively apprehenſions fermenting upon their noble blood, cannot, in the courſe of nature (looking on themſelves, as they are meer men, and not ſaints) but be judged and looked upon as a providential ſummons to invite and prompt them to revive and retrieve their loſt honour, and thereby to render and tranſmit their names famous to poſterity. But not further to diſpute this critical point of human honour, the ſtory tells us, that thus it proved, and revenge they took without delay; for

for having maturely conſidered the whole matter, immediately, and without further diſpute, theſe reſolute youths, with united hearts and hands, kindly and firmly embraced *Lockwood's* invitation.

But how, and after what manner theſe bold attempts ſhould be managed with ſucceſs was the grand queſtion; and, indeed, the only remora which with-held their preſent proceedings, and gave them occaſion to be more grave and ſerious in their debates, and cauſed more ſolid propoſals than before to be laid upon the anvil; inſomuch that all their future conſults were the trying and examining of the old rules; alſo propoſing new methods how, with leaſt danger, and moſt quick and ſafe expedition, they may redeem loſt honour, and fix it upon themſelves and their poſterity, ſure and ſtedfaſt, by this their deſigned expedition.

While they are daily buſied in theſe uncertain ruminations, ſtill halting betwixt hope and fear, never fixed on any ſettled point. In the very heat and crowd of theſe tumultuous thoughts, unexpectedly, as neither by them fore-thought, or foreſeen, there comes to pay them an amicable viſit two faithful friends and dependants on ſome of their anceſtors. Namely,

Dawſon and *Haigh*, theſe unlooked for gueſts, were very acceptable to this youthful wavering and acceptable Cabal; inſomuch, that after common civilities and reſpects had been paid and received, theſe four exiles became impatient of throwing away any more needleſs time, as being fully bent upon nothing but redeeming loſt honour, according to their youthful ſtile.

Therefore, laying aſide all ceremonious prefaces, as being well aſſured of theſe mens truth and fidelity to their intereſt, they preſently withdraw them into a private room, prepared for their purpoſed debates, whither being come, they fully, and plainly imparted to them the whole matter, to the very bottom of their deſign, earneſtly requeſting their counſel and aſſiſtance therein, as how, and after what manner they might bring to perfection theſe their projected determinations.

The gentlemen having opened the Secrets of their breaſts unto theſe their truſty friends, they, as being wholly dedicated to their ſervice, well pondering, and conſidering in their minds the propoſals which their young maſters had made unto them, forthwith, and with one heart and mind, approved and encouraged their bold, reſolved, and adventurous attempt.

And

And in order thereunto, theſe two men, came to this reſolution, *that the ſheriffs tourn would ſhortly be kept at* Brig-Houſe, *where* Eland *never fails to appear in perſon, and that a better time they could not chuſe opportunely to take their revenge upon him*; as alſo, to do it moſt ſecurely to themſelves and followers from being ſuſpiciouſly noted by the country, (becauſe of their more than ordinary number and habit,) in regard on that occaſion, ſo many uncouth, and unknown people, in great multitudes, travel all ſorts of roads without being queſtioned whence they came, or whither they went.

And for their more certainty herein as touching the time when this was to be done, they reſolved preſently to return home, and make diligent enquiry, at what time certain, and without fail the ſheriffs-tourn would be kept at *Brig-Houſe*.

Whereupon the whole cabal was broken up upon this reſolution, and *Dawſon* and *Haigh* take their leaves with a grateful diſmiſſion, in order to get ſuch information in the whole matter, as may fully anſwer their expectations, which ſhortly after happened very agreeable to their minds: For within a little time after, if not the

next market-day, public notice was given, that on ſuch a day the ſheriffs-tourn would be held, and kept at *Brig-Houſe*.

No ſooner had they obtained this gladſome news, but theſe two, *Dawſon* and *Haigh*, out of hand, repair to *Brereton-Hall*, where they acquainted theſe brave, and hardy young gentlemen with their glad tidings; who thereupon, without further delay preſently equiped themſelves for their enterprize, after the beſt manner they could deviſe; being likewiſe ſtrongly aſſiſted from their *Lancaſhire* friends and allies.

Theſe being formed into a military body, they forthwith ſet forward with united hearts, and manly reſolutions, to execute their willed revenge upon ſir *John Eland*, their grand and inveterate enemy.

And having *Dawſon* and *Haigh* for their ſure guides, they travelled ſecretly and undiſcovered thorough by-ways into *Cromble-bottom* wood, upon the ſheriffs-tourn day at *Brig-houſe*, where all this choice company lay in ambuſh, under the command of *Adam Beaumont*, *Lacy Lockwood*, and *Quarmby*, eſquires, (at that time full little thought ſir *John Eland*, amidſt all his pride and gallantry

gallantry at *Brig-houſe*, that his life was thus way-laid in his traveling home).

And full well had theſe young gallants provided themſelves to encounter and ſecure the perſon of *Eland*, for all his great company of armed follow-ers and attendants.

For they had poſted truſty centinels, at every turn which ſhould happen, or could poſſibly lead to his way homewards, or to any other place; and they were not diſappointed in their hopes: For thoſe eſpials who were placed in *Brig-houſe* town, obſerved ſo exactly all *Eland*'s actions, that they ſpeedily gave theſe gentlemen notice, when he had mounted his horſe, and was upon his journey towards *Eland-Hall*, whoſe way then lay through *Cromble-bottom* wood, but the better and more openly to intercept him, theſe daring briſk youths no ſooner had notice that *Eland* was upon his travel, but they ſpeedily drew forth their men unto the top of the hill, that leads from *Brook-Foot* to *Brig-houſe*; ſhortly after, at the lower end of the lane, *Eland* and his company appeared, he much wondering with himſelf what thoſe gentle-men ſhould be that there had made a halt, but coming up to them he courteouſly vailed his bonnet.

Unto

Unto whom *Adam Beaumont*, with couragious, but in very upbraiding language, thus returned his ſalute, *Thy courteſy ſir knight, ſhall little avail thee, for moſt baſely and unmanly didſt thou murder my noble father* ſir Robert Beaumont, *in revenge of whoſe inhuman death, here preſently ſhalt thou be ſlain*; which his words were alſo confirmed from the mouths of the other gentlemen, whoſe fathers had ſuffered death the ſame night with ſir *Robert Beaumont*, by his cruel rage, *and whoſe bloods* ſaid they all, *we are now come to revenge upon thee and thine.*

Theſe united expreſſions of anger were no ſooner uttered, but they fell upon him with great courage and reſolution, which he and his company for ſome time ſtoutly reſiſted, with ſome effuſion of blood on both ſides; but in the heat of the conteſt, *Beaumont* and his adherents ſeparated *Eland* from his company at the lane's head, and in that place incontinently ſlew him, and made his death a ſacrifice of revenge unto the heirs of all thoſe worthies whoſe lives he had ſo inhumanly deſtroyed, as before hath been related.

And with this narrative of *Eland*'s death, the old poet concludes his ſecond part, with this bemoaning farewell, (notwithſtanding his acknowledgment,

ledgement, that what was really done to him, was but *Lex Talionis*, and that ſuch cruel murtherers could not but expect that at ſome time or other they ſhould be paid in their own coin for their tyrannical dealing) ſaying, *that* Beaumont *is herein deeply guilty, not for that he ſo valiantly played the man, but that in this fatal tragedy he ſhewed ſo little of a chriſtian, for a pure and ſpotleſs conſcience, would never have given its conſent to ſeek and obtain blood for blood; however in this he hath made good the old proverb,* that kind will creep where it cannot go.

In which paſſage, according to my opinion, he doth tacitly reflect upon the honourable fames of the deceaſed, as if they had lived like men apt to take revenge, and to puniſh more than the offence deſerved; his tart expreſſion might as well have been ſpared both in his poem, and this hiſtory, but then my diſcourſe would not have run in one intire thread, and been a perfect tranſcript of the original.

Unto which I crave leave modeſtly to add, that true it is, and muſt be acknowledged on all hands, that 'tis heroick and gallant to paſs by Injuries, becauſe in taking revenge, a man is but

even with his enemies, but in paſſing them over, he is his ſuperior.

But whether this may be pertinently applied to the preſent caſe, and in that age, when men in authority meaſured their actions more by the conduct of their own will, than from the then laws of *England*, is wholly left to the reader's judgment, how he will determine the matter: And ſo I proceed to the third and laſt part.

PART III.

THESE ſons of *Mars* having accompliſhed their deſign in killing ſir *John Eland*, their capital enemy, ſeem therewith at preſent ſo fully ſatisfied with this their perſonal revenge, as to deſiſt from any further attempts in that kind; but whether it proceeded from an inward ſatisfaction of mind, or from the apprehenſion of more open dangers, it is not reſolved; yet we are told (in favour of the latter opinion, that, notwithſtanding their former reſolution of the utter extirpation of the family of *Eland*, as will more fully appear in the ſucceeding part of the ſtory) that having openly ſlain ſir *John Eland*, the father,

and

and author of this quarrel, in the view of the whole neighbourhood, and as it were in defiance of the king and his laws, ſir *John* having that day, according to the ancient cuſtomary law of *England*, in a peculiar manner, repreſented his majeſty's perſon, in receiving the fealty of his ſubjects by, and from his authority.

This bold and daring fact, occaſioned the poet to commence this his laſt part with a ſmart upbraiding reflection upon *Beaumont* and his accomplices, ſtiling them the ſeed of *Cain*.

It is very true, and cannot be denied, that the fact was ſinful, yet the manner of doing it was maſculine and generous, not pulling him by ſurprize from the bed to the block, where no reſiſtance could be made, as he had treated and uſed their worthy anceſtors; but bravely did theſe ſparks of honour engage them, man to man in the open field, where victory uſually hangs in ſuſpence, and each man hath his lot.

However we will wave further comments, and follow the author in his ſtory, who tells us, that theſe victorious champions obſerving their danger, and fearing an inſurrection, by reaſon of the greatneſs of the perſon now ſlain, they thought it

not ſafe for them to ſtay any longer in theſe parts, therefore without further delay, do theſe young leaders, and their well known followers, that night haſte away with ſpeed towards *Fourneſs-Fells*, a place betwixt forty and fifty miles diſtance from *Brig-houſe*, lying North-Weſt, and in the utmoſt corner of *Yorkſhire*, bordering upon *Weſtmoreland*. And a place prepared by nature to make a ſafe receptacle for ſuch fugitives, becauſe that way is ſeldom uſed by travellers of any account; in regard of its inacceſſible rocks, various high hills and deep valleys, that it may very aptly be ſtiled the *Yorkſhire Alps*, having no better inhabitants all the winter than wild geeſe, who ſhelter themſelves amongſt theſe crags, from the violence of the winter ſtorms, untill the returning ſpring invite them to fly, for the increaſe of their breed amongſt the fens in *Lincolnſhire*.

Here it was, and in this deſart did this flying army take up their winter quarters, where they had time and ſecurity enough to plot and contrive new methods of revenge, in rooting out the whole male line of *Eland* of *Eland*.

And to bring theſe their malicious purpoſes to a ſure and certain effect, they had their conſtant eſpials, and frequent correſpondents, to

give them a true account of all proceedings in the parts next adjacent unto *Eland-Hall*, for in that age when theſe perſons were made exiles, there was no gentleman, or perſon of quality living within the pariſh of *Eland*, beſides ſir *John Eland*, the lord thereof, ſave one of the *Savile's*, a gentleman of antient extract, wiſe and ſolid in his deportment, never intermeddling, or concerning himſelf with either party, during all theſe violent conteſts; ſeldom appearing in any company, nor travell'd much abroad in theſe parts, except twice a year, by coming to *Riſhworth-Hall* towards the ſummer ſeaſon, there to hunt and hawk, that being a place well ſituate for ſuch recreations, lying in the upper part of *Eland* pariſh, and from thence returning back towards winter unto *Bothom-Hall*, through a place known to this day by the name of *Savile-Gate*.

Having ſpoken thus much of one of the family of the *Saviles*, as being only a digreſſion made by the Poet, I ſhall now, with him, preſently make my return to give an account of the baniſhed men in *Fourneſs Fells*.

Adam Beaumont (ſaith he) *Lacey Lockwood*, and *Quarmby*, by advice from their correſpondents, at the opening of the ſpring, took that ſeaſon ſecretly

to

to return to *Cromblebottom-Hall*, where, thro' the aſſiſtance of their friends, they there contrived the manner how they might, with moſt ſecurity, cut off this ſir *John Eland*, and his ſon: And thus it was effected.

Namely, on Palm-Sunday evening next after the death of his father, in the ſilent hour of midnight theſe blades, together with their accomplices, ſecretly, but violently they enter into *Eland Mill*, as the moſt convenient place to lye in ambuſh, in order to aſſault ſir *John Eland* and his family in their way to *Eland* Church the next morning; and here, being confined thereunto by the method of the Poet, by his intermix'd diſcourſe, we are conſtrained to make a large Parentheſis in our ſtory, by acquainting the reader.

(That the coming of theſe conſpirators (for ſo he is pleaſed to ſtile them) into the country was not ſo ſecret, but a rumour thereof was got into the mouths of the vulgar, and from them ſlight underhand hints was given thereof unto ſir *John Eland*, adviſing him to take care of himſelf, that he was not ſurprized in his bed, as his father had done before to their parents. This news, tho' not well grounded, yet it lay ſo cloſe to ſir *John's* mind, that he could not rid of it without diſcovering

covering ſome reſentments, for that very night they afterwards broke into the mill, when in his bed-chamber, he told his lady what reports had been brought to him, and under what danger he lay; but this ſtory his lady took little notice of, and eſteemed it no better than a fiction, and idle report, and when morning came he repeated the ſtory over again with ſome regret; unto which his lady replied, *It's Palm Sunday, and we muſt certainly go to Church, and ſerve God this holy Day.* Which poſitive reſolution of hers, put ſir *John* upon arming himſelf ſecretly, to be able to reſiſt his enemies, if he ſhould be aſſaulted in his way to Church)

Which parentheſis being finiſhed, I return to *Beaumont* and his accomplices lodged in the mill.

On Palm-Sunday, very early in the morning, the miller ſent his wife in haſte to fetch ſome corn from the mill; accordingly ſhe coming to the mill, found the door open, and theſe gentlemen gotten into poſſeſſion, who preſently ſeized upon the woman, bound her hand and foot, and laid her in a ſafe place, to prevent her from carrying news of their being there; and the woman not returning as her huſband expected, he began to be angry, and in much wrath takes a cudgel into

into his hand, threatning therewith ſharply and ſeverely to chaſtize her for her delay.

And thus, in all haſte, he repairs to the mill, with full intention ſoundly to beat her for her negligence, where coming and finding his wife in that captiv'd condition, and much wondering thereat, as not knowing the cauſe; the gentlemen preſently undeceived him about his wife, by taking and binding him after the ſame manner, and quietly laid him in the ſame poſture, and cloſe by her ſide.

In the interim, and all the while this was acting, ſir *John Eland* and his family were preparing themſelves ready to go to Church, but ſir *John*, having ſtill in his mind the thoughts of being ſurprized by his enemies, clad himſelf (as you have been told) in conceal'd armour, to prevent (if poſſible) any miſchief that might befall him. Accordingly he, his lady, his ſon, and his family ſet forward towards the Church, their way lying by the mill, the water being then ſmall by reaſon of the drought, and for the gaineſt way they went over the dam-ſtones; which thing being diligently obſerved by *Adam Beaumont*, he preſently comes out of the mill, with a long-bow in his hand, notches his arrow to the ſtring, with much

fury

ſury ſhot at the knight, on whoſe breaſt the arrow ſtruck, but he being well armed, it preſently glanced off, and fell to the ground; with that *Wilkin* of *Lockwood*, grew angry, and ſaid, *couſin you ſhoot wide*, whereupon *Lockwood* drew an arrow and ſhot at him himſelf, from which the knight received no harm, but ſmiling to himſelf, thus he ſaid, *If my father had been thus clad in armour, he had not been ſlain by the hands of theſe wicked men; and if the men of* Eland *did but know with what dangers I am aſſaulted, ſoon would they appear to my reſcue, and ſpeedily put to flight theſe my treacherous and cruel enemies, and I be certainly reſcued from their bloody purpoſes, who are thus come by ſtealth to take away my life.* O Eland (ſaid he) *if thou hadſt but known of this their cruel deſign, thou wouldſt ſoon have prevented it, by diſappointing their malicious purpoſes.* Nor had ſir *John* only theſe good thoughts of thoſe townſmen, but they that were in the mill were doubtful in the matter, and were afraid of being ſurprized by their power, in regard the morning came on apace, and they obſerved that people began more openly to ſtir abroad; and that cauſed *Lockwood* without delay to draw another arrow, and with that he ſhot the knight through the head, who preſently fell down dead upon the place; alſo at the ſame time ſome other of them mortally wound-

ed his only ſon and heir, who was, by the diſcouraged and mournful ſervants, taken up, and carried into *Eland-Hall*, where he immediately died of his wounds, and with him expired the male name of *Eland*.

Thus in a ſhort ſpace was the family of *Elands* of *Eland* utterly deſtroyed, there being none left alive of the whole blood, but one only ſiſter, who ſhortly after was married to a *Savile*, the lineal anceſtor to the right honourable the late lord marquiſs of *Halifax*, and Eland-Hall, and the manor of Eland, were in the poſſeſſion of the late ſir *George Savile*, bart. as heir to that noble family.

Having thus with much brevity, given an account of the fatal cataſtrophe of the ancient family of the *Elands*, it is time to enquire after the ſucceſs of *Beaumont* and his accomplices.

Theſe confederates having accompliſhed the work they came about, they ſpeedily, and without delay, quitted their poſt at the mill, marching in good order towards *Whittle-Lane* end, and ſo on to *Old Earth-yate*, and from thence by a private gate, they craftily conveyed themſelves towards Anely Wood, which lay about three quarters

quarters of a mile from Eland Town; which town had by this time received the alarm of their lord's untimely death, for no ſooner had the lord's ſervants gotten liberty from attending the dead corps of their maſter and his ſon, but they haſted away to Eland, proclaiming up and down the town that their lord was murderouſly ſlain, and who the men were that did it.

Whittle, Smith, Remington, Bunny, and the chief of the yeomandry, forthwith harneſſed themſelves with armour and weapons wherewith to purſue theſe noted murderers; calling to their aid all the commonalty of the town, who joined to them with full and free conſent, ſetting forth hue and cry after the flying enemy; ſome with long bows, ſome with pitch-forks, and long ſtaves, others brought great knotted clubs and ruſty bills, that the ſun had not ſhone on for many a day, and to them came all the pariſh people who were coming to the church, uniting themſelves with love and good will to this mixed multitude.

Beaumont, Lockwood, and Quarmby, with their followers, hearing the loud noiſe, and beholding the vaſt number of people which were in purſuit of them, bravely, and with much courage and reſolution they faced about, made a deliberate

ſtand, and formed their few followers into a military figure, and with this ſmall handful, made very brave and ſtout reſiſtance, ſo long as any arrows were left amongſt them, during which ſmart ſkirmiſh, *Quarmby*, the hardieſt and moſt reſolute man amongſt them all, for he would not flee one foot from his ground, though all their ammunition was ſpent, and he over preſſed with the multitude of *Eland* men, but ſtood manly fighting until he fell to the ground through the much blood he had loſt by his mortal wounds; which *Lockwood*, beholding, ſtoutly reſcued as he thought, his dead body, and nobly took it up and carried it on his back into the midſt of *Anely* Wood. And there (as being his nigh kinſman) he took a purſe of gold out of his pocket, and delivered the ſame unto his followers, with this command, ſaying, *deliver this to my couſin dear, and with it let good chear be made, and in your mirth remember my dead kinſman and me, for now you ſee that the day is utterly loſt, and every man muſt ſhift the beſt he can for himſelf.*

In the mean time *Eland* men were fiercely following *Lockwood* in *Anely* wood, until he quite eſcaped out of their ſight, and fled for refuge amongſt his friends and relations, which being well obſerved by theſe his purſuers, and that it was

was in vain to follow him any further, they returned back, and in their way through the wood, they found *Quarmby* yet alive, who they immediately slew, to rid him out of his pain; and left him to be buried by the care of his followers. And thus ended the fatal and bloody quarrel betwixt *Eland*, *Beaumont*, *Lockwood*, and *Quarmby*.

A Short

A SHORT

BUT FULL ACCOUNT

OF THE

LIVES AND DEATHS

OF

WILKIN LOCKWOOD, AND ADAM BEAUMONT, ESQRS.

And what Travels and Adventures happened unto them after the Battle with Eland Men in Anely Wood, as the ſame is recorded in a very Ancient Manuſcript, in the Cuſtody of a very worthy Gentleman, kindly communicated for Public ſatisfaction.

OF all the deformities which over ſpread this our earthly globe, none of them do ſo truly affect our minds with repeated compaſſions, as doth

doth our beholding helpleſs youth and oppreſſed innocency, violently expoſed to the rage and cruelty of inſatiable malice.

It was theſe ſad objects which gave words of grief, and mournful notes of ſorrow to our old poet's deſcription, which he hath given us of ſir *John Eland's* tragedies in the foregoing hiſtory of his life and death.

Nor can unlawful and unjuſt revenge, conſecrate and make virtuous any attempts, that in their moſt modeſt dreſs are the true ſervants of ſin. Since blood and rapine are the genuine Off-ſpring of ſatan, the moſt ſpecious pleas of honour and renown, cannot cleanſe them from their diabolical tincture, nor ſet them beyond the power and reach of vindictive juſtice, as hath been fully exemplified in all hiſtorical diſcourſes of this nature, and may, in ſome few remarks, receive freſh evidence from the lives and deaths of thoſe two gentlemen, who providing againſt one danger, did certainly fall into far greater, through their own credulity, and the treachery of falſe friends, as was more particularly the caſe of *Lockwood*, who is the firſt that enters upon the ſtage of this diſcourſe, and of whom we are told, that after his eſcape from the purſuit of *Eland* men,

in

in *Anely* Wood, who, though he was filled with thoughtfulneſs of care and diligence, ſeeking to find ſecurity for his perſon amongſt his allies, friends and acquaintance, yet could he not find any ſecure reſidence, until he retired to a ſolitary place within this country, called *Camel-Hall*, nigh *Cawthorn*, and here for a ſeaſon he fixed his ſtation, well thinking with himſelf, that here he might continue free from diſcovery, which hoped freedom gave liberty to his juvenal thoughts, and that now without fear of danger, he might unbend the bow of his mind, as he had done that of his defenſive weapon, whereupon, amongſt other his private diverſions, he chanced, unfore-thought of, to fall into the company of a young woman, of whoſe parts and beauty he became greatly enamour'd, not ſo much out of any deſign he had to make her his conjugal mate, but only to inſinuate ſo far into her affections, as to ingage her to be to him a lady of pleaſure; and ſo well were his addreſſes managed, that he ſoon obtained ſo great an intereſt in her favour, as privately to receive from her many ſelect meetings, very ſecret and ſuitable to both their inclinations. And the more to conceal theſe their ſtolen pleaſures, that the vulgar might remain wholly ignorant of their amours, (wit being always pregnant in ſuch caſes) with united conſent,

ſent, they made choice of a large hollow oak, which they occaſionally found out within *Emly* park (when they were diverting themſelves in that ſhady grove from the vehemency of *Sol*'s reflected beams) to be the ſeat of their concealed enjoyments.

But long could not this their iterated correſpondence continue obſcured from every eye, eſpecially not from the keeper of the park, in regard his watchful eyes daily ſurveyed each corner of his circuit; beſides he uſually keeping his ranges, both day and night, but more eſpecially at ſuch ſeaſons, and in thoſe hours did his place require his exacteſt obſervation, when lovers of ſtolen game did uſually, and for the moſt part, make their appointed meetings.

In this critical moment, and on this public account, was the occaſion firſt given of *Lockwood*'s diſcovery; for the wiley keeper, by a frequent treading of his old meaſures, ſoon deſcried the private and obſcure retirement of theſe paſſionately engaged lovers, who had no eyes left for any thing but themſelves, and their premeditated pleaſures; and theſe his obſervations were by him managed with that concealed art, as if he had been profeſſor of GYGESRING, by which he could

ſee all others, but none were ſo quick ſighted as to diſcover him; for ſo dexterouſly did he traverſe his ſteps, that he always kept his body hid and inviſible to their ſight, when his ear was within reach of their diſcourſe, and this he performed even at the very firſt remark he had made of ſuch ſtrange gueſts entering ſo boldly within the verge of his power.

But afterwards he ſo contrived his walk, that, without any diſcovery made by them, he drew himſelf unto that cloſe, familiar, and clear proſpect of both their bodies and faces, that he certainly knew, and was fully aſſured, that the man was really *Lockwood*, and that the woman who ſo frequently gratified him with her interchanged kindneſſes, was certainly his neighbour's daughter, whoſe name and habitation was very well known unto him.

The keeper being filled with this ſight, and big with thoughts of ſuch an unexpected diſcovery, was not ſo fore-caſting in his mind, as to make profit to himſelf of this new adventure by uſing ſuch methods of diſcovery as might end in a pecuniary reward, but on the contrary, like a raſh gameſter, without all conſideration, he loudly winds his horn, filling all the adjacent neighbourhood

bourhood with the noiſe of the ſecret enjoyments of theſe two unfortunate lovers. And may well put us in mind of that pithy paſſage in *Plutarch*, That none can ſo diſguiſe themſelves but at ſome times their hearts may be ſeen at their tongues end; and it is no ſmall bleſſing that we reap by reading of hiſtories, in regard as in a glaſs we may behold what thoſe virtues were, for which God made ſome perſons and people proſperous and ſucceſsful, and for what vices they became wretched and miſerable; a truth ſo undeniable this is, that we have the ſame exemplified in the ſtory before us.

Where we are told, That the noiſe which the keeper's narrative made, ecchoed ſo very loud into *Lockwood*'s ears, that he readily concluded he could no longer remain in ſafety in the midſt of ſuch large and open diſcoveries of theſe his youthful miſcarriges.

Therefore out of hand he withdraws himſelf, in the moſt private manner he could deviſe, to a place he judged to be far more ſafe and ſecure, which he found out at *Fenny-Bridge*, where he remained in peace for ſome conſiderable time, without all danger of an open ſurprize, or ſecret treachery, and might have continued ſo, if the

thoughts of his old love had not daily increaſed into the fermenting heats of thoſe violent paſſions, which nothing could either mitigate or cure, but her that gave the wound; for as a learned man hath very accutely obſerved, *One may as ſoon expect to bind a wolf from his prey, with the guts of a tender kid, as to reſtrain, with reaſon, the unruly efforts of a luſtful paſſion.*

Therefore maugre all dangerous oppoſitions that he might find in his way, he reſolved forthwith to pay a viſit to his forſaken friend; to that purpoſe, adventuring boldly into the common road towards the place of her habitation, he caſually and unexpectedly meets with two young gentlewomen of his kindred, as they were travelling from *Lepton* to *Whitley*, who after a moſt ſurprizing manner, thus very briſkly ſalutes him, "Couſin, it is to us no ſmall matter of admi-
" ration that you have remained ſo long abſent
" from your couſin *Adam Beaumont*, in regard we
" are credibly informed, there is ſuch diligent
" ſearch made after you by the Sheriff and his
" men, and many others beſides to attack your
" perſon, and that ſome or other of theſe are pla-
" ced almoſt at every poſt where you uſually tra-
" vel, or make your reſidence.

" Therefore

" Therefore, pray be adviſed by us who hear-
" tily wiſh your welfare, and do judge it to be
" your ſafeſt courſe forthwith to repair to *Croſ-*
" *land-Hall*, where you may have frequent op-
" portunity to go with *Adam Beaumont* and other
" gentlemen to *Honley* and *Holmfirth*, there to
" hunt both the red and the fallow deer, rather
" than be taken and impriſoned by theſe men to
" the hazard of your life, for with them you will
" have the pleaſure of hunting, and the muſical
" notes of the melodious hounds; whereas now,
" as you are under theſe circumſtances, you live
" in continual fear, without any manner of mu-
" ſical mirth, except it be now and then that
" you hear the noiſe of the bag-pipe in ſome ob-
" ſcure corner. So that all things duly conſide-
" red, we moſt earneſtly beg of you to take our
" advice, ſpeedily and out of hand, who are your
" well wiſhers, and proceed no further to your
" woman, by whom you will moſt certainly be
" betrayed, but go with us, juſt now, to *Croſland-*
" *Hall*, where you may be ſafe."

Which words of theirs, at this juncture of time, and in ſo remarkable a ſeaſon, were ſo effectually obliging and prevalent, that he promiſed faithfully to be with them at *Adam Beaumont's* before he did either eat or drink: and under this pro-

miſe

miſe, he ſuddenly parted from theſe two gentlewomen, ſpeedily poſting through the woods to *Camel-Hall*, where his woman did then reſide.

But alas! he made but too much haſte to his *own ruin*, which had thus been contrived by his enemies during his abſcence.

Boſwell, who was at that time under-ſheriff, as well as owner of *Camel-Hall*, had, a little before *Lockwood's* coming thither, been with his tenant to contrive his way-laying, that he might make him his priſoner at his next coming; menacing the tenant that if he would not do it, he would certainly not only turn him off from his farm, but do him ſome other, if not a greater miſchief; but if indeed he would diſcover to him *Lockwood*, ſo ſoon as ever he came and entered into his houſe, he ſhould not only be continued his tenant, but he would alſo add unto that, many other conſiderable gifts.

Upon which large promiſes made by *Boſwell*, the tenant made unto him a faithful engagement to uſe his endeavour to betray *Lockwood* into his cuſtody, at his next coming to his houſe; accordingly no ſooner did *Lockwood* (void of all fears, as not expecting any treachery in ſo

experienced

experienced a friend, and who was ſo many ways obliged by him before) enter into *Camel-Hall*, in hopes with freedom to enjoy the ſociety of his miſtreſs, but the tenant went himſelf to give *Boſwell* notice of his being come to his houſe; whoſe unmanly, as well as unfaithful conduct, may very aptly bring to our minds the wiſe ſaying of *Paterculus*.

" For who is it, *(ſaith he)* when he ſees a man " in adverſity, that retains the memory of any " former benefits, but rather judge in their minds " that no thanks can be due to men in calami- " ty, as when fortune changes, doth not alſo " change his fate? for ſo great *Pompey* found it " true by experience, who flying from the battle " of *Pharſalia*, he caſt himſelf under the protec- " tion of *Ptolomy*, King of Egypt, not doubting " but to find him a true friend, on whoſe father " he had formerly beſtowed ſo many favours at " *Alexandria*; but inſtead of requiting *Pompey* " with faithful protection, he no ſooner had him " within his power, but he commanded his " Egyptian ſlave to cut off his head."

Which hiſtorical paſſage was but too truly verified in *Lockwood*'s treacherous friend; for tho' with *Ptolomy*, he did not cauſe his head to be cut

off

off by his ſlave, yet he baſely betrayed him into his power, who he knew ſought nothing ſo much as his death; for *Boſwell* no ſooner had notice of his coming, but he preſently aſſembled together a great company of men to his aid, and with them he came to *Camel-Hall* and be-ſet the houſe round about, aſking very peremptorily for *Lockwood*; and the firſt that made anſwer to his demand was *Lockwood* himſelf, who, like a moſt noble and daring champion, in defiance of him and all his power, lordly made anſwer, and ſaid, I am here.

Whereupon *Boſwell*, with ſome others of authority with him, commanded him in the king's name peaceably to ſurrender himſelf a priſoner into their cuſtody; unto which Lockwood readily, as well as boldly replied, and ſaid, "He "ſcorn'd to do it, ſo long as he had life and "ſtrength to defend himſelf againſt all their "force."

And this his conduct was ſo brave and manly, and his reſiſtance ſo perilous to the aſſailants, that *Boſwell* and his company began to be in doubt of their conqueſt over him; inſomuch, that finding themſelves diſappointed of entring upon him with violence into the houſe; they proceeded from

from blows to word, and poſitively told him, that if he would not yield and ſurrender himſelf a priſoner, they would burn the houſe over his head; but theſe their threatning words, was by *Lockwood* lightly valued as a flamming boaſt, for moſt courageouſly with his bow, he ſo bravely defended himſelf, and ſo ſucceſsfully annoyed them, that they began utterly to deſpair of vanquiſhing him and undoubtedly would have withdrawn their men, if his wicked paramour had not prevented his reſolutions, by ſuddenly leaping upon him, as if ſhe would have lovingly embraced him, and ſo got the opportunity of cutting his bow-ſtring in ſunder, with the knife ſhe had concealed in her hand; after which treacherous and moſt wicked deed, ſhe haſted with ſpeed away from him, leaving him aſtoniſhed at her amazing and hard-hearted wickedneſs; but after a ſlender recollection of himſelf and his ſad circumſtances, he called aloud after her in this fruitleſs language; *Fie on thee whore! that ever thou wert born, thus wickedly to deſtroy human life, and by thee, and ſuch, let all men take example, and beware of making themſelves ſlaves to the enchantments of ſuch* Lacian *Witches.*

This ſaid, he retrieves his wonted courage, and, like a generous captain, having ſummoned together all the parts of true valour, he lets *Boſwell*

and his company know, by his manly deeds, that neither force nor fraud could win him to their obedience.

Whereupon *Boſwell* and his company ceaſe from all manner of open and hoſtile attempts, and now endeavour by feigned ſpeeches, and moſt hypocritical promiſes, to draw him to their lure. And, indeed, our own experience hath taught us, that credulity is but too frequently found to be the error of noble and generous ſouls, who, hating treachery in themſelves, are apt to conclude every man to be furniſhed with the lovely tempers of truth and fidelity; as did this forlorn and diſtreſſed gentleman, who finding himſelf altogether unable any longer to grapple with, and ſucceſsfully to withſtand their power and multitude, and being alſo willing to ſecure unto himſelf a longer time of life, he ſuffered his great ſpirit to ſubmit unto terms of peace, as believing he really had to do with a gentleman, that valued his honour by his word; and upon that account he very peaceably, and generouſly yields his perſon to their promiſed mercy, not at all doubting but that he had to do with men of worth and integrity.

But alas! it proved far otherwiſe to his utter ruin and deſtruction; for no ſooner did he ſurrender

render himſelf into their cuſtody, but they firſt bound and manacled his hands that he could not defend his life, and then moſt cruelly murdered him, to the utter exti pation of the antient family of *Lockwood* of *Lockwood*.

Having thus given a true account of *Lockwood*'s life and death, I proceed in order to relate what adventure befel *Adam Beaumont*, eſq; and after what manner, as we are credibly informed, he ended his life; and thus it befel him.

After the battle in *Anely* Wood, when they fled from the purſuit of *Eland* men, *Adam Beaumont*, with all the ſpeed he could make, retired himſelf to *Croſſland-Hall*, his paternal ſeat, where, for ſome certain time, he lived in ſo much ſecurity and freedom from outward troubles and dangers, that he frequently diverted himſelf amongſt other gentlemen his friends and neighbours, with hunting of deer, hare, and other generous exerciſes befitting a man of his quality, not doubting but that all was well and ſafe with him, now that the great ſtorm firſt raiſed by ſir *John Eland*, of *Eland*, was thus ſuddenly blown over, without any flying reports of further revenge.

In this manner of living he continued without fear of any ſudden ſurprize, until he was certainly

informed of the ſudden ſurprize, and cruel death of *Lockwood*, his near kinſman, done, and executed on him by *Boſwell*, the under-ſheriff, and his followers, after a moſt open and very hoſtile manner, contrary to their moſt ſolemn vow and promiſes faithfully made unto him.

This ſtory was to him not only ſurprizing, but moſt uncomfortable tidings, for that now he might viſibly obſerve the Hemiſphere, under which he had hitherto moved with an undiſturbed peace to gather clouds and blackneſs, and alſo violently to threaten him with diſmal and unavoidable ſtorms of ſorrow and diſtreſs: and the more terrible was its appearance, in regard he had no friend left to ſhare with him in his miſery or in whoſe counſel he could ſafely confide, in this day of great diſtreſs, for *Lockwood* was taken from him beyond all recovery, and his couſin *Lacy*, his only ſurviving truſtee, was removed far from him into the North country, there to eſcape this threatning tempeſt, of which ſome relations had given him ſecret notice, ſo that he was left to ſink or ſwim, in his own ſingle bottom, in theſe raging and tempeſtuous ſeas, in which ſafety could not be promiſed, either to his lying at anchor, or launching boldly into the dangerous abyſs of outward enemies.

For

For to this ſad and fatal dilemma was he reduced, that to ſtay at home was but to bring him under *Lockwood*'s predicament, and to expoſe his perſon to the treachery of inteſtine hypocrites, whoſe cruelties moſt commonly exceed the malicious deeds of open foes; and to venture abroad was openly to bid defiance unto death.

But which of theſe two evils to make choice of he had none to be his counſellor; and certainly greater diſcomforts cannot lightly overtake any man, and to want a ſafe retirement, and a true friend, to adviſe, aſſiſt, and relieve him when he is ſurrounded with malicious and implacable enemies. For a true friend, like the ſpirits and ſinews of our bodies, have both one motion and inclination, for they mingle care, and make a compleat union with our griefs. So that, according to the old adage, happy is that man that hath ſuch a friend at his need; but more happy is he that hath no need of ſuch a friend. True it is, that in the days of proſperity we never want multitudes of friends, but when adverſe fortune turns the wheel, where's the man that will ſhare with us in our comfortleſs ſolitudes? And ſuch really was the condition of this diſtreſſed young gentlemen; for at home he durſt not ſtay for fear of being betray'd, and to go abroad without a guide was violently to ruſh into miſchief, there being

being ſnares laid for him in ever corner, and ſpies poſted in all quarters to give notice when, and how to have him ſurprized, on every motion: for many unexpected enemies now appear'd againſt him, in regard divers and ſundry precepts were come from *London* to arreſt him, all of them already put into the ſheriff's hands, who had his men placed in all parts of the country to way-lay him, in what road ſoever he ſhould take. This he very well knew, and theſe his misfortunes he in vain laments to ſtones and trees, (for no human ears were nigh him) that had neither will nor power to help and ſuccour him. Where is counſel to be had in this caſe? And unto whom could he better turn in this great crowd of difficulties, than to his own great and manly ſpirit? Brave to win, or to loſe all by one briſk effort, that being the fatal caſt he was now to throw; and this he has gallantly performed, by adventuring, without fear, ſingle, and alone, to travel thorough the country by night till he could get to a port where he might ſhip himſelf into a foreign country; and this he ſo effectually performed, that after a few nights and days he was ſafely landed within the realm of *France*: And being now upon a ſhore, and within a kingdom that uſually rates honour at its utmoſt value, and in that grand ſtage of remark, this young gentleman gave ſuch viſible teſtimonies of his noble

noble extract, and true perſonal valour, that he had not long remained in thoſe parts, till men of worth and grandeur had made obſervations upon his brave and generous conduct; and that firſt brought him into the acquaintance, and afterwards into the ſervice of the Knights of *Rhodes*, to fight under them in no mean command in defence of the chriſtian faith within the kingdom of *Hungary*, which was then very powerfully invaded with a vaſt army of *Turkiſh* infidels. In this great and ſtupendous adventure, he gave moſt large proofs of his almoſt invincible ſtrength, and moſt undaunted courage.

In theſe dangerous wars and prodigious battles it was, that our *Engliſh* heroe arrived to great fame and dignity amongſt thoſe celebrated champions of our holy faith; and amongſt whom ſome have not been afraid to ſay, that the name of *Beaumont* is to be found regiſtered amongſt the Knights of *Rhodes*.—But however that may be received, or credited, I know not; yet that which I am going to ſay of him is undeniable true,—namely, That out of *Hungary* he writ a private letter of his great ſucceſſes and honours he had obtained in that country, all of it written and ſubſcribed with his own hand, directed unto *Jenkin Dixon*, dwelling at the *Hole-Houſe*, within the pariſh of *Almondbury*, in the county of *York*; which his

his kind letter gave great occaſion of joy to all his friends and well-wiſhers to him and his family, in regard they had now gotten certain knowledge where he was, and how it was with him, as alſo from whence, and in what manner they might have a true account hereafter of this gentleman's life and death.

And accordingly, not many years after, they received a true and full narrative both of his life and death.

Of his life, That his reſidence was ſometimes at *Rhodes* amongſt the Knights, (if he was not one of that honourable fraternity) and ſometimes in *Hungary*, where he was reputed for one of their grand champions.

Of his death, That in one of theſe places, in their ſervice, in defence of the chriſtian religion, he very honourable ended his life, to the great ſatisfaction of all thoſe who are honourers and well-wiſhers to the noble and antient family of *Beaumonts*; and will, no doubt, give full ſatisfaction to all candid readers, of the lives and deaths of *Lockwood* and *Beaumont*, after their conteſt with *Eland* men in *Anely* wood, when they purſued them to take revenge on their perſons, for ſlaying their lord and his ſon, Sir *John Eland* of *Eland*.

A POEM,

ON SIR JOHN ELAND OF ELAND,

AND HIS ANTAGONISTS.

1. NO worldly wight can here attain,
Always to have their will;
But now in grief, ſometimes in pain,
Their courſe they muſt fulfil.
2. For when men live in wordly wealth,
Full few can have that grace,
Long in the ſame to keep themſelves,
Contented with their place.
3. The Squire muſt needs become a Knight,
The Knight a Lord would be,
Thus ſhall you ſee no worldly wight,
Content with his degree.
4. For pride it is that pricks the heart,
And moves men to miſchief,
All kind of pity ſet apart,
Withouten grudge or grief.
5. Where pride doth reign within the heart,
And wickedneſs in will,
The fear of God quite ſet apart,
Their fruits muſt needs be ill.
6. Some cannot ſuffer for to ſee,
And know their neighbours thrive,
Like to themſelves in good degree,
But rather ſeek their lives.
7. And ſome muſt be poſſeſs'd alone,
And ſuch would have no peer,
Like to themſelves they would have none
Dwell nigh them any where.

8. With ſuch like faults was foul infect,
One ſir John Eland, knight;
His doings make it much ſuſpect
Therein he took delight.
9. Some time there dwelt at Croſsland hall,
A kind and courteous knight,
It was well known that he withal
Sir Robert Beaumont hight.
10. At Eland ſir John Eland dwelt
Within the manor hall,
The town his own, the pariſh held
Moſt part upon him all.
11. The market town was Eland then,
The patent hath been ſeen,
Under king Edward's ſeal certain,
The firſt Edward I ween.
12. But now I bluſh to ſing for dread,
Knowing mine own country
So baſely ſtor'd with Cain his ſeed
There ſpringing plenteouſly.
13. Alack, ſuch ſtore of witty men
As now are in theſe days,
Were both unborn, and gotten then,
To ſtay ſuch wicked ways.
14. Some ſay that Eland ſheriff was
By Beaumont diſobey'd,
Which might him make for that treſpaſs
With him the worſe appaid.
15. He rais'd the country round about,
His friends, and tenants all,
And for this purpoſe picked out
Stout, ſturdy men and tall.
16. To Quarmby hall they came by night,
And there the lord they ſlew,
At that time Hugh of Quarmby hight,
Before the country knew.

17. To

17. To Lockwood then the ſelf ſame night,
They came, and there they ſlew
Lockwood of Lockwood, that wiley wight,
That ſtirr'd the ſtrife anew.
18. When they had ſlain thus ſuddenly
Sir Robert Beaumont's aid,
To Croſsland they came craftily,
Of nought they were afraid.
19. The hall was water'd well about,
No wight might enter in;
Till that the bridge was well laid out,
They durſt not venture in.
20. Before the houſe they could invade,
In ambuſh they did lodge;
And watch'd a wench with wiley trade,
Till ſhe let down the bridge.
21. A ſiege they ſet, aſſault they made
Heinouſly to the hall;
The knight's chamber they did invade,
And took the knight withal.
22. And this is for moſt certainty
That ſlain before he was,
He fought againſt them manfully,
Unarmed as he was.
23. His ſervants roſe, and ſtill withſtood,
And ſtruck with might and main;
In his defence they ſhed their blood,
But all this was in vain.
24. The lady cry'd, and ſhriek'd withal,
When as from her they led
Her deareſt knight into the hall,
And there cut off his head.
25. But all in vain, the more pity,
For pity had no place,
But craft, miſchief, and cruelty,
Theſe men did moſt embrace.

26. They had a guide that guided them,
Which in their hearts did dwell,
The which to this that moved them,
The very Devil in Hell.

27. See here in what uncertainty
This wretched world is led;
At night in his prosperity,
At morning slain, and dead.

28. I wis a woful house there was,
The lord lay slain, and dead,
Their foes then eat before their face
Their meat, ale, wine, and bread.

29. Two boys sir Robert Beaumont had
there left alive unslain;
Sir John of Eland he them bade
to eat with him certain.

30. The one did eat with him truly,
the younger it was, I think;
Adam, the elder, sturdily,
Would neither eat nor drink.

31. See how this boy, said Eland, see
His father's death can take;
If any be, it will be he,
that will revengement make.

32. But if that he wax wild anon
I shall him soon foresee;
And cut them off by one and one,
As time shall then serve me.

33. *The first Fray here now have you heard,*
The second doth ensue;
And how much mischief afterward
Upon these murders grew.

34. *And how the mischief he contriv'd*
His wicked heart within,
Light on himself shall be describ'd,
Mark now,—for I begin:

35 They

35. The ſame morning two meſſengers
Were ſent to Lancaſhire,
To Mr. Townley and Brereton,
their helps for to require.
36. Unto the mount beneath Marſden,
Now were they come with ſpeed,
But hearing that their friend was ſlain,
they turn'd again indeed.
37. When Eland with his wilful ire
thus Beaumont's blood had ſhed,
Into the coaſts of Lancaſhire,
the lady Beaumont fled.
38. With her ſhe took her children all
At Brereton to remain;
Some time alſo at *Townley* hall
they ſojourned certain.
39. *Brereton* and *Townley*, friends they were
to her, and of her blood;
And preſently it did appear
they ſought to do her good.
40. They kept the boys till they increas'd
In perſon and in age,
their father's death to have redreſt
Sill kindled their courage.
41. Lacy and Lockwood were with them
Brought up at Brereton green,
And Quarmby, kinſman unto them,
At home durſt not be ſeen.
42. The feats of fence they practiced,
to weild their weapons well,
till fifteen years were finiſhed,
And then it ſo befel,
43. Lockwood, the eldeſt of them all,
Said, Friends, I think it good,
We went into our country all,
to venge our father's blood.

44. If Eland have this for well done,
He will ſlay mo indeed,
Beſt were it then we ſlew him ſoon.
And cut off Cain his ſeed.
45. I ſaw my father Lockwood ſlain,
And Quarmby in the night,
And laſt of all they ſlew certain
Sir Robert Beaumont, knight.
46. O Lord, this was a cruel deed,
Who could their hands refrain;
For to pluck out ſuch wicked weed,
tho' it were to their pain!
47. To this the reſt then all agreed,
Deviſing day by day,
Of this their purpoſe how to ſpeed,
What was the readieſt way.
48. Two men that time from Quarmby came,
Dawſon and Haigh, indeed.
Who then conſulted of the ſame
Of this how to proceed.
49. Theſe countrymen, of courſe only,
Said Eland kept alway
The Turn at Brighouſe certainly
And you ſhall know the day.
50. *To Cromwelbottom* you muſt come,
In the wood there to wait;
So you may have them all and ſome,
And take them in a ſtrait.
51. *The* day was ſet, the *Turn* was kept
At Brighouſe by ſir John;
Fulllit tle wiſt he was beſet,
then at his coming home.
52. Dawſon and Haigh had play'd their parts,
And brought from Brereton green,
Young gentlemen with hardy hearts,
As well were known and ſeen.

53. Adam

53. Adam of Beaumont there was laid,
And Lacy with him alſo,
And Lockwood, who was nought afraid
to fight againſt his foe.
54. In Cromwelbottom woods they lay
A number with them mo,
Armed they were in good array,
A ſpy they had alſo.
55. *To* ſpy the time when Eland came,
From Brighouſe *turn* that day,
Who play's his part, and ſhew'd the ſame
to them there as they lay.
56. Beneath Brookfoot a hill there is
to Brighouſe in the way,
Forth came they to the top of this,
there prying for their prey.
57. From the lane end then Eland came,
And ſpied theſe gentlemen,
Sore wonder'd he, who they could be,
And val'd his bonnet then.
58. Thy court'ſy 'vails thee not, ſir knight,
thou ſlew my father dear,
Some time ſir Robert Beaumont, hight,
And ſlain thou ſhalt be here.
59. Said Adam Beaumont, with the reſt
thou haſt our fathers ſlain,
Whoſe deaths we mind ſhall be redreſt
Of thee, and thine certain.
60. To ſtrike at him ſtill did they ſtrive,
But Eland ſtill withſtood,
With might and main, to ſave his life,
But ſtill they ſhed his blood.
61. They cut him from his company,
Belike at the Lane end;
And there they ſlew him certainly,
And thus he made his end.

62. Mark

62. Mark here the end of cruelty,
Such fine hath falſhood lo!
Such end forſooth himſelf had he,
As he brought others to.
63. But Beaumont yet was much to blame,
tho' here he play'd the man,
the part he play'd not in the ſame
Of a right Chriſtian.
64. A pure conſcience could never find
An heart to do this deed,
tho' he this day ſhould be aſſign'd
His own heart's blood to bleed.
65 But kind, in theſe young gentlemen,
Crept where it could not go,
And in ſuch ſort enforced them
their fathers bane to ſlo.
66. *The ſecond Fray now here you have,*
the third now ſhall you hear;
Of your kindneſs no more I crave,
But only to give ear.
67. When ſir John Eland thus was ſlain,
Indeed the ſtory tells,
Both Beaumont and his fellows then
Fled into Furneſs fell.
68. O cruel Mars, why wert thou nought
Contented yet with this;
to ſhed more blood, but ſtill thou ſought,
For ſuch thy nature is.
69. Their young conſcience corrupt by thee,
Indeed could never ſtay,
'till into extreme miſery
they ran the readieſt way.
70. For Cain his ſeed on every ſide,
With wicked hearts diſgrac'd;
Which to ſhew mercy hath denied.
Muſt needs be now diſplac'd.

71 In Furneſs fells long time they were
Boaſting of their miſdeed,
In more miſchief contriving there,
How yet they might proceed.
72. They had their ſpies in this country
Nigh Eland, who then dwell'd
Where ſir John Eland liv'd truly,
And there his houſehold held.
73. Mo gentlemen then were not there,
In Eland pariſh dwell'd,
Save Savile half part of the year
His houſe at Ruſhworth held.
74. He kept himſelf from ſuch debate,
Removing thence withal,
twice in the year by Sayile gate
Unto the Bothom hall.
75. Adam of Beaumont then truly,
Lacy and Lockwood eke,
And Quarmby came to their country,
their purpoſe for to ſeek.
76. To Cromwelbottom wood * they came,
there kept them ſecretly,
By fond deceit there did they frame,
their crafty cruelty.
77. This is the end in ſooth to ſay,
On Palm Sun. e'en at night,
to Eland miln they took the way
About the mirke midnight.
78. Into the milne houſe there they brake,
And kept them ſecretly,
By ſubtilty thus did they ſeek,
the young knight for to ſlay.
79. The morning came, the miller ſent
His wife for corn in haſte,
theſe gentlemen in hands her hent,
And bound her hard and faſt.

80 The miller ſware ſhe ſhould repent
She tarried there ſo long,
A good cudgel in hand he hent
to chaſtiſe her with wrong.

81. With haſte into the miln came he,
And meant with her to ſtrive,
But they bound him immediately,
And laid him by his wife.

82. The young knight dreamt the ſelf-ſame night,
With foes he were beſted,
that fiercely ſettled them to fight
Againſt him in his bed.

83. He told his lady ſoon of this,
But as a thing moſt vain;
She weigh'd it light, and ſaid, I wis
We muſt to church certain,

84 And ſerve God there this preſent day,
the knight then made him bown,
And by the miln-houſe lay the way
that leadeth to the town.

85. The drought had made the water ſmall,
the ſtakes appeared dry;
the knight, his wife, and ſervants all,
Came down the dam thereby,

86. When Adam Beaumont this beheld,
Forth of the miln came he,
His bow in hand with him he held,
And ſhot at him ſharply.

87. He hit the knight on the breaſt plate,
Whereat the ſhot did glide;
William of Lockwood, wroth thereat,
Said, Couſin, you ſhoot wide.

88. Himſelf did ſhoot, and hit the knight,
Who nought was hurt with this;
Whereat the knight had great delight,
And ſaid to them, I wis

89. If

89. If that my father had been clad
With ſuch armour certain,
Your wicked hands eſcap'd he had,
And had not ſo been ſlain.

90. O Eland town, alack, ſaid he,
If thou but knew of this,
theſe foes of mine full faſt would flee,
And of their purpoſe miſs.

91. By ſtealth to work needs muſt they go,
For it had been too much,
the town knowing, the lord to ſlo
For them, and twenty ſuch.

92. William of Lockwood was adread
the town ſhould riſe indeed;
He ſhot the knight quite thro' the head,
And ſlew him then with ſpeed.

93. His ſon and heir was wounded there,
But yet not dead at all;
Into the houſe convey'd he were,
And died in Eland-hall.

94. A full ſiſter forſooth had he,
An half brother alſo;
the full ſiſter his heir muſt be,
the half brother not ſo.

95. The full ſiſter his heir ſhe was,
And Savile wed the ſame;
thus lord of Eland Savile was,
And ſince in Savile name.

96. Lo here the end of all miſchief,
From Eland, Eland's name
Diſpatch'd it was, to their great grief,
Well worthy of the ſame.

97. What time theſe men ſuch frays did frame,
Deeds have I read, and heard
that Eland came to Savile's name
In Edward's days the Third.

98. But as for Beaumont, and the reſt,
they were undone utterly;
thus ſimple virtue is the beſt,
And chief felicity.

99. By Whittle-lane end they took their flight,
And to the old Earth-yate;
then took the wood, as well they might,
And ſpy'd a privy gate.

100. Themſelves conveying craftily,
to Anneley-wood that way,
the town of Eland manfully
Purſued them that day

101. The lord's ſervants throughout the town,
Had cry'd with might and main,
Up, gentle yeomen, make you bown,
this day your lord is ſlain.

102 Whittle, and Smith, and Rimmington,
Bury with many mo;
As brimme as boars they made them bown,
their lord's enemies to ſlo.

103. And, to be ſhort, the people roſe
throughout the town about;
then fiercely following on their foes,
With hue and cry, and ſhout.

104. All ſorts of men ſhew'd their good wills,
Some bows and ſhafts did bear;
Some brought forth clubs, and ruſty bills,
that ſaw no ſun that year.

105. To church now as the pariſh came,
they join'd them with the town,
Like hardy men to ſtand all ſam,
to fight now were they bown.

106. Beaumont and Quarmby ſaw all this,
And Lockwood where they ſtood;
They ſettled them to fence, I wis,
And ſhot as they were wood.

107. Till

107. Till all their ſhafts were gone and ſpent,
Of force then muſt they flee;
they had diſpatch'd all their intent,
And loſt no victory.

108. The hardieſt man of them that was,
Was Quarmby, this is true;
For he would never turn his face,
Till Eland men him flew.

109. Lockwood, he bare him on his back,
And hid him in Anely wood;
to whom his purſe he did betake,
Of gold and ſilver good.

110. Here take you this to you, ſaid he,
And to my couſins here;
And in your mirth, remember me,
When you do make good cheer.

111. If that my foes ſhould this poſſeſs,
It were a grief to me;
My friends welfare is my riches,
And chief felicity.

112. Give place with ſpeed, and fare you well,
Chriſt ſhield you from miſchief;
If that it otherwiſe befal,
It would be my great grief.

113. Their foes ſo fiercely follow'd on,
It was no biding there:
Lockwood, with ſpeed, he went anon,
to his friends where they were.

114. With haſte then towards Huddersfield,
they held their ready way;
Adam of Beaumont the way he held,
to Croſland hall that day.

115. When Eland men returned home,
through Aneley wood that day;
there found they Quarmby laid alone,
Scarce dead, as ſome men ſay.

116. And

116. And then they ſlew him out of hand,
Diſpatch'd him of his pain;
the late death of their lord Eland
Inforced them certain.

117. Learn, Savile, here, I you beſeech,
that in proſperity
You be not proud, but mild and meek,
And dwell in charity;

118. For by ſuch means your elders came,
to knightly dignity;
Where Eland then forſook the ſame,
And came to miſery.

119. Mark here the breach of charity,
How wretchedly it ends;
Mark here how much felicity,
On charity depends.

120. A ſpeech it is to ev'ry wight,
Pleaſe God who may or can;
It wins always with great delight,
the heart of ev'ry man.

121. Where charity withdraws the heart,
From ſorrow and ſighs deep:
Right heavy makes it many a heart,
And many an eye to weep.

122. You gentlemen, love one another,
Love well the yeomanry;
Count ev'ry Chriſtian man his brother,
And dwell in charity.

123. Then ſhall it come to paſs truly,
that all men you ſhall love
And after death then ſhall you be
In heaven, with God above.

124. To whom always, of ev'ry wight,
throughout all years and days;
In heav'n and earth, both day and night,
Be honor, laud, and praiſe.

THE END.